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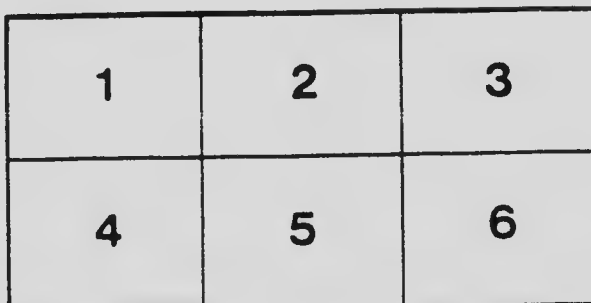
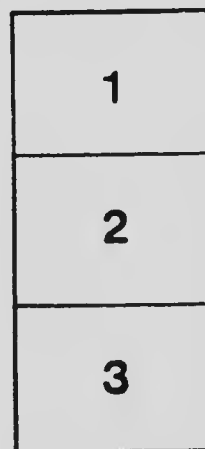
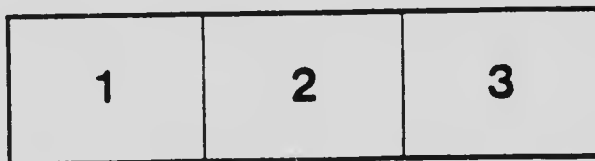
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BEOWULF

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PÆT PELARD
ma unscap da zume þeod...
þym of þunon huda æþelings
fre medom of seylde seþing seahon
þæt eam monegū maðim mædo seah
of tæh esode eorl syððan æres
for seapz fundez he þas unoppe
þæx undez polenum þeod myrdum þæh
æð þim æghyle þara ymb sitzen
of ær hron pade higan stæde somban
zyl dan þæs god cyning. dan ærpa
ætzæ cenned zæuz unscapdum þone god
sende folce toþroffe fyna dæpfe
zæz þhe ærdunon aldræse. læn
hyle him þæz liz þæra pæd
popold æne for zæp. þæz
blæd pæd sþnætz seah
landum in. Spa seah

HWÆT WE GARDE

- na in gear dagum. þeod cyninga
þrym ge frumon huda æþelingas elle[n]
fre medon. Oft scyld seofing sceape[na]
5 þreatum monegum mægþum meodo setla
of teah egsode eorl syððan acrest wear[ð]
feā sceatt finden he þas frofre geba[d]
weox under wolenum weorð myndum þab.
oð þæt him æghwyle þara ymb sittendra
10 ofer hron rade hyran scolde gomban
gyldan þæt was god cyning. ðam eafra was
æfter eened geong in geardum þone god
seude folce tofrefre fyren dearfe on
geat þæt hie ær druȝon aldor [le]ase. lange
15 hwile him þas lif frea wuldres wealdend
worold ær for geaf. beowult was breme
bled wide sprang seylde eafra seode
laudum in. Swa secal [geong g]uma gode
ge wyrcan fromm feoh giftum. on fæder



BEOWULF
with
THE FINNSBURG FRAGMENT

Edited by
A. J. WYATT

NEW EDITION REVISED
WITH INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

by
R. W. CHAMBERS

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ON THE TEXT OF *BEOWULF*

THE editors of *Beowulf* have, with rare exceptions, concentrated their attention upon the problem of fixing and interpreting the text, and have avoided discussing the literary history of the poem. Theories as to the origin and structure of *Beowulf* have been developed, not in editions, but in monographs such as those of ten Brink, Müllenhoff, and Boer.

This practice is probably sound: and in accordance with it I have made no pretence here to deal with questions of the "higher criticism." I hope to attempt this in an *Introduction to the Study of Beowulf*, which is to be issued separately. But an editor ought to give an account of the principles upon which he has worked, and the relation of his text to the MS. This duty is particularly incumbent upon him, when he is revising a standard text.

THE MANUSCRIPT

The *Beowulf* has been preserved in one manuscript only, written about the year 1000: a feature which it shares with most extant Old English poetry. As to the history of this manuscript we have no information, till we find it in the collection formed by Sir Robert Cotton, which is now in the British Museum. From its position in the book-cases of this collection the MS. containing *Beowulf* received the name and number (*Cotton Vitellius A. 15*) by which it is still known. Our first record of it dates from 1705, when Wanley in his *Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts* described our poem as telling of the wars which a Dane, Beowulf, waged against the Kings of Sweden.

On the Text of Beowulf

Twenty-six years later occurred the disastrous fire in which so many of the Cottonian MSS. were either destroyed or, like the *Beowulf* MS., damaged.

It was not till the eighteenth century was drawing to a close that any serious attempt was made to master the poem. Thorkelin, an Icclander by birth, inspired by that revival of historical studies which marked the close of the eighteenth century in Denmark, and doubtless led by Wanley's misdescription of the MS., came to England, made a transcript of the MS., and caused a second transcript to be made. After twenty years of labour his edition was nearing completion, when in 1807 "the Englishman came, the damned thief¹," bombarded Copenhagen, and incidentally destroyed Thorkelin's translation and notes. The much more valuable transcripts of the MS. fortunately escaped. But the work had all to be done again, and it was not till 1815 that the first edition of the *Beowulf* appeared, under the title of *De Danorum rebus gestis...poema Danicum, dialecto Anglo-saxonica*.

Thorkelin's ignorance has been harshly censured by later students, who have often forgotten that, by his two transcripts, made more than forty years before any Englishman cared to study the poem, the Scandinavian scholar had done a service, the value of which cannot be exaggerated. For after Thorkelin's time the MS. continued to deteriorate steadily, by the dropping away of its charred edges². Thorkelin's mis-translations simply do not matter to us. What does matter is that he recorded what was to be read in the MS. at the time he saw it. He, and, to a greater extent, the transcriber whom he employed, made many mistakes: but the two transcripts correct each other: and the mistakes are of a type easily detected and explained. Indeed Thorkelin's ignorance of Anglo-Saxon, and the ignorance of his scribe, add immensely to the value of their transcripts. Had they

¹ *Aa det var Aaret atten hundrede aa syv
Da Engelsmanden kom, den forbandede Tyr—*

² More than thirty years ago, further destruction was prevented by the MS. being rebound, and the parchment inset: but the paper which now surrounds each parchment leaf necessarily covers letters or portions of letters, especially on the back.

known more, they would have been tempted to fill in from conjecture such gaps as they did find, and this would have deprived their testimony of its value.

Thorkelin's transcripts are generally referred to as A (the copy made by Thorkelin's order) and B (the copy which he made personally). Both belong to the year 1787: they are preserved in the Royal Library at Copenhagen.

In 1830 the MS. was again copied by Thorpe, who however did not publish till a quarter of a century later. In 1833 (and more correctly in a second edition, in 1835) Kemble published the results of his inspection. In 1861 N. F. S. Grundtvig published a text based upon an examination both of the MS. and of Thorkelin's transcripts. In 1876 Külbing published collations in *Herzs Archiv* (I.VI.), and both Wülker (1381) and Holder (1881: from his notes made in 1876) prefixed to their texts a transcription of the MS., letter by letter.

Finally, in 1882, a facsimile of the MS. was published by the Early English Text Society, with a transcription by Prof. Zupitza (quoted in the notes below as "Zupitza"). This transcription embodies more than Zupitza's personal reading of the MS.: for he endeavoured "to give the text as far as possible in that condition in which it stood in the MS. a century ago." He weighed the evidence of all the scholars, enumerated above, who had examined the MS. before him, and he had the advantage of comparing the MS. itself with Thorkelin's two transcripts, which were sent to the British Museum for the purpose.

The MS. having thus been collated and recollated by eight scholars, each in his day peculiarly competent, it might well seem that nothing further remained to be done. And in fact most recent students have been content to take the facsimile, and Zupitza's transliteration as final. But in the study of a MS. which has suffered as the *Beowulf* MS. has, finality is indeed hardly to be reached; and Dr Sedgefield has shown in his recent edition what good results may yet be produced by an editor who will look at the MS. for himself. *Cotton Vitellius A. 15* is still a field in which a student,

particularly if armed with much patience and a strong lens, may have, "on the whole, not a bad day's sport."

The facsimile is indeed an excellent one: but when it is remembered that the MS. has often to be turned many ways, and examined under many lights, before the stroke of a letter can be distinguished from some accidental crease, it is clear that no facsimile can be an adequate substitute for examination of the MS. itself. One example of this will suffice. An American scholar observed from the facsimile that the word *headō* in an admittedly defective passage (ll. 62-3) was apparently written over an erasure. Since the necessity for an erasure pointed to some kind of confusion in the mind of the scribe, he concluded that consequently it was here, and not, as generally supposed, at an earlier point, that the corruption had crept into the text, and that therefore the generally accepted emendations must be given up, and an attempt made to solve the enigma by starting from the point where the "erasure" occurs.

Having made up his mind from the autotype that there *was* an erasure, he subsequently examined the MS. at the British Museum, and whilst thinking that the erasure was not as manifest in the MS. as in some copies of the autotype, he adhered to his position. The appearance of an erasure is indeed so strong in the *facsimile* that no one has disputed it: and I was therefore greatly surprised, when consulting the MS. itself, to find that it showed no trace of that roughening of the surface which was to be expected. On the parchment being held up to the light, all the dim marks, which in the facsimile (and at first sight in the MS. also) look like fragments of an erased word, turned out to be nothing more than strokes of the word on the other side of the leaf, which (as so often in the *Beowulf* MS.) shine through the parchment. Yet over the reading of these "erased letters" there has been considerable, and heated, controversy: and the discussion of the "erased word" and of the theories built upon it has been the subject of seven contributions to a philological periodical¹, consisting

¹ See *M.L.N.* xix. 121, 122: xx. 9: xxi. 145, 255: xxii. 96, 160.

altogether of about ten thousand printed words. It is painful to think that the time of skilled compositors should have been thus wasted.

A facsimile is given of two pages of the MS., and of the pages in Thorkelin's transcripts A and B corresponding to the second of these.

The facsimiles of the MS. should be compared with the corresponding passage in the text. Such a comparison will show the student what are the main difficulties which beset the editor, and how he is helped by Thorkelin's transcripts. Several things will at once be obvious:

(1) The lines of the MS. do not correspond to the verse lines of the poem. This does not, however, cause any serious trouble, for so uniform is Old English metre that cases where there can be any real doubt as to the division of the lines very seldom occur. Holthausen would put *geaf* at the end of l. 2430: Schücking at the beginning of l. 2431.

(2) The punctuation of the MS. is meagre and unreliable. The full stop is, indeed, sometimes used as we should use it: e.g. after the word *cyning* in l. 11 of p. 1; but it is often placed in the middle of a sentence, as after *aldortēase*, three lines below.

(3) Though the first word after a full stop is not infrequently written with a capital, proper names are not written with capital letters. Hence, for instance, the dispute whether *hond'sciō* (l. 2076) is, or is not, a personal name.

(4) Vowel length is only rarely marked. Hence difficulties like that of determining whether *gæst* stands for *gǣst* 'stranger' or *gæst*, 'spirit'.

(5) One word is sometimes written as two or even three words, and two words are often written as one. Hyphens are unknown to the scribes. Hence *eofor lic scionon* (l. 303) has been read both as *eofor-lic scionon* and *eofor lic-scionon*. And in addition to the difficulty of interpreting such gaps as the scribe did undoubtedly leave, we have the further

¹ A list is given below of the vowels marked long in the MS.

difficulty of deciding when he did, and when he did not, intend the vague and indeterminate space which he left between letters to be regarded as a gap separating two words.

(6) Though there are no glaring examples on the pages reproduced, it appears that the scribes worked mechanically, sometimes altering the entire meaning of a sentence by omitting little words, like *ne*, 'not.' The painfully slow care with which the Old English letters were traced would tend to make the scribe lose the general drift of what he was writing.

(7) The spelling is inconsistent: *moncynn* appears as *mancynne* (dat.) in l. 110, as *moncynnes* (gen.) in l. 1^c 1, and as *mon cynnes* (gen.) in l. 1955. Yet, compared with that of many a Middle English MS. or Tudor printed book, the spelling might almost be called uniform.

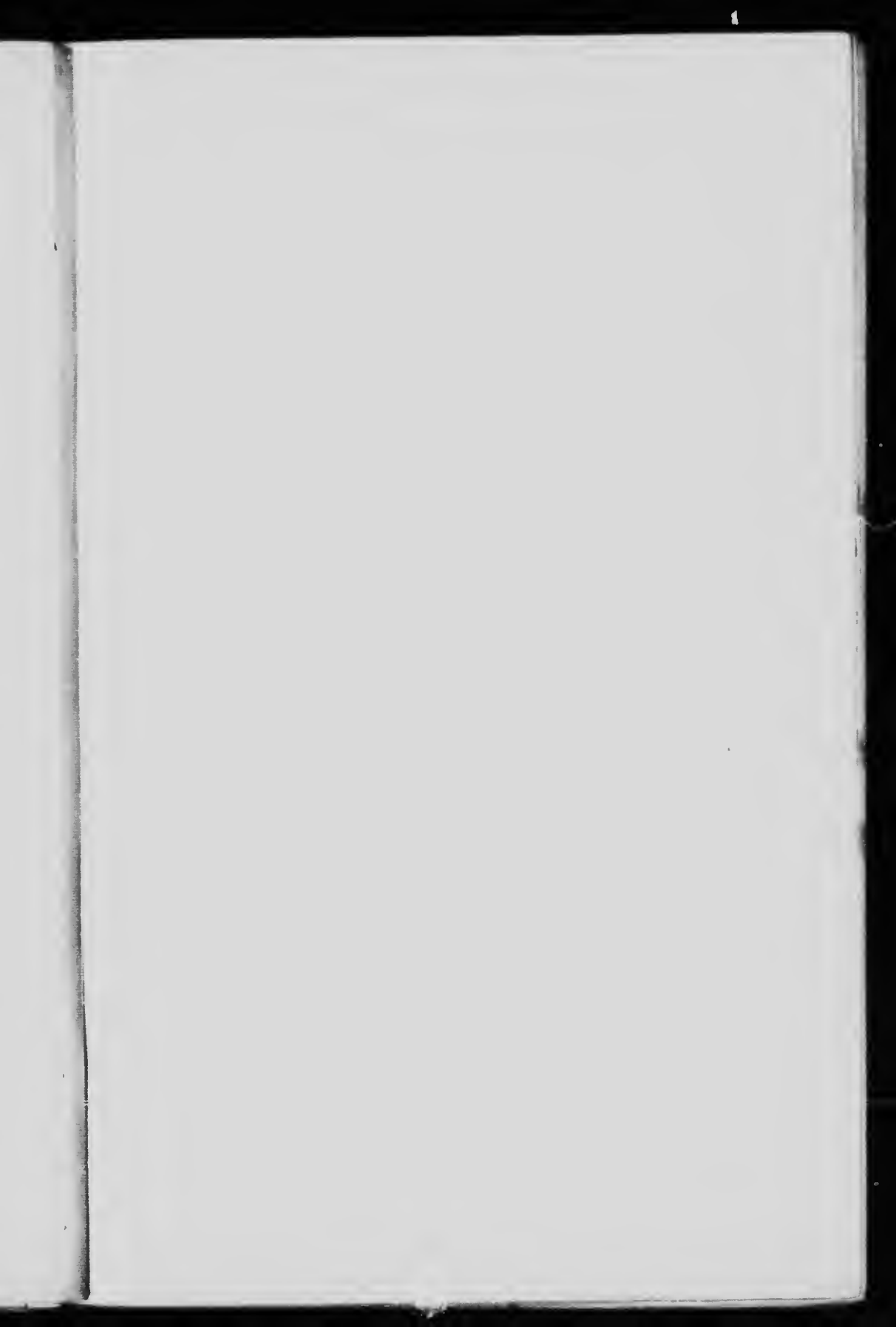
(8) It will be seen that both pages of the MS., but more particularly the second, are badly damaged at the edges and corners. With the facsimile of the second page should be compared the facsimile of the corresponding passage from Thorkelin's transcripts. When these transcripts were made the damage cannot have extended beyond the margins, and the written page must have been, like the transcript, complete¹. At the present day, out of 108 words, 26 are either quite gone or damaged. This will give some measure of the value of Thorkelin's transcripts. Of course even without them we should still be able to get much information from the texts of Kemble and Thorpe as to what the MS. was like in its less damaged state: but, as it is, we depend mainly upon Thorkelin. As explained above, the mechanical nature of these transcripts is their greatest merit. It is quite clear that the transcriber of A had no knowledge whatsoever of Old English. This is proved by spellings like *relite* for *rehte*, *riga* for *wiga*, *criðan* for *cwiðan*. How slight Thorkelin's own knowledge must have been at the time he made his transcript is shown by similar misspellings, e.g. *gloguðe* for *geoguðe*.

The handwriting of the second page reproduced from the *Beowulf* MS. differs from that of the first. The second hand

¹ Thorkelin could not read the first word of l. 8, but the transcriber got it right.

Seuling fela fregeade feorran rehte
herlum hilde dor hearnan wynnne go
mel wudu grette herlum gyd awrac for
an holc herlum fyllic spall. rehte after
rikke num heort cyning. herlum eft
ongan eis gebunden gomel gudwiga
glogude cwidan hilde strengs hreder
.. me weoll. þonne he wintum forð wornge
munde þa wepar inne and langre
ðag mode naman oddet niht becwom
oder to yldum þa was eft hrade gearo
sork full þunne deað fornam wig hete
wedra wif unhyre hyre bearn gewrac
beorn acwealde ehtlice þa wif afe
here forðan fyrn witan feork ud
genge. noðar hy hine nemoston fyððan
mergen cwom deað verigne denia
leode. (confum. .). bronde for barnan
ne on bel kladan. leofne mannan
— gyrn wrace grendeles modor oðode —





de dæn. hauppan pynne go
rou grette hpirū gyd apnac. sed.
ic hpirū fyllic spell. nehte wætt
Se num hawte erning. hpirū epe
u eldo geburdað samel gud pize
ude eprdan lude fentigo meda.
epoll. þon he pirtzū pnod pon
unde spupe þu. mine glangne
ude naman oddat nilt bæpou
to stoum þu paf epe hmade gaw
a pnae. guthoeles modou. Sidde
hpirū pum dard pon nam piz hte
hu pirtun hune hune bawp gepnae
en acpactde alllice þu paf æse
pudan pyn pirtun pæp h ud
re. nodeh h hune nemoftou fedda
h gæi epom. þad. puz ne dæna
de.
ambel hladan. twpne mannan

Transliteration, ll. 2105—2127.

[scilding f]elh frieg[ende feornan] r[ehte] Fol. 176.
[hwilum h]ilde deor hearpan wynne go
[mel]wudu grette hwilum gyd awrae. soð
[ond sar]lle hwilum syllie spell. rehte fter
[ri]hte rum heort eyning. hwilum eft
[ongā]n eldo gebunden gomel gud wiga
[gion]uðe cwidan hilde strenge hreðer
[inn]e weoll þonne he wintrum frod worn
[gem]unde swa we þær inne andlangne
[dæg] niode naman oððæt niht beewom.
[oðer] to yldum þa was eft hraðe gearo
[gyrn] wraee. grendeles modor. Siðode
[sor]h full sunu deað fornan wið hete
[wed]ra wif unhyre hyre bearn gewrae
[beo]rn acwealde ellenlice þær was aesc
[her]e frodan fy a-witan feorh uð
[gen]ge. noðer hy hine nemoston syððan
[m]erzen ewom deað werig ne denia
[leo]de. bronde for baernan
[n]e on bel hladau. leofne mannan

Letters now entirely lost, or so far lost as to be very difficult to read, are placed within square brackets.

þær dæd. hand on hiorze 7 hean ðonan moðes 7 eomor mere 7 grund —
 7 feoll meþone þæl þær þine feildunza. fættan 7 olde feala leano de...
 manezū maðmū fgyððan merzen cōm. 7 þe 7 orymblo 7 feſcezen hæfðon.
 þær þær 7 gðð 7 7 leo 7 omela feildunz feala ffeizende feorþan þelize....
 hþilū hilde deop hæfþan þynne 7o mel þuðū 7 neſce hþilū 7 gðð aþþæc. foð
 7 faplic hþilū fyllic ſpell. þehte æfter þihze þum heoriz egnunz. hþilū ..
 eft onzan eldo 7 ebunden 7 omel 7 uð þiza 7 iozude eþðan hilde...
 ſreunz hþeðer mnefeoll. þōn lie þineþū fþoð þoþin 7 emunde ſþareþæf.
 mne 7 lanze dez. niode naman oððæt niht bæþoin. oðer 7o ylðum
 þaræf eft hþæðe 7 eapio 7 þyn þræc. 7 þendeles moðop. **S**ðode...
 soþf full þunu deað þornam þizehte þeðra þif unþyre hþre bæarn ..
 7 eþþæc beoþin acþealde ellenlice þær þær æfe hepe fþoðan þþyn þizan
 feoþh uð zenze. noðer hþhine nemofeon fgyððan merzen eþrom deað....
 þeþizne denia leode þronde þop bæþnan neon bel hladaþ. leoþne....
 mannan hio þlic ætþær feondes feað
 deþ fþizzen ſþrean. þ þæc hþoð hþeopa 7 ornofe þara
 þeþoð þþu man lanze bezeate. þaþeþeoden mic ðine liþe healfode
 hþeoh moð þic on hoþnia 7 eþunz eoþil ſþipe eþnde ealþre 7 eþæðe.
 maþðo 7 þeimeðe heine meðe 7 ehtet icðaðær þælmies þeis þide cuð

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7 þimme

begins with *mōste* in l. 1939. *Judith*, which follows *Beowulf* in the composite MS. *Cotton Vitellius A. 15*, is asserted on good authority to be also in this second hand. This is important, for with the second hand many variations in spelling are introduced into *Beowulf*. Our first instinct would be to attribute these altered spellings to the new copyist: but since they do not occur in the *Judith*, this can hardly be the correct explanation, if he also transcribed that poem. In that case it would seem rather that the second scribe copied his original more exactly, and therefore retained features which the first scribe was prone to obliterate. The peculiarities of spelling which meet us in the later portion of *Beowulf* seem, then, to be derived from the MS. from which our existing copy was transcribed¹.

The abbreviations used by the scribes are neither numerous nor difficult. Instead of *ond*, which occurs only three times (ll. 600, 1148, 2040), the symbol 7 is almost invariably used. For *þæt*, ƿ is similarly found. It has been disputed whether ƿ can also stand for *þā* (see note to l. 15): if it cannot there are certainly instances in *Beowulf* where ƿ and *þā* have been confused by a natural scribal blunder. Sense is much improved by reading ƿ as *þā* in ll. 15, 1833, 3134 (cf. 2701) and *þā* as ƿ in l. 2629.

To signify *m*, especially final *m*, the scribe drew a heavy hooked line over the preceding vowel.

From the times of the earliest O.E. glosses this symbol is also used occasionally to signify *n*. The *Beowulf* scribe, like the scribe of the almost contemporary *Exeter Book*, does not normally use the mark for *n*². But the older MS. which he was copying perhaps did so, and this would account for such a blunder as *hrūsam* for *hrūsan* (2279) and for the frequent omission of an *n* in our manuscript³.

¹ See Davidson, and MacClumpha, *Differences between the scribes of Beowulf*, in *M.L.N.*, v. 87—89, 245, 378.

² In ll. 2645, 2741, read *forðam* rather than *forðan*. In *þon* (= *þonne*) the mark is used for *ne*, and for *en* on the abnormally contracted last page of the MS.

³ Ll. 60, 70, 255, 418, 591, 673, 1176, 1510, 1697, 1883, 2259, 2307, 2545, 2996, 3121, 3155. When final, this may be due to the original having been in a Northern dialect [Sievers, § 188. 2].

TEXTUAL EMENDATION

It is most important that the student should study the two facsimile pages of the *Beowulf* MS. sufficiently to familiarize himself with the forms of the Anglo-Saxon script, for it is only by this means that he will be able to weigh the value of the different conjectural emendations. A conjecture which seems a very violent one when expressed in modern type may yet appear very reasonable when we picture the form of the Old English letters. From this point of view it is a pity that we have abandoned the custom, so generally followed at the beginning of Old English studies, of printing Old English texts in type which was a conventionalized facsimile of the Old English hand. The letters are picturesque, and can be learnt in five minutes.

Much work was done in the emendation and elucidation of the text by Grundtvig, Kemble, Thorpe and Ettmüller. The constant occurrence of the name of Grundtvig in the textual notes bears witness to the frequency with which he cleared up some desperate place in the MS. But these emendations only represent a portion of Grundtvig's achievement. Working from Thorkelin's inaccurate text, he made many conjectures which, on a more careful examination, were found to be actually the readings of the MS. Such success naturally aroused confidence in his conjectural restorations.

The great bulk of Grundtvig's emendations were appended to the *translation* which he published in 1820. Other emendations were made in his *edition*, published in 1861. These two books have not been sufficiently distinguished by editors of *Beowulf*. Yet in discussing the priority of an emendation it is obviously important to know in which of two books, separated by more than forty years, a scholar may have made his conjectures. In this edition, therefore, the word 'Grundtvig,' followed by the number of a page, refers invariably to the translation of 1820; references to the edition of 1861 are specified as such.

Grundtvig had contributed a large number of these

emendations to a Copenhagen paper during the year 1815¹. The perfect editor would no doubt go through these articles, and note exactly where each emendation first appeared. But life is short and there is much to do: I have therefore only referred to these periodical articles of Grundtvig where it appeared that there was some useful purpose to be gained by so doing. Generally speaking I have taken Grundtvig's publication of 1820 as summing up the results of his early work, and have not striven to go behind it.

The student must not be surprised if he finds the same emendation attributed by different scholars sometimes to Kemble and sometimes to Thorpe, since frequently Kemble's emendations were only suggested in the notes of his second volume, but were first given *in the text* by Thorpe; and there was so much intercommunication between the two scholars that it is not easy to say to whom belongs the credit of some particular emendations.

Much confusion has also resulted from the differences between the first edition of Kemble's *Beowulf* (1833: limited to 100 copies) and the second revised edition of 1835. For instance, Zupitza—than whom no one knew more of the history of *Beowulf* criticism, and whose premature death was a loss to *Beowulf* scholarship from which we are still suffering—charged other editors with inaccuracy in their quotations of Kemble²: the explanation is that they were using the one edition, and he was using the other, and that the two editions differ very widely. I have therefore thought it better to differentiate. 'Kemble ⁽¹⁾' refers to the edition of 1833; 'Kemble ⁽²⁾' to that of 1835; 'Kemble ⁽³⁾' to the list of emendations which Kemble appended to his translation in 1837. 'Thorpe' refers, of course, to Thorpe's edition of 1855.

The labours of Ettmüller covered a period little shorter than those of Grundtvig. In my notes, 'Ettmüller ⁽¹⁾' refers to the translation of 1840; 'Ettmüller ⁽²⁾' to the abbreviated *Beowulf* which appeared in the book of extracts entitled

¹ Some eight articles in the *Nyeste Skilderie af Kjöbenhavn*.

² *Archiv*, xciv. 328.

Engla and Seaxna Scopas and Bôceras, 1850: 'Ettmüller ⁽³⁾' to the edition (still abbreviated) of 1875.

A new era begins with the publication of Grein's complete corpus of Anglo-Saxon poetry, between 1857 and 1864 (4 vols.). Grein's actual text of *Beowulf*, both in the first volume of this *Bibliothek*, and in his subsequent separate edition, is not without its faults: but the great lexicon given in the last two volumes of the *Bibliothek* brought to bear upon the interpretation of *Beowulf* the whole store of knowledge of Old English poetic speech. The student who has made some progress, and hopes to make more, will still find his best course to be the looking up in Grein's *Sprachschatz* of parallels for the usage of any words puzzling him. In quoting I differentiate 'Grein ⁽¹⁾' (1857); 'Grein ⁽²⁾' (1867); 'Grein ⁽³⁾' (Grein's hand-copy, corrected, as used by Wülker).

Since Grein's day the edition of Heyne (1863, etc.), constantly revised, has continued to hold its own (English translation, Harrison and Sharp, 1882, etc.), rivalled for two decades by that of Holder (1881, etc.: last edit., 1899). Kluge added valuable conjectures to Holder's edition: to these 'Kluge' if quoted in my notes, without details, refers¹. Wülker's revision of Grein's *Bibliothek* (1883, etc.) by giving scrupulously accurate texts, with full collations, remedied the one fault of Grein's great work. In recent years four editions have been published: (1) Trautmann's (1904), distinguished by bold alterations of the text; (2) Holthausen's (third edit., 1912-13), invaluable for its closely packed references and bibliographies: Holthausen's treatment of the text represents a middle course between the violent alterations of Trautmann and the conservative text of (3) Schüeking, whose revision of Heyne (nominally the eighth edit., 1908: tenth, 1913: but amounting in fact almost to a new work) has restored its place of honour to that classic text; whilst (4) Dr Sedgfield's text (second edit., 1913) has gone far to remove from English scholarship the reproach of neglect of the earliest monuments of our literature.

¹ But 'Kluge' followed by a figure refers to *P.B.P.* ix. See p. xxxii.

AIM OF THE PRESENT EDITION

Text. In revising the text I have made it my aim to retain that conservatism which characterised Mr Wyatt's edition. In fifty places I have, however, felt compelled, mainly on metrical grounds, to desert the MS., where Mr Wyatt adhered to it. But this is balanced by the fact that in fifty-one places I undertake the defence of the MS., even where Mr Wyatt had abandoned it.

When Mr Wyatt's edition was first issued in 1894 it was necessary for him to protest against wanton alterations of the MS. such as *fāmigheals* for *fāmiheals*. Such alterations are now no longer tolerated: and even to argue against them would be an anachronism: Mr Wyatt has the greatest reward that can befall a controversialist, that of finding his protest so generally accepted as to be out of date.

But with the increased knowledge of Old English metre which we owe to the genius of Sievers, a new reason for deserting the MS. has been approved, to some extent at least, by most recent editors. In places where the metre shows that the original poet must have used a form different from that in our extant MS., it is now usual to put that form back: to write e.g. *frēga* for *frēa*, *gāan* for *gān*, *dōið* for *dōð*.

To the present editor there seems to be no middle course between, on the one hand, leaving the language of the poem in the form given to it by its last transcribers, and, on the other hand, attempting to rewrite the whole poem in the language of the eighth century. The rule "to emend the text where the metre shows the form given in the MS. to be wrong" sounds simple, but is, in practice, not possible. For the suspected form may occur in a line which is absolutely unmetrical, in one which is merely hard to parallel, or in one which is of a type usually avoided, but undoubtedly to be found. Are we to alter in all three cases, or only in the first? And having altered a form in a place where it is unmetrical, what are we to do when we meet the identical form in a place where it is possible?

Unless we make changes right through, we merely produce a text which is an inconsistent mixture of eighth and tenth century forms.

But, it may be said, the MS. itself is not consistent, for the last transcribers here and there retained earlier forms. They did, and these forms may be of the greatest value in enabling us to trace the history of the poem. For that very reason the issues should not be confused by inserting into the text a number of ancient forms which are *not* in the MS. If we scatter these over the page, the student is led to believe that he has come across forms like *frēga*, *gān*, *dōið* in his reading of *Beowulf*. All the typographical devices of italics and brackets cannot prevent this: in a poem of over three thousand lines no student can be expected to remember for very long exactly what letters are printed in italic, and exactly what in roman type.

Besides, though we may be certain, on metrical grounds, that the word *gān* in *hāt in gān* (l. 386) represents an earlier word of two syllables, we cannot be certain whether that word was *gān* or *gangan*.

The difficulty that monosyllables in the text have to do duty as disyllables can be met quite simply. Where the metre shows that a long vowel or diphthong, such as *gān*, *frēa* was originally disyllabic, I write it with the circumflex: *gān*, *frēa*; in other cases the makron is used: *hū*, *ðā*. This method suffices to draw the student's attention to the metrical fact: at the same time he is not misled by seeing in the text a form for which there is no MS. authority, and which the original author may, after all, not have used.

To attempt to reinsert these earlier forms is indeed to carry into text editing the mistake of the architects of half a century ago, who, finding a fourteenth century church which showed traces of having been remodelled out of a twelfth century one, proceeded to knock out the Decorated tracery in order to insert their conjectural restoration of the original Norman lights. By so doing they merely falsified the history of the building, and left us with windows which are neither 'Decorated' nor 'Norman' but architectural lies.

Experience has now taught our church restorers that, however much we may regret the work of the fourteenth century remodeller, we cannot escape from it. And the same is true of the text-restoration of *Beowulf*. To put back into the text a few sporadic ancient forms is merely to increase confusion. To put back the whole poem into the language of about the year 700 is impossible¹. How impossible can best be shown by means of a comparison. In the case of *Piers Plowman* (A text) we have fifteen MSS., some belonging to a period but little later than the author's lifetime. Most of these MSS. are excellent ones, and by a comparison of them it is possible to reconstruct a text immensely better than even the best of these MSS. Yet, whilst the *wording* of this text can be fixed with considerable certainty, it is impossible to reconstruct *the exact dialectical colouring* in a form which would command any measure of general consent. How can we hope to do so, then, in the case of a text extant in one MS., transcribed nearly three centuries after the poem was first composed?

It does not follow that we need print the text exactly as it stands, relegating all attempts at emendation to the notes. It seems possible to distinguish between those changes in spelling and grammatical form which the scribes deliberately made with fair consistency, and those rarer cases where they have, generally owing to carelessness or misunderstanding, altered the *wording* of a passage. If the critic thinks he can emend such passage he has every right to do so. To correct blunders which the scribes made inadvertently, and which they themselves corrected when they noticed them, is quite a different thing from putting back the language which the scribes deliberately adopted into that which they deliberately rejected.

The degree of faithfulness at which the scribe aimed of course varied greatly with individual cases. It may be admitted that some ancient scribes had almost as little respect for the MS. before them as some modern editors. But an

¹ Holthausen's specimen of a restored text should be compared by all students. In 25 lines over 100 alterations are needed.

accurate scribe did not as a rule depart from the *wording* of his original except as a result of oversight. On the other hand, even an accurate scribe did not hesitate to alter the spelling and form of words.

Accordingly, whilst it is often possible from MS. evidence to aim at reconstructing the exact *words* of a text, it is an immeasurably more difficult task, unless we have some external help, to aim at reconstructing the original *dialect*.

The rule which I have followed is therefore this. Where there is reason to think that the spelling or the dialectal form has been tampered with, I do not try to restore the original, such a task being at once too uncertain and too far-reaching. But where there is reason to think that the scribe has departed from the wording and grammatical construction of his original, and that this can be restored with tolerable certainty, I do so.

And here again the study of metre is of the greatest help. There can be no possible doubt that a half-line like *secg betsta* (l. 947) is unmetrical: that the half-line originally ran *secga betsta*. No device of circumflex accents can help us here, and it appears to me that the editor has no choice but to write the words as they originally stood. Yet caution is advisable: where there is even a sporting chance of the MS. reading being correct I retain it: in some instances I retain the MS. reading, though firmly believing that it is wrong; because none of the emendations suggested is satisfactory.

"I have indulged but sparingly," Mr Wyatt wrote, "in the luxury of personal emendations, because they are obviously the greatest disqualification for discharging duly the functions of an editor." This view was strongly disputed at the time, notably by Zupitza, who urged, quite truly, that it is the duty of an editor to bring all his powers to bear upon the construction of a correct text; that, for instance, one of the greatest merits of Lachmann as an editor lay precisely in his personal emendations. Yet here discrimination is desirable. We do not all possess the genius of Lachmann, and if we did, we have not the advantage he

had in being early in the field. On the contrary, we find the study of *Exowulf* littered with hundreds of conjectural emendations. All these the unfortunate editor must judge, admitting some few to a place in his text, according more a cursory reference in his notes, but of necessity dismissing the majority without mention. It will be easier for the magistrate, if he has to sit in judgment upon none of his own offspring. True, there are editors, inflexible as Lucius Junius Brutus, who have filled many pages of periodicals with conjectural emendations, but who yet, when they accept the responsibility of editorship, admit that few or none of their own conjectures are worthy of serious consideration. But such integrity is rare; and where an editor has to judge between the emendations of so many capable scholars, he may do well for his own part to adopt a self-denying ordinance. Especially is this desirable when he is editing a text on strictly conservative lines: it would be impertinent for me, whilst excluding from the text a number of the really brilliant conjectures of recent students, to allow a place to my own very inferior efforts. I have therefore followed, and indeed bettered, Mr Wyatt's example: he made few personal emendations: I have made none.

For, indeed, conjectural emendation has been allowed to run riot. Advocates of a conservative text are often taunted with credulous belief in the letter of the manuscript—"Buchstaben-glauben." But, in fact, the charge of superstitious credulity might more justly be brought against those who believe that, with the miserably inadequate means at our disposal, we *can* exactly restore the original text. Prof. Trautmann assures us that the extant manuscript is grossly faulty, and on the strength of this belief puts forth an edition full of the most drastic and daring alterations. But, if we grant (for the sake of argument) that the manuscript is as grossly erroneous as Prof. Trautmann's emendations postulate, then it follows that it is too bad to afford a sound basis for conjectural emendation at all. If Prof. Trautmann's premises were correct, the only course open to the editor would be to remove merely those obvious and surface

blemishes of the manuscript as to which there can be little or no doubt, and then to say: "This is the best that can be done with a text so peculiarly corrupt. I therefore leave it at that, and if I must work at text-criticism, I will choose some other text, where there is better material at my disposal, and where I can consequently proceed by critical methods rather than by guess-work."

And, without going as far as this, we may reasonably regret that much of the scholarship and acumen squandered on the conjectural emendation of *Beowulf* has not been devoted to certain Middle English texts. There the evidence is often abundant, and of a kind which, if properly investigated and utilized, would enable us to make indisputable corrections of important texts in hundreds of places.

Type. The chief innovation, and one which will, I expect, be generally disapproved, is the introduction into the text of the Old Eng. symbol ζ . Against this ζ most teachers seem to cherish an unreasoning antipathy. Now, in itself, it surely matters little whether we reproduce an Old Eng. consonant by the Mod. Eng. form, or by a facsimile of the Old Eng. form. By general consent *þ* and *ð* are used: yet it would not matter if we were to write *th* instead. But it does matter if the symbol misleads the student. Now, whilst most consonants have much the same value in Old as in Mod. Eng., Mod. Eng. *g* fulfils one only of the three functions of Old Eng. ζ . To the elementary student it is really helpful to have a constant reminder of this fact. He should not be misled by the spellings *hi ζ* or *wi ζ ge*, as he is only too likely to be by the spellings *hig* or *wigge*.

Besides, as has been pointed out by Sievers, with the end of the Anglo-Saxon period both ζ and *g* came into use: ζ to signify the spirant, *g* the stop. To write *g* in Anglo-Saxon texts conveys the idea that the symbol ζ was added in Middle English to signify the spirant; when in reality it was the ζ which was used all along and the *g* which was added later to denote the stopped sound.

In the text I have therefore followed the Old English usage, and have written the ζ wherever it occurs in the MS.

But where the scribe actually used *G*, as a capital, I have retained it. In the *Introduction, Notes and Glossary* I write *g*, as a matter of convenience.

Hyphens and Punctuation. As to the use of hyphens and the general principles of punctuation there is no change from the practice advocated by Mr Wyatt in the first edition:

It will have been seen that the MS. gives no help in one of the most difficult problems that beset the editor of O. E. poems, the question of the use of hyphens. Grein and Sweet discard them altogether. I cannot but question whether this is not to shirk one's duty. At least it is a method that I have not been able at present to bring myself to adopt, tempting as it is. The difficulty of course is as to "where to draw the line"—where to use a hyphen or to write as one word, where to use a hyphen or write as two words. The former is the chief difficulty, and here as elsewhere I have endeavoured to find the path "of least resistance." Prepositional prefixes in my text are not marked off by a hyphen from the following word; on the other hand, adverbial prefixes, such as *ūp* in *ūp-lang*, *ūt* in *ūt-weard*, are so marked off. This then is where I have, not without misgivings, "drawn the line." Where the two parts of a compound seem to preserve their full notional force I have used a hyphen; where the force of one part seems to be quite subordinate to that of the other, I have written them as one word. It is the familiar distinction of compounds and derivatives over again, but at a stage of the language when some compounds were in course of becoming derivatives. Doubtless there are mistakes and inconsistencies. I need hardly say I shall be glad to have them pointed out.

The punctuation of *Beowulf* has hitherto been largely traditional, as it were, and largely German, and German punctuation of course differs in some respects from English. Some editors have shown daring originality in the substitution of colons for the semi-colons, and marks of exclamation for the full-stops, of previous editors. Periods have usually been held too sacred to question. I may say at once that, although I have been extremely conservative in my handling of the text, I have felt and have shown scant courtesy for much of the traditional punctuation. Let me state here the principles, right or wrong, upon which I have acted. First, I have made the punctuation as *simple* as possible. I have therefore done away with the somewhat fine distinction between the colon and the semicolon, and have restricted the use of the former to marking the opening of an *oratio recta*, and to a very few similar *loci*, such as ll. 801, 1392, 1476. In the same way, I have, wherever possible, done away with parentheses, and with our modern meretricious marks of exclamation. If the reader's sense or emotions do not tell him

where he ought to feel exclamatory, he must suffer the consequences. Secondly, I have attempted to make the punctuation *logical*, especially by the use of *pairs of commas* wherever the sequence of a sentence is interrupted by parallelisms. This may be made clearer by a reference to ll. 1235-7, 1283-4, 3051-2. But, on the other hand, I have as far as possible avoided breaking up the metrical unit of the half line with a comma.

Notes. The chief difference between this edition and its predecessor will be found in the greater diffuseness of the notes, which have been almost entirely rewritten. "The infelicity of our times" has compelled me, as revising editor, to depart from Mr Wyatt's practice of quoting but sparsely the emendations which he did not accept. In the last eighteen years the number of emendations and interpretations has multiplied enormously, and many of these it is impossible to neglect.

To discuss at length the pros and cons of these disputed points is impossible in a text-book: such task must be left to the lecturer: but if no information on the subject is given in the text-book, the task both of lecturer and student is made unnecessarily heavy. Authorities are therefore quoted rather freely: and in the manner of quoting them a difficulty arose. To quote arguments at any length would have been to swell this book unduly; but to quote the name of the scholar who has originated any conjecture without farther particulars, is to encourage the student in the pestilent superstition that he is expected to know which scholar holds which particular view: whereas in reality all that concerns him is the *ground* upon which a particular view is held.

The student who reads the seventeen pages in which Sievers defends the reading *egsode eorlas* (l. 6) will have had a lesson which should be of permanent value to him: a lesson in Old English metre, in Old English syntax, in critical methods, and above all in the truth that a man should do with his might that which his hand findeth to do, even though it be nothing better than the emending of a doubtful line. The student who understands, if only in broadest outline, the grounds upon which Koek defends the MS. reading *eorl*, and Sievers declares *eorl* impossible, has acquired a

piece of grammatical and metrical knowledge which should be of constant use to him, as he works through his *Beowulf*. The student who, hoping to get marks in an examination, commits to memory the fact that Koek supports *eort*, Sievers *eortlas*, has done nothing save degrade his intelligence to the level of that of a dog, learning tricks for a lump of sugar.

For this reason, in quoting the names of the proposers or defenders of emendations or interpretations, I have indicated (as briefly as possible) the place where further particulars can be found. Not that I wish to add to the already heavy yoke of the student by expecting him to look up all, or indeed any great proportion, of such references. Even if he looks up none, a constant reminder that these *are* references, not formulae to be learnt by heart, is worth giving. For even the most exacting teacher will hardly demand that the student should commit to memory the year, periodical and page in which each emendation appeared. All such references are placed between square brackets, and elementary students should skip these portions of the notes.

To the advanced student it is hoped that the references may be useful: and in small classes where the lecturer uses the "Seminar" method, and expects each member of the class in turn to study specially some section or aspect of the poem, they may be worked profitably. If a student is led by these references to turn only to Klaeber's articles in *Modern Philology*, or Sievers' monographs in the *Beiträge*, they will not have been given in vain.

In references to editions and translations, where the comment will be found under the appropriate line, no further details are given. The modern editions quoted in the notes are

Grein-Wülker = Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Poesie, begründet von C. W. M. Grein, neu bearbeitet von R. P. Wülker. Bd. 1. *Beowulf*, etc., 1883 (1 Hälfte, 1881).

Holthausen = *Beowulf*, herausgegeben von F. Holthausen. Dritte Auflage, 1912-13.

Trautmann = *Das Beowulflied*. Bearbeiteter Text u. deutsche Uebersetzung von M. Trautmann. Bonn, 1904.

Heyne-Schücking = *Beowulf*, herausgegeben von M. Heyne. Zehnte Auflage bearbeitet von L. L. Schücking, 1913.
 Sedgefield = *Beowulf*, edited by W. J. Sedgefield. Second edit., 1913.

The following translations into English, with commentaries, need special mention:

Earle = *The Deeds of Beowulf...done into modern prose...by John Earle*, 1892.
 Morris and Wyatt = *The tale of Beowulf translated by William Morris and A. J. Wyatt*, 1895.
 Gummere = *The Oldest English Epic. Beowulf, etc., translated in the original metres...by Francis B. Gummere*, 1909.
 Clark Hall = *Beowulf...a translation into Modern English prose by J. R. Clark Hall. New edition*, 1911.

But the most important contributions to the study of the text of *Beowulf* have appeared of recent years not so much in editions, as in monographs, and chiefly in periodicals.

Eleven of these, which have to be referred to with special frequency, are quoted by the author's name and the page alone. Such abbreviations are to be interpreted thus:

Bugge¹, etc. = *Studien über das Beowulfepos*, in *P.B.B.* xii. 1—112, 360—375.
 Cosijn¹, etc. = *Aanteekeningen op den Beowulf*, 1892.
 Holthausen¹¹³, etc. = *Beiträge zur Erklärung des alteng. Epos*, in *Z.f.d.Ph.*, xxxvii. 113—125.
 Klaeber²⁵⁵, etc. = *Studies in the Textual Interpretation of Beowulf*, in *Mod. Phil.*, iii. 235—265, 445—465.
 Kluge¹⁸⁷, etc. = *Zum Beowulf*, in *P.B.B.*, ix. 187—192.
 Möller, *VE*¹, etc. = *Das altenglische Volksepos*. 1783.
 Müllenhoff¹, etc. = *Beowulf. Untersuchungen*. 1889.
 Rieger³⁸¹, etc. = *Zum Beowulf*, in *Z.f.d.Ph.*, iii. 381—416.
 Sedgefield²⁸⁰, etc. = *Notes on Beowulf*, in *M.L.R.*, v. 286—288.
 ten Brink¹, etc. = *Beowulf. Untersuchungen*. 1888. (*Q.F.* 62.)
 Trautmann¹²¹, etc. = *Berichtigungen, Vermutungen und Erklärungen zum Beowulf*, in the *Bonner Beiträge*, II. 121—192.

'Sievers,' when quoted without further details than the section, refers to the *Grammatik* (third edition, German, 1898):

¹ No attempt is made here to give a bibliography of *Beowulf* criticism, which I hope to essay in the separately published *Introduction to Beowulf*.

² Note that 'Holthausen' without fuller particulars refers to the edition: 'Holthausen¹¹⁸' to the article in the *Z.f.d.Ph.*

English, 1903): 'Bülbring' to Bülbring's *Elementarbuch*, 1902: 'Brandl' to the monograph on *Englische Literatur* in the second edition of Paul's *Grundriss* (1908).

Any further articles are quoted according to the periodical in which they are to be found. The title of the periodical or series is, however, given in an abbreviated form.

A.f.d.A. = Anzeiger für deutsches Altertum, 1876, etc.

Anglia = Anglia, Zeitschrift für Englische Philologie, 1878, etc.

Archiv = (Herrigs) Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen und Litteraturen, 1846, etc.

Engl. Stud. = Englische Studien, 1877, etc.

Germania = Germania, Vierteljahrsschrift für deutsche Altertumskunde, 1856-92.

I.F. = Indogermanische Forschungen, 1891, etc.

J.G.Ph. = Journal of Germanic Philology, 1897-1902: subsequently,

J.E.G.Ph. = Journal of English and Germanic Philology, 1903, etc.

M.L.N. = Modern Language Notes, 1886, etc.

M.L.R. = The Modern Language Review, 1906, etc.

Mod. Phil. = Modern Philology, 1903, etc.

P.B.B. = Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Litteratur herausgeg. v. H. Paul u. W. Braune, 1874, etc.

Pub. Mod. Lang. Assoc. Amer. = Publications of the Modern Language Association of America, 1889, etc.

Q.F. = Quellen und Forschungen...1874, etc.

Tidsskr. = Tidsskrift for Philologi og Pædagogik, 1860, etc.

Z.f.d.A. = Zeitschrift für deutsches Altertum, 1841, etc.

Z.f.d.Ph. = (Zachers) Zeitschrift für deutsche Philologie, 1869, etc.

Z.f.o.G. = Zeitschrift für die österreichischen Gymnasien, 1850, etc.

Z.f.c.S. = Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung, 1852, etc.

Glossary. Here I have tried to depart as little as possible from the plan laid down by Mr Wyatt. The glossary makes no attempt at being a complete verbal and grammatical index to the poem. It is desirable that such an index should exist: that there should be a place where a scholar who wishes to know exactly in what places even the commonest word is used in *Beowulf*, should be able to find the information he seeks. Such an index is supplied in Holder's edition, where all the instances in which even *ond* occurs will be found recorded: it is also supplied, on a slightly different plan, in the editions of Holthausen,

Heyne-Schücking, and Sedgfield. Finally Mr A. S. Cook has produced a *Concordance to Beowulf* (Halle, 1911). The work having been done so often and so well, it would have been useless to attempt to convert the glossary to this edition into yet another complete index to the poem; and the space saved can be utilized in explaining matters more necessary perhaps to the elementary student. Indeed, as Mr Wyatt remarked, a too elaborate glossary may "rob the work of much of its educative value": it is better to "furnish the requisite amount of help and no more."

One of the chief difficulties which beset English students of Anglo-Saxon is that of preventing their knowledge of modern English from leading them astray. When we meet with the word *after*, we must remember that 'after' only gives one specialized meaning of the O.E. word: *fær* would seldom be correctly translated by 'fear.' Another difficulty is the wide range of meanings possessed by the O.E. poetic vocabulary, and the ease with which a highly abstract passes into a very concrete idea. Thus *dugub* signifies doughtiness, excellence: again, it signifies that body of tried veterans from whom the quality of *dugub* is particularly to be expected. But we can hardly translate *dugub* simply as 'warriors': for the abstract meaning reacts upon the concrete: they must be *doughty* warriors. A very close parallel is supplied by the English word 'chivalry,' though here the original sense is concrete. Starting with the signification of a body of horsemen, the word comes to signify the quality which should distinguish a knight. Then the abstract meaning reflects upon the concrete. When Milton speaks of 'paynim chivalry,' or Byron of the 'chivalry' gathered in Brussels before the field of Waterloo, the word means more than merely 'warriors.' So with *dugub*. I have elsewhere suggested translating it by 'chivalry,' to which, in both its meanings, it closely approximates: *cāpe hē duguðe pēaw* "he knew the rule of chivalry¹."

¹ I cannot agree with M. Huchon (on *Widsith*, l. 98) "rendre *duguþe* par 'chivalry' au lieu de 'grown up men' ou de 'warriors' paraît peu exact." *Dugub* is much more than 'grown up men.' Thralls and churls half trained

To avoid dogmatism, and steadily to compare one passage with another, is the only way of safety. It is by the comparative method that Klaeber has been able to throw so much light upon many dark places in the text. Many alterations have been made in the glossary in view of the arguments produced by Klaeber: but in the main the glossary remains Mr Wyatt's work, though of course I take full responsibility for it in its present form.

The MS. has been carefully examined for the purposes of this edition. Whenever Zupitza's opinion as to the reading of the MS. is quoted, it may be taken, unless the contrary is indicated, that I read the MS. in the same way, though Zupitza is quoted for authority. With regard to Thorkelin's transcripts, however, although I have examined these at Copenhagen, I have trusted mainly to Zupitza, since they are too clear to leave much room for dispute.

I have to thank many scholars for their generous co-operation.

The proofs of the Introduction, Text and Notes have been read by my former teacher Prof. W. P. Ker, and by my colleague, Mr J. H. G. Grattan. To both of them, for performing this friendly service amid great pressure of work, my most grateful thanks are due. I am indebted to them for a large number of corrections and suggestions.

Mr Wyatt most kindly placed in my hands all the material he had collected for a new edition, including a copy of Heyne's edition of 1879, with copious MS. notes by Dr T. Miller, the editor of the *O.E. Bede*. These MS. notes would well repay a careful investigation, and to publish gleanings from them would be an act of piety to the memory of a good scholar. I regret that through lack of time I have not been able to make as much use of them for this edition as I had hoped. Mr Wyatt has further read the proofs throughout, with scrupulous care, and I am deeply indebted to him in many ways.

in war may be grown up, and may on occasion even be warriors, but they are not *dugub*.

If the text should be found to be typographically accurate, thanks are largely due to two old pupils of mine, Miss E. V. Hitchcock and Mr E. Emson, and also to the Cambridge Press reader. Prof. Sedgefield kindly placed at my disposal a set of the proofs of his second edition, which has enabled me to bring up to date my references to his most valuable work.

Like every student of *Beowulf*, I have been particularly indebted to the bibliographical notes of Holthausen, the Heyne-Schücking glossary, the metrical researches of Sievers, and the syntactical studies of Klaeber. The footnotes give the names of the originators of emendations adopted in the text: and I have tried to give fairly exhaustive information of all readings adopted in any recent standard edition: for a student ought so to study *Beowulf* as to be able to translate not one particular text, but any.

Lastly, I regret that I have not been in a position to take the excellent advice recently given by one editor of *Beowulf* to another: that he should let his edition mature for the nine years recommended by Horace. Had I been permitted to spend so long in revising my proofs, the result would, I hope, have been a better edition: the printer's bill for corrections would certainly have been enormous. But it is well to stop weighing pros and cons, as Mosca de' Lamberti said, since "a thing done hath an end."

For giving which evil counsel, Dante saw the mutilated form of Mosca in the ninth pit of the eighth circle of Hell. If I have closed any discussion by a too hasty application of the principle 'cosa fatta capo ha' I hope my punishment may be more lenient. And so, in the pious words of an editor of four centuries ago, "If any faute be, I remyt the correctyon thereof to them that discretly shall fynde any reasonable defaure; and in their so doynge I shall pray god to sende them the blysse of heven."

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Aug. 8, 1914.

NOTE

The following vowels are the only ones *certainly* marked long in the MS.:

út-, 33; án, 100; -wát, 123; wóp, 128; -wát, 210; bát, 211; bád, 264; hál, 300; bád, 301; ár, 336; -hár, 357; hát, gán, 386; mót, 442; án-, 449; sá, 507; gár-, 537; sá(-), 544, 564, 579; mót, 603; gád, 660; nát, 681; sá-, 690; -stód, 759; ábeag, 775; bán-, 780; wíc, 821; sá-, 895; -fón, 911; sár, 975; fáh, 1038; dón, 1116; sá-, 1149; mót, 1167; brúe, 1177; ár, 1187; ráð, 1201; sá, 1223; wín, 1233; -wát, 1274; -wíc, 1275; háð, 1297; hár, 1307; bád, 1313; rún-, 1325; wát, 1331; ár, 1371, 1388; áris, 1390; gá, 1394; hám, 1407; bán-, 1445; dóm, 1491, 1528; brún-, 1546; gód, 1562; ár, 1587; -bád, 1720; lác, 1863; gód, 1870; sá-, 1882; rád, 1883; scír-, 1895; sá-, 1896, 1924; gár-, 1962; scán, 1965; fús, 1966; -hwíl, 2002; líc, 2080; róf, 2084; síð, 2086; -dón, 2090; cóm, 2103; sarlíc, 2109; dóm, 2147; Hroðgár, 2155; -stól, 2196; án, 2210 (see note); fiér, 2230 (see note); -pád, -bád, 2258; án, 2280; -wóc, 2287; -bád, 2302; fór, 2308; -gód, 2342; wíð-, 2346; -dóm, 2376; sár, 2468; mán-, 2514; hárne stán, 2553; -swát, 2558; -swáf, 2559; bád, 2568; -wác, 2577; -swác, 2584; -gód, 2586; wíc-, 2607; Wigláf, 2631; gár-, 2641; fáne, 2655; -réc, 2661; stód, 2679; fýr-, 2689, 2701; wís-, 2716; bád, 2736; líf, 2743, 2751; stód, 2769; dóm, 2820, 2858; -ráð, 2898; (-)cóm, 2944, 2992; ál-, 3010; fús, 3025; -róf, 3063; Wigláf, 3076; -bád, 3116; fús, 3119; áð, 3138; -réc, 3144; bán-, 3147.

The following are *probably* to be included, but there is some doubt:

bát, 742; bán-, 1116; blód, 1121; gán, 1163; ár-, 1168; sá-, 1652; sá-, 1850 (now either gone or covered by the paper); wát, 1863; gár-, 2043; hrán, 2270; gár-, 2674; -swác, 2681; -hróf, 3123; -hús, 3147.

On the other hand, the supposed mark over the following is *possibly* quite accidental: the scribes scattered little dots of ink not infrequently over the page:

brim-, 222; fus-, 232; me, 172; win, 1162; woc, 1960; dom, 2666, 2964.

With even more certainty the following supposed cases of marking may be dismissed :

we, 270 ; anere, 303 ; hat, 897 ; al-walda, 955 ; renig, 1099 ; þa, 1151 ; feonda, 1152 (the supposed mark is that of *ár*-, 1168, shining through the page) ; ae, 2477 ; he, 2704.

Schücking adds to the list of vowels marked long *till*, 2721 and *unriht*, 2739. But the mark over these vowels is quite unlike the mark of length : it occurs again over *up*, 2893.

The latest and most careful scrutiny of the MS. is that of Dr Sedgefield, and I have collated my results with his.

Of the vowels which I have classed as *undoubtedly* marked long, Sedgefield regards many as doubtful, and others as too uncertain to be mentioned at all.

(a) *Marked doubtful by Sedgefield* : fäh, 1038 ; dön, 1116 ; hár, 1307 ; iær, 1371 ; án, 2280 ; -bád, 2302 ; lóm, 2376 ; wis-, 2716.

(b) *Entirely omitted by Sedgefield* : án, 100 ; mót, 442 ; sæ-, 544 ; -fón, 911 ; dóm, 1528 ; gár-, 1962 ; síd, 2086 ; dóm, 2147 ; -stól, 2196 ; -pád, 2258 ; -wóe, 2287 ; -réc, 2661.

After careful and repeated scrutiny under a strong lens, I have no doubt as to the vowels in both these classes (a) and (b) being in every case marked long. Many of them appear to me even more clearly so marked than do some of those which Sedgefield agrees to be certainly marked long, such as sár, 975 ; stód, 2679 ; bán, 3147.

Of the vowels which I have classed as *probable*, bát, 742 ; bán-, 1116 ; blód, 1121 ; ár-, 1168 ; -swác, 2681 are classed as doubtful by Sedgefield : but gáv, 1163 ; sæ-, 1652, 1850 ; wát, 1863 ; gár-, 2043 ; hrán, 2270 ; gár-, 2674 ; -hróf, 3123 ; -hús, 3147, are regarded by him as too doubtful to be recorded at all.

The mark of length consists of a heavy dot, with a stroke sloping from it over the vowel. This stroke is very faint, and has often faded : in which case the mark of length can only be distinguished from an accidental blot by noting the position and shape of the dot, or by a microscopic search for traces of the stroke.

Complete certainty cannot be arrived at, since a stroke is sometimes perceptible only in certain lights. For example, after repeated scrutiny I had classed *gár*- (l. 2674) as one of the supposed cases of marking which might be dismissed. On a final examination I had to alter this, as I could make out the stroke fairly clearly.

BEOWULF

Fol. 129^a.

HWÆT, WĒ GĀR-DENa in zēar-dazum
 þeod-cyniuza þrym zefrunon,
 hū ðā æþelingas ellen fremedon.
 Oft Scyld Scēfing sceaþena þrēatum,
 5 monezum mǣzþum meodo-setla oftēah,
 egsode eorl[as], syððan iērest wearð

Letters supplied in the text, but found neither in the MS. nor in Thor- kelin's transcripts, are printed within square brackets. When it is clear that the absence of these letters from the manuscript is *not* due to the damage which the MS. has sustained, and that the letters can never have stood there, both square brackets and italics are used. Other deviations from the MS. are indicated in the text by italics alone, and the reading of the MS. is given in a footnote. The term 'MS. reading' must not however be taken to imply that the letters can all be read in the MS. in its present condition; but only that there is satisfactory evidence that they once stood there.

Certain letters and words which, though found in the MS., were presumably not in the original, but were added by the scribes, have been placed between brackets thus: (þāra).

Long syllables which can be proved on metrical grounds to represent an earlier disyllable are marked by the circumflex: *gān* representing an older *gānu* or perhaps having been substituted for the cognate *gangan*.

2. The original text presumably had *gefrugnon*, the combination of consonants making the syllable long, as, in conformity with metrical law, it should be. For a short account of O.E. metre see *Introduction to Beowulf*.

5. Two distinct verbs seem to be confused in *oftēon*: (1) **oftihan*, 'to deny' (cf. Goth. *teihan*) construed with gen. of thing and dat. of person, as here; (2) **oftēohan*, 'to tug, draw away' (cf. Goth. *tiuhan*) taking an acc. of the thing, as in l. 2489. [Cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxix, 306.]

Whether *oftēah* mean 'denied' or 'drew away' the mead-benches, it equally indicates a reduction to servitude. Cf. l. 11 below, and the statement of Saxo Grammaticus concerning Seioldus that 'he subdued the whole race of the Allemanni and compelled them to pay tribute.' [Ed. Holder, p. 12.]

6. *eorl[as]*, Kemble₁: MS. *eorl*. This correction seems desirable (1) metrically, because the type $\acute{\text{e}} \times \acute{\text{e}}$, though found in the second half-line (cf. ll. 463, 623, etc.), is not elsewhere found in the first; and (2) syntactically, because *egsian* is elsewhere transitive, and to take *eorl* here as = 'many an earl' seems rather forced: l. 795 is not quite parallel (cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxix, 560-576). Yet *eorl* may be defensible [cf. Kock in *Anglia* xxvii: 219, etc.; xxviii, 140, etc.; Klaeber²⁴⁹].

- fēa-sceaft funden; hē þæs frōfre gebād.
 wēox under wolcnum, weorð-myndum þāh,
 oð þæt him æghwyle (þāra) ymb-sittendra
 10 ofer hron-rāde hýran scolde,
 gomban zyldan; þæt wæs gōd cyninȝ.
 Ðæm eafera wæs æfter cenned
 ȝeong in ȝeardum, þone ȝod sende
 folce tō frōfre; fyren-ðearfe onȝeat,
 15 þæt hie ær druzon aldor-[lē]ase
 lange hwile. Him þæs Lif-fræa,
 wuldres Wealdend, worold-ære forȝeaf;
 Bēowulf wæs brēme —blād wide sprang—
 Scyldes eafera Scede-landum in.
 20 Swā sceal [ȝeong ȝ]uma ȝōde ȝewyrcean,
 fromum feoh-giftum, on fæder [[bea]rme, Fol. 129^b.

7. *fēa-sceaft*, 'as a helpless child.' See *Index of Persons*: Scyld; and *cf. umbor-wesende* below.

þæs frōfre, 'consolation for that,' i.e. for his helplessness.

9. *þāra* is presumably the addition of a scribe, being opposed to the usage of *Beowulf* both (1), metrically, since *ymb-sittendra* makes a complete half-line, and the preceding *þāra* is not only otiose, but irregular [see Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 256]; and (2), syntactically, since *sē, sēo, þæt* is in *Beowulf* a demonstrative, and is very seldom used as a mere article. [See *Introduction to Beowulf*.]

15. *þæt*: MS. *þ*, which is normally used as an abbreviation for *þæt*. Since the antecedent *fyren-ðearf* is fem., some would take *þ* here as an abbreviation for *þā*: 'the dire need which they had suffered.' Zupitza supports this interpretation of *þ*, although dubiously.

aldor-[lē]ase. MS. defective; but there is no reason to doubt that the missing letters were *le*. Holthausen, to avoid the syntactical difficulty of *þæt* (see above), reads *aldor-[lē]as[te]*, and takes *þæt* as a conjunction: 'He [God] knew the cruel need: how that, before, they long had suffered want of a lord.' But we can take *þæt* as a conj. without this change: 'that, being without a lord, they had before experienced a long time of sorrow' for *drugon lange hwile* cf. l. 87, *frāge gefolode*.

For the explanation of *aldor-lēase* see *Index of Persons*: Heremod.

16. *Him*, pl.; *þæs*, 'in compensation for that,' i.e. the evil days.
fræa. The metre demands a disyllabic form, such as *frēga* [Sievers]; and most recent editors insert this form in the text.

18. *Bēowulf*. Not the hero of the poem.

18, 19. *eafera* is in apposition with *Bēowulf*. Trautmann, Heyne-Schücking and Holthausen follow the emendation of Kemble₁

Bēowulf wæs brēme, blād wide sprang
Scyldes eafera[n] Scede-landum in.

= 'the glory of the son of Scyld spread far and wide.' The alteration is not necessary [cf. Klaeber in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 428].

20. MS. defective. Grein's reading adopted in text.

21. MS. defective at corner. The respective merits of the restorations attempted by the earlier editors have been zealously canvassed ever since. These restorations are:

feorme, 'while yet in his father's support' [Kemble₁];

þæt hine on ylde eft gewunizen
 wil-gesīpas, þonne wiȝ cume,
 læode zelūsten; lof-dædum sceal
 25 in mæȝþa gehwære man ȝeþeon.
 Him ðā Scyld ȝewāt tō ȝescæp-hwile
 fela-hrōr fēran on Frēan wære;
 hi hyne þā ætbæron tō brimes faroðe,
 swære ȝesīpas, swā hē selfa bæd,
 30 þenden wordum wēold wine Scyldinga;
 læof land-fruma lange āhte.

bearme, 'bosom' [Bouterwek, Thorpe: so Holthausen 2,3];

wine, 'to his father's friends' [Grundtvig, 1861, p. 1];

ærne, 'in his father's house' [Grein₁: so Sedgefield, Schücking];

lofne, 'sustenance' [Trautmann].

We are dealing here, not with conjectural emendation, but with attempts to decipher a MS. reading which has been partially lost. The data which can still be ascertained are:

First a space ($\frac{1}{8}$ in.) for two or three letters;

Then a fragment of a letter involving a long down stroke (i.e. either *f*, *r*, *s*, *þ*, or *w*; this letter was seen fully only by the five earliest transcribers or collators, who unanimsously describe it as *r*; the fact that Thorkelin in his edition chose to read *þina*, and altered the *r* of his transcript to *þ* in conformity with his theory, in no way invalidates this evidence);

Then something which can now be read either as *m*, *in*, or blank space followed by *n* (the earliest transcribers support only the readings *m* or *in*);

Then *e*.

Wine and *ærne* are, then, opposed to the evidence of the earliest transcribers, and cannot be read into the MS. even in its present condition, for they fail to make the line come up to the margin, which the scribe (with only the rarest exceptions, e.g. l. 1753) keeps precisely.

lofne fills the space, but is syntactically faulty (cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxix. 306) and the *f* is inconsistent with the early transcriptions.

feorne gives unsatisfactory sense and is metrically impossible as involving double alliteration in the second half-line;

bearme fits exactly (the *bea*, for instance, of l. 40 just fills the necessary $\frac{1}{8}$ in.), and gives satisfactory sense, especially if, with Klaeber (*J.E.G.Ph.* vi. 190), we render 'in his father's possession': the young prince gives treasures from his father's store—which, as Klaeber (following Sievers) remarks, would agree excellently with Saxo's description of Scioldus: '*proceres... domesticis stipendiis colebat...*'

25. Here and elsewhere, as Sievers points out [*P.B.B.* x. 485], metre demands, instead of the fem. *gehwære*, the form *gehwām*, which in the older language is used with feminines as well as with masculines and neuters. Cf. Sievers₃ § 341, N. 4.

31. *āhte* needs an object, expressed or understood. We may either supply mentally *swære ȝesīpas* or *hi* [Klaeber⁴⁶] or we may insert *hi* in the text: *lange hi āhte*, 'long he ruled them' [Holthausen]. Many emendations have been suggested in order to supply an object to *āhte*: *lif* in place of *læof*, 'the chief long possessed his life' [Rieger⁵²]; *lændagas* *āhte*, 'possessed these transitory days' [Kluge¹⁰⁸]; *lān* [or *læn*] *geāhte* 'possessed the grant, the land lent by God' [Koek in *Anglia*, xxvii. 223. For many other emendations and interpretations see Cosijn¹; Bright in *M.L.N.* x. 43 (*geweald* for *wēold*); Child in *M.L.N.* xxi. 175; Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxix. 308].

- þær æt hýðe stōd hringed-stefna
 isig ond út-fūs, æpelinges fær;
 ālēdon þā lēofne þēoden,
 35 bēaza bryttan ou bearm seipes,
 mīerne be mæste. þær wæs mādma fela
 of feor-wezum frætwa zelēded.
 Ne hýrde ic eýmlicor cēol gegyrwan
 hilde-wiēpnum ond heaðo-wiēdum,
 40 billum ond byrnum; him on bearme læg
 mādma mænigo, þā him mid scoldon
 on flōdes wēht feor gewitan.
 Nalæs hi hine lēssan lācum tēodan,
 þēod-gestrēonum, þon[ne] þā dydon,
 45 þe hine æt frum-sceafte forð onsendon
 ænne ofer yðe unbor-wesende. Fol. 130^a.
 þā gýt hie him asetton segen g[yl]denne
 hēah ofer hēafod, lēton holm beran,
 gēafon on gār-secg; him wæs geōmor sefa,
 50 murnende mōd. Men ne cunnon
 seegan tō sōðe, sele-rædende,
 hlæleð under heofenum, hwā þām hlæste onfēng.
 I ÐĀ wæs on burzum Bēowulf Seyldinga,
 lēof lēod-cyning longe þrāge
 55 folcum gefræge —fæder ellor hwearf,

33. *isig*, 'covered with ice' [cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxxvi. 422].

38. *gegyrwan*. In modern English the passive inf. would be used.

44. *þon[ne]*. Thorkelin's emendation: MS. *þon*.

46. *unbor-wesende*. Uninflected. Cf. Sievers, § 305, N. 1. Cf. l. 372.

47. MS. defective at corner; missing letters supplied by Kemble.

48-9. Cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxviii. 271.

51. *sele-rædende*, Kemble, following l. 1346: MS. *sele rædenne*.

52. The nearest parallel to the burial of Scyld is that of Baldr in the *Prose Edda* (chap. 48): 'But the gods took the body of Baldr, and carried it to the seashore. Baldr's ship was named Hringhorni: it was the greatest of all ships, and the gods sought to launch it, and to build the pyre of Baldr on it...Then was the body of Baldr borne out onto the ship...Odin laid on the pyre the gold ring named Draupnir...and Baldr's horse with all his trappings was placed on the pyre.'

In historic times the chiefs were still burnt or buried in ships.

For the voyage of the dead, cf. the stories of Sinfjötli (O.E. Fitela), whose body is wafted away by a mysterious ferryman (see *Index of Persons*); of Elaine (the lady of Shalott); and of Arthur himself, who, like Scyld, goes "from the great deep to the great deep"

53. *Bēowulf*. Still the prince of l. 18: to be distinguished from the hero of the poem.

- aldor of earde— of þæt þan eft onwōc
 hēah Healfdene; iūeold þenden lifde,
 gamol ond gūð-rēow, glæde Scyldingas.
 Ðāem fēower bearn forð gerimed
 60 in worold wōenn, weoroda rāswa[n],
 Heorožār ond Hrōðžār ond Hālga til;
 hūrde ic, þæt [..... was On]elan cwēn
 Heaðo-Scilfingas heals-gebedda.
 þā was Hrōðžāre here-spēd zufen,
 65 wizes weorð-mynd, þæt him his wine-māzas
 zeorne hūrdon, oðð þæt sēo zeoꝝoð zewēox,
 maꝝo-driht micel. Him on mōd be-arn,

57-8. *hēah* and *gamol* are both conventional epithets for Healfdene, found also in O.N. (*Halfdan gamle—Skáldskaparmál*, 73: *Halfdan hástr Skjöldunga—Hyndluljóð*, 14).

gūð-rēow shows the *w* on the way to becoming a vowel and causing the triphthong *əou* [cf. Zupitza in *Z.f.d.A.* xxi. 10].

glæde may be an adverb 'gladly,' but is more probably an adjective agreeing with *Scyldingas*, 'the gracious, lordly Scyldings' [cf. Klaeber in *Anglia*, xxix. 378-9].

60. *rāswa[n]*, Kemhle₂: MS. *rāswa*. Kemhle's emendation has been widely accepted. The change is exceedingly slight, cf. note to l. 1176. Indeed in the Anglian original of *Beowulf* the final *n* of the oblique cases of weak nouns may already have been lost, and the scribe who put the poem into W.S. would not in that case recognize the form as a plural [Cosijn²⁴]. Cf. note to l. 1543.

62. ...[On]elan, Grundtvig [*Brage*, iv. 500]; Bugge [*Tidskr.* viii. 43] supported this and supplied *was*: the name of the lady and part of that of her consort were omitted by the scribe, who wrote *hūrde ic þæt elan cwēn*, without anything to indicate at what point in the sentence the omission may have occurred.

As the husband is a Swede (*Heaðo-scilfing*, cf. l. 2205) the coincidence between *elan* and the name of the Swedish king *Onela* is too remarkable to be overlooked, especially as it relieves us from having to postulate a Germanic princess with the extraordinary name of *Elan*. The reading of the text, which leaves the lady's name unknown, is therefore preferable to the theory [of Grein₂, Ettmüller₃, Sedgefield₁, etc.] which makes *Elan* the name of the queen, and supplies Ongentheow, father of *Onela*, as the husband:

*hūrde ic þæt Elan cwēn [Ongentheowes was]
 Heaðo-Scilfingas heals-gebedda.*

There is no external evidence for either alliance: chronologically either is possible.

Kluge [*Engl. Stud.* xxii. 144], following the *Saga of Rolf Kraki*, where Halfdan has a daughter Signy, who weds earl Sævil, suggested:

hūrde ic þæt [Signeow was Sæw]elan cwēn.

So Sedgefield₂ and Schücking. But Sævil was not a king of Sweden. [For a full discussion of the passage see Trautmann in *Anglia*, Beiblatt, x. 259.]

63. For gen. sg. in *as*, cf. ll. 2453, 2921; Sievers₂ § 237, N. 1. For *gebedda*, masc. in form, but here fem. in meaning (as *foregenga*, applied to Judith's female attendant, *Judith*, 127), cf. Sievers₃ § 278, N. 4.

67. *be-arn* from *be-iernan*, *q.v.*

- þæt heal-reced hātan wolde,
 |medo-ærn micel, men gewyrcean, Fol. 130^b.
 70 þou[n]e yldo bearn æfre gefrunon,
 ond þær on inuan eall gedælan
 zeongum ond ealdum, swyle him ȝod sealde,
 būton folc-scare ond feornum ȝumena.
 Ðā ic wide gefrægn weorc ȝebannan
 75 manigre mægþe ȝeond þisne middan-ȝeard,
 folc-stede frætwan. Him on fyrste ȝelomp
 ædre mid yldum, þæt hit wearð eal ȝearo,
 heal-ærna mæst; scōp him Heort naman,
 sē þe his wordes ȝeweald wide hæfde.
 80 Hē bēot ne ālēh, bēaȝas dælde,
 siuc æt symle. Sele hlifade
 hēah oud horn-ȝeap; heaðo-wylma bād
 lāðan lizes. Ne was hit lenge þā ȝen,

68. Rask [*Angelsaksisk Sproglære*, 1817] and Kemble₁, followed by most of the older editors, read *þæt* [*h̄*] *heal-reced*. But *hē* need not be expressed: it is understood from *inn* in the preceding line.

70. *þou[n]e* is an emendation of Grein₁ and Grundtvig (1861, p. 3). If in other respects we retain the MS. reading, 'greater' must be understood from *micel* in the preceding line. Parallels have often been adduced for this usage of the positive where we should expect the comparative. But Bright has shown [*M.L.N.* xxvii, 181-3] that the clearest of these parallels [*Psalms*, 117, 8-9: *Ps.* 118 in our reckoning] is due simply to a literal translation of a biblical idiom, and that in other cases [e.g. *Elene*, 647] the text is very probably corrupt. Bright would alter the text here to *medo-ærn micle mære gewyrcean þonne...* 'a hall much greater than'.... See also Cosijn¹.

yldo bearn, 'the children of men.' Such gen. pls. in *o* are rare, but undoubted. See Sievers, § 237, N. 4. [For a collection of instances, cf. Klaeber in *M.L.N.* xvi, 17-18.]

73. Cf. Tacitus [*Germ.* vii.]: 'The kings have not despotic or unlimited power.'

77. *ædre mid yldum*, 'presently amid men.' Earle's rendering 'with a quickness surprising to men' is forced.

78. *Heorot* is probably so named from the horns on the gable, cf. *horn-ȝeap*, l. 82. But possibly *horn* simply means 'corner,' 'gable,' and *horn-ȝeap* 'wide-gabled' [cf. Miller in *Anglia*, xii, 396].

83. Two interpretations of *leng* are offered:

(1) 'the time was not yet at hand that...' *leng* being an adj. meaning 'pertaining to'; *ȝelenge* in this sense is not uncommon, but there is no certain instance of *leng*, and to take 'pertaining to' in the sense of 'at hand' is forced. However this interpretation [Rieger²⁸²] has been followed widely, and recently by Schüeking, Sedgefeld and Holthausen₃.

Or (2) *leng* may be another form of the comparative adv. *leng* (Grein). The comparative here (where Mod. Eng. would use a positive) would be paralleled by ll. 134, 2555. The meaning would then be 'the time was not very distant.' [So Klaeber²⁴⁶.]

Holthausen₂ reads *longe*.

- þæt se ecg-hete āþum-swerian
 85 æfter wæl-niðe wæcnan scolde.
 Ðā se ellen-gūst earfoðlice
 þrāge zepolode, sē þe in þýstrum bād,
 þæt hē dōgora gehwām drēam gehýrde
 hlūdne in healle; þær wæs hearpan swēg.
 90 swutol sang scopes. Sægde sē þe cūþe
 frumsecaft fira feorran reccean,
 [eawð þæt se Ælmihtiga eorðan worh[te]. Fol. 132.
 wlite-beorhtne wanz, swā wæter bebūgeð;
 zesette size-hrēþiz sunnan ond mōnan
 95 lēoman tō lēohte land-būendum,
 ond zefræt wade foldan scēatas
 leomun ond lēafum; lif ēac zesceop
 cynna gehwylcum, þāra ðe cwice hwyrfaþ.
 Swā 57 driht-zuman drēamum lifslou
 100 ēa oð ðæt ān onzau
 fyrene [re]f[m]man, fēond on helle;

84. *ecg-hete*, Grein₁: MS. *secghete*. Cf. l. 1738, and *Seafarer*, 70. *āþum-swerian*: *āþum* = 'son-in-law,' *swēor* = 'father-in-law.' It is clear that we have to do with a compound, meaning 'son- and father-in-law,' comparable to *suhtergefæderan* (l. 1161), *suhtorfædran* (*Widsith*, 46), 'nephew and uncle.' All recent editors follow Trautmann in altering *āþum-swerian* to *āþum-swēorum*; and it may well be that this was the original reading, and that the scribe misunderstood *āþum* as 'oaths' and so came to miswrite *swēorum* as *swerian* 'to swear.' Yet *swerian* may perhaps be defended as = *swerigum* from **sweriga* 'father-in-law,' a form not elsewhere recorded, but standing to *swēor* much as *suhtriga* to *suhtror*, both meaning 'nephew' (cf. *Genesis*, 1775, his *suhtrian wif*). [Bugge, *Tidskr.* viii. 45-6 defended *swerian*, comparing Goth. *brōþrahans* and Icel. *feðjar*.]

The reference is to the contest between Hrothgar and his son-in-law Ingeld (cf. ll. 2020-69). Possibly the hall was burnt in this contest, which took place, as we know from *Widsith*, 'æt Heorote.' But more probably l. 82 refers to the later struggle among the kin of Hrothgar, when the hall was burnt over Hrothulf's head. See *Index of Persons*: Hrothulf.

86. *ellen-gūst*. Grein₁ and Rieger²⁹³ emend to the more usual *ellor-gūst*, which is also adopted by Earle and Sedgfield; cf. ll. 807, 1617, etc. See note to l. 102.

87. *þrāge*, 'a hard time' (Klaeber²⁹⁴, comparing *Juliana*, 464, is *þeos þrāg ful strong*). See also *Beowulf*, l. 2883 [cf. *Cosijn*²].

92. *worh[te]*, Kemble₁: MS. defective at corner.

93. *swā*, relative: see *Glossary*.

101. *ref[m]man*, Kemble₁: MS. defective at edge.

Earle adopts the emendation [of Bugge²⁹⁵], *healle* for *helle*, because it is 'so simple, and gives so much relief.' On the other hand, in l. 142 he adopts *heal-ðegnes* for *heal-ðegnes* [as suggested tentatively by Ettmüller₁ but not adopted by him]. Both changes are needless.

fēond on helle is simply 'hell-fiend' [Cosijn³ Cf. *helle hæfton*, l. 788.

wæs se grimma gæst 7rendel hāten,
 mære meare-stapa, sē þe mōras hēold,
 fen ond fæsten; fifel-cynnes eard
 105 won-sāli wer weardode hwile,
 siþðan him Seyppend forserifen hæfde.
 In Caines eynne þone cwealm 7ewræ
 ēce Drihten, þæs þe hē Ābel slōz.
 Ne 7efeah hē þære fēhðe, ae hē hine feor forwræ,
 110 Metod for þy māne, man-eynne fram.
 þanon untýdras calle onwōeon,
 eotenas ond ylfe ond orenēas,
 swylce 7īgantas, þā wið 7ode wunnon Fol. 132^b.

102. *gæst*. This ambiguous word may stand for *gāst* 'spirit,' or *giest*, *gist*, *gyst*, 'stranger'; *giest* is, of course, akin to the Latin *hostis*, and sometimes acquires the sense of 'hostile stranger,' 'foe' (e.g. ll. 1441, 1522, 1545 *sele-gyst*, 2560 *gryre-giest*).

In ll. 1800, 1893 there can be no doubt that *gæst* stands for *giest*, 'stranger.' In l. 2073 and in *inwit-gæst* (2670) the word is connected with *nēos[ī]an* 'to visit,' which makes it highly probable that it means *giest* and is used with grim irony. In the last instance we have confirmation from the fact that *gryre-giest* is applied to the dragon in l. 2560; and I should be inclined also to take *gæst* (2312), *nīð-gæst* (2699) as = *giest*, *nīð-giest*. The dragon is not regarded as a spirit of hell, but as a strange phenomenon. Grendel and his mother, on the contrary, are regarded as diabolic spirits (cf. 1266); and when applied to them I take *gæst* = *gāst* 'spirit' (102: *wæl-gæst*, 1331, 1995: *ellor-gæst*, 1349, 1617). This is confirmed by the fact that ll. 807, 1621 give (*ellor*)-*gāst*, which can only mean 'spirit.'

In l. 1123 *gæsta* = *gāsta*.

104. Moor and fen were the appropriate dwelling-places of misbegotten beings. Jordanes, recording Gothic traditions, mentions the offspring of witches and evil spirits: a race 'which was of old amid the fens.' Cf. note to l. 426.

106-8. Sievers [*P.B.B.* ix. 137]:

...forserifen hæfde
 in Caines eynne (þone cwealm 7ewræ
 ēce Drihten)...

'Had proscribed him amid the race of Cain (the eternal Lord avenged that death) for that he slew Abel.'

109. *hē...hē hine* = Cain...God, Cain.

112. *orenēas*. The meaning 'sea-monster' is often attributed to this word (e.g. by Heyne and Schüeking), on the theory that it is a compound, the first element connected with *leel*, *ørkn* 'a kind of seal' [cf. Lat. *orca* 'a kind of whale'], and the second with O.E. *coh*, 'horse.' [Kluge in *P.B.B.* ix. 188, in part following Heyne.]

But the context seems to demand 'evil spirit,' rather than 'sea-horse.' From the Lat. *Orcus* 'Hell, Death' was derived the O.E. *orc* 'giant' or 'devil,' as is proved by the gloss '*orcus*: *orc*, *þyrs oððe hel-deofol*.' *Orc-nēas* may be a compound of *orc* with *nē* 'corpse' (cf. *nē-fugol*, 'carrion-bird,' *Gien.* 2158; *dryht-nēum*, 'host of corpses,' *Exod.* 163; and Goth. *nāus*, 'a corpse'). [See Bugge¹⁰¹⁻¹⁰² and in *Z.f.A.Ph.*, iv. 193; and cf. ten Brink¹⁰; Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxxvi. 428.]

- lange þrāge; hē him ðæs lēan forgeald.
 II 115 Gewāt ðā nēosian, syþðan niht becōm,
 hēan lūses, hū hit Hring-Dene
 æfter bēor-þege gebūn hæfdon.
 Fand þā ðær inne æþelinga gedriht
 swefan æfter symble; sorge ne cūðon,
 120 wonscaft wera. Wiht unhælo,
 grim ond grædig, gearo sōna wæs,
 rēoc ond rēpe, ond on ræste genam
 þritig þegna; þanon eft gewāt
 hūðe hrēmiz tō hām faran,
 125 mid þære wæl-fylle wica nēosan.
 Ðā wæs on ūhtan mid ær-dæge
 grendles gūð-cræft gumum undyrne;
 þā wæs æfter wiste wōp ūp āhafen,
 micel morgen-swēg. Mære þeoden,
 130 æþeling ær-gōd, unbliðe sæt,
 þolode ðrýð-swýð, þegu-sorge drēah,
 syðþan hie þæs lāðan lāst scēawedon,

115. *nēosian*. Sievers reads *nēosan*, for metrical reasons. Cf. l. 125. See *Introduction to Beowulf: Metre*.

116. *hēan*. The weak adj. without definite art. is a feature of early O.E. poetry. See *Introduction to Beowulf*.

120. Sievers [*P.B.B.* ix. 137] reads *wera[s]*, 'the men knew not sorrow.' Some edd. put the stop after *unhælo*, 'they knew not sorrow, aught of evil.' But with this punctuation *Grim ond grædig* makes a very abrupt beginning of the next sentence; and I see no reason to doubt that *wiht unhælo* can mean 'the creature of evil, Grendel'; cf. *hælo-bearn*, 'Saviour-child' in *Crist*, 586, 754. [See also Klaeber, *Christ. Elementen*, in *Anglia*, xxxv. 252.]

128. *æfter wiste*, 'after their weal,' or 'after their feasting,' followed lamentation. This seems a more likely interpretation than that there was lamentation concerning Grendel's feasting upon the thirty thanes. [Cf. *Anglia*, xxvii. 223.]

131. *ðrýð-swýð*. Earle takes this as a noun, 'mighty pain,' 'majestic rage,' comparing Icel. *sviði*, 'a smart from burning.' Surely this is seeking trouble, for there is no evidence for any O.E. noun *swýð*, 'pain, smart,' whilst the adj. *swýð*, 'strong,' is common. It seems, then, natural to take *ðrýð-swýð* as an adj., 'strong in might,' parallel to *earm-swíð*, *mōð-swíð*, which are indisputably adjs., meaning 'strong in arm,' 'strong in mind,' not nouns meaning 'arm-pain,' 'mind-pain.' Context too supports the adjectival rendering 'strong in might'; for it is at least as satisfactory here as 'mighty pain,' and more so in l. 736, the only other passage where *þrýð-swýð* occurs. If we thus make *þrýð-swýð* an adj., we have to take *þolian* as intransitive. But there is no difficulty about this: cf. l. 2499, and *Maldon*, 307. [Earle quotes Grein in support of his interpretation: yet Grein, renders 'stark an Kraft.']

- wergan gāstes; wæs þæt ȝewin tō strang,
 lād ond longsum. Næs hit lengra | fyrst, Fol. 133^a.
- 135 ac ymb āne niht eft ȝefremede
 morð-beala māre ond nō mearn fore,
 fāhðe ond fyrene; wæs tō fæst on þām.
 Þā wæs ead-fynde, þe him elles hwær
 ȝerūmlicor ræste [sōhte],
- 140 bed æfter būrum, ðā him ȝebēacnod wæs,
 ȝesægd sōðlice, sweetolan tātne
 heal-ðegnes hete; hēold hyne syðþan
 fyr ond fæstor, sē þæm fēonde ætwand.
 Swā rixode ond wið rihte wan
- 145 āna wið eallum, oð þæt idel stōd,
 hūsa sēlest. (Wæs sēo hwil micel;
 welf wintra tīd torn ȝeþolode
 wine Scyldinga, wēana ȝehwelene,
 sidra sorȝa; forðam [syðþan] wearð
- 150 ylða bearnum undyrne cūð,
 ȝyddum ȝeōmore, þætte ȝrendel wan
 hwile wið Hrōþȝār, hete-nīðas wæȝ,
 fyrene ond fāhðe fela missēra,

133. It is not easy to be certain whether *wergan*, here and in l. 1747, is the weak form of *wērig*, 'weary,' or is to be read short, *werga*, 'accursed.' The latter seems to be the more probable. Cf. *wergan*, *wyrgan*, 'to curse' [and see Hart in *M.L.N.* xxii. 220, etc.; and Earle, 168].

136. *māre* 'further,' 'additional' murder—does not of course imply that the second attack was more murderous than the first. [Cf. Klaeber⁴¹⁹.] *morð-beala* for *morð-bealu*. Some edd. alter, but see note to l. 1914. [Cf. Bugge in *Z.f.d.Ph.* iv. 194 and Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxix. 112.]

138. The typical understatement of O.E. verse: 'It was easy to find one who sought rest outside the hall,' amounts to saying 'he deserted it.'

139. [sōhte] Grein₁; no gap in MS.

140. *æfter būrum*. The bowers lie *outside* the hall, as in the 'Cynewulf and Cyneheard' episode in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*. The retainers, who would normally sleep in the hall, prefer a bed by the bowers, which are free from Grendel's attack.

142-3. The survivors held themselves 'the safer the further away.'

146-7. Sievers [*P.B.B.* ix. 137]:

hūsa sēlest (wæs sēo hwil micel)
welf wintra tīd...

147. *welf*: MS. .xii.

148. *Scydinga*, Grundtvig²⁰⁹, Kemble₂; MS. *scyldenda*.

149. No gap in MS.: [syðþan] supplied by Kemble₂, following private communication from Thorpe. Cf. ll. 1453, 2175. Some stop-gap is required for the alliteration. Klaeber [*J.E.G.Ph.* vi. 191] supplies *secgum*, so too Schücking; Holthausen_{2,3} *sōna*; Bugge³⁶⁷, *sārcwidum*; Sievers [*P.B.B.*

- singāle sæce; sibbe ne wolde
 155 wið manna hwone mægenes Deniga,
 feorh-bealo feorran, fēa þingian;
 nē þær nāniz witena wēnan þorfte
 beorhtre bōte tō banan folmum.
 |[Atol] æglæca ðtende wæs, Fol. 133^b.
 160 deorc dēaþ-scūa, duzupu ond zeofope,
 seomade ond syrede, sin-nihte hēold
 mīstize mōras; men ne cunnon,
 hwyder hel-rūnan hwyrftum scriþað.
 Swā, fela fyrena fēoud man-cynnes,
 165 atol ān-zengea, oft zefremede,
 heardra hynða; Heorot eardode,
 sinc-fāge sel sweartum nihtum;
 nō hē þone gif-stōl zrētan mōste,
 māþum for Metode, ne his myne wisse.

xxix. 313], for þam sōcnun: cf. l. 1777. Klaeber, following Sievers' suggestion, substitutes *forðan*, the form usual in *Beowulf*.

154-5. *sibbe* and *feorh-bealo feorran* are possibly parallel, 'he wished not for peace, or to remove the life-bale,' the verbal phrase explaining the noun more fully, as in ll. 185-6, *frōfre...wihte gewendan* [cf. Bugge⁶²; Klaeber²³³]. We can, however, construe *sibbe* as an instrumental, in which case there should be no comma after *Deniga*: 'he would not out of compassion to any man remove the life-bale.' [Cf. Greiū; Sievers, *P.B.B.* xxix. 317.]

156. *fēa*. Kemble₂ normalized to *fēo*, and has been followed by all the editors. Yet *ēa* for *ēo* is a common Anglian (especially Northumbrian) peculiarity. See Sievers₃ §150. 3.

157-8. *wēnan tō*, 'to expect from.' See *Glossary: wēnan*, and cf. l. 1396.

158. *beorhtre* is, of course, not comparative, as taken by many editors and translators, but gen. fem., agreeing with *bōte*, after *wēnan*.

banan, Kemble₂; miswritten in MS. *banā*. The error possibly arose through the influence of *folmū* (cf. l. 2961); or possibly *banā* (= *banan*) in an older MS. was written with an open *a* and this, as so often, was wrongly transcribed as *u* (cf. ll. 581, 2821, 2961).

159. MS. defective. [Atol] Thorpe; [ac sē], without a period, Rieger²⁸⁴.

163. *hel-rūnan*. The fem. *hel-rūne*, 'witch,' occurs in several glosses: the Gothic equivalent is recorded by Jordanes: Filimer, King of the Goths, found among his people certain witches, '*quas patrio sermone Haliurunnas is ipse cognominat*' [*Getica*, cap. xxiv.]. It is not clear whether in this passage in *Beowulf* we have the fem., or a corresponding masc., *hel-rūna*, not elsewhere recorded.

167-9. for *Metode* is generally taken 'on account of the Lord': cf. l. 706, *þā Metod uolde*. Holtzmann [*Germania*, viii. 489] makes *hē* refer to Hrothgar: 'he could not touch his throne, his treasure, by reason of God's prohibition, nor have joy in it.' But this seems very difficult, since Grendel has been the subject for the last fifteen lines. Most probably, then, *hē* refers to Grendel, who 'was not suffered to outrage Hrothgar's throne by reason of God's prohibition: he knew not His mind' (i.e. the fate in store for him).

But the phrase may mean simply that Grendel is a fiend rejected by God,

- 170 þæt wæs wræc micel wine Seyldinga,
mōdes brecca. Moniz oft zesæt
rice tō rīne, rīd eahtedon,
hwæt swið-ferhðum sēlest wære
wið fār-gryrum tō zefremmanne.
- 175 Hwīlum hīe gehēton æt hærġ-trafum
wīg-weorþunga, wordum bādon,
þæt him zāst-bona zēoce zefremede
wið þeod-prēauni. Swylc wæs þēaw hyra,
hāpenra hyht; helle gemundon
- 180 in mōd-sefan, Metod hīe ne cūpon,
dāda Dēmend, ne wiston hīe Drihten ȝod,
[ne hīe hūru heofena Helm herian ne cūpon, Fol.
wuldres Waldend. Wā bið þām ðe seal 134^a.
þurh slīðne nið sāwle bescūfan
- 185 in fýres fæpm, frōfre ne wēnan,
wihhte zewendan; wel bið þām þe mōt
æfter dēað-dæge Drihten sēcean,
ond tō Fæder fæpmum freoðo wilnian.
- III Swā ðā mæl-ceare maȝa Healfdenes

and hence cannot approach *God's* throne or receive a gift in the presence of his Creator. In this case, it is suggested by Klaeber [*J.E.G.Ph.* viii. 254] that *ne his myne wisse* means 'nor did He (God) take thought of him (Grendel).' [Parallels for this are given by Klaeber, *Christ. Elementen*, in *Anglia*, xxxv. 254, e.g. *Exeter Gnostic Verses*, 162, *wærleas mon ond wonhȳdig fæs ne ġimesð God*.] Anyway the contrast is between the loyal thane who approaches the throne to do homage and receive gifts, and such a 'hall-thane' (cf. l. 142) as Grendel.

[Cf. also Cosijn⁵; Kock in *Anglia*, xxvii. 225; Pogatscher in *P.B.B.* xix. 544, who suggests *formetode* as a verb from **formetian*: 'he despised the giving of treasure'; Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxix. 319. Kölbing in *Engl. Stud.* iii. 92.]

175. *hærġ*: MS. *hrærġ*; Kemble₂ corrected to *hærġ*; Grundtvig (1861, p. 6) kept nearer to the MS. by retaining the spelling *hærġ*. This heathen term had perhaps become less intelligible when our MS. was transcribed, whence the scribe's error.

It has often been objected that these lines are not consistent with the Christian sentiments uttered by leading characters elsewhere in the poem: that Hrothgar, for instance, does not talk like a pagan (cf. e.g. ll. 1724, seq.). Attempts have been made to harmonize the discrepancy by supposing that the Danes are regarded as Christians, but as having in time of stress relapsed, like the East Angles in the seventh century. [Klaeber, *Christ. Elementen*, in *Anglia*, xxxv. 134: Bright in Routh's *Ballad Theory*, 1905, 54, footnote.] But this supposition is unnecessary, for such Christian sentiments as Hrothgar or Beowulf do utter are vague and undogmatic, not unlike the godly expressions that Chaucer puts into the mouth of his pious heathen. [See *Introduction to Beowulf*.]

189. *mæl-ceare*, 'the sorrow of this time' (i.e. the time spoken of above):

- 190 *siŋzāla sēað*; ne mihte snotor haeleð
 wēan onwendan; wæs þæt gewin tō swyð,
 lāþ ond longsum, þe on ðā lēode becōm,
 nýd-wracu niþ-grim, niht-bealwa mæst.
- þæt fram hām gefrægn Higelāces þegn,
 195 *zōd mid zēatum, zrendles dāda*;
 sē wæs mon-cynnes mægenes strengest
 on þēm dæge þysses lifes,
 æpele ond ēacen. Hēt him yð-lidan
 zōdne zegyrwan; cwæð, hē zūð-cyning
 200 ofer swan-rāde sēcean wolde,
 mārne þeoden, þā him wæs manna þearf.
 Ðone sið-fæt him snotere ceorlas
 lýt-hwōn lōzon, |þēah hē him lēof wære; Fol. 134^b.
 hwetton hi ze-[r]ōfne, hæl scēawedon.
- 205 Hæfde se zōda zēata lēoda
 cempan zecorone, þāra þe hē cēnoste
 findan mihte; fiftēna sum
 sund-wudu sōhte; secz wisade,
 lazu-cræftig mon, land-zemyrcu.

mōd-ceare, the emendation of Trautmann¹³⁷, is unnecessary [cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxix. 321]; *mæl-ceare* is probably acc. after *sēað*, 'brooded over the care'; but might be instrumental, 'seethed with care' [Earle].

194. *fram hām*: 'from' indicates that Beowulf's home is different from the scene of Grendel's deeds: Earle rightly renders 'in his distant home.' Cf. l. 410.

197. *þēm* can bear the alliteration because emphatic.

203. This, by the customary understatement (cf. ll. 2738, 3029), means that they heartily approved of his enterprise, as is shown by l. 415. [Cf. Klacber in *M.L.N.* xvii. 323, and Cosijn⁶.]

204. *[r]ōfne* is the conjecture of Bask [Grundtvig²⁷⁰] and is certain. The MS. is defective: only the lower part of the first letter is left, and this may have been *r*, *þ*, *f*, *s*, or *w*. The letter must have been only half legible even in Thorkelin's time; transcript A has *þofne*, B *forne*.

hæl scēawedon, 'watched the omens.' Tacitus notes the attention paid to auspices and the methods of divination by the ancient Germans. [*Germ.* x.: *Auspicia sortesque, ut qui maxime, observant.*]

The conjecture of Sedgfield²⁸⁸ *hæl geawedon*, 'gave him a farewell greeting,' seems unnecessary. [Cf. Klacber, *Engl. Stud.* xlv. 123.]

207. *fiftēna*: MS. *xv*. 'With fourteen companions.' Cf. l. 3123.

209. *lazu-cræftig mon*. This is often taken to refer to a pilot, but more probably it relates to Beowulf himself. Seamanship is a characteristic of the perfect hero, as of Sifrit in the *Nibelungen Lied*.

land-zemyrcu has been rendered 'pointed out the land-marks' [Earle, Clark-Hall]; but the travellers do not appear to be as yet afloat.

- 210 Fyrst forð ȝewāt, flota wæs on ȝðum,
 bāt under beorȝe. Beornas ȝearwe
 on stefn stȝon: strēamas wundon,
 sund wið sande; secȝas biēron
 on bearm nacan beorhte frætwe,
- 215 ȝūð-searo ȝeatolic; ȝuman ūt scufon,
 weras on wil-sið, wudu bundenne.
 ȝewāt þā ofer wiūȝ-holm winde ȝefȝsed
 flota fāmi-heals fuȝle ȝelicost,
 oð þæt ymb an-tid oþres dōȝores
- 220 wunden-stefna ȝewaden hæfde,
 þæt dā liðende land ȝesāwon,
 brim-clifu bličan, beorȝas stēape,
 side siē-næssas; þā wæs sund liden
 eoletes æt ende. þanon ūp hraðe
- 225 Wedera lēode on wanȝ stȝon,
 siē-wudu siēldon; syrčan hrysedon,
 ȝūð-ȝewiēdo; ȝode þancedon,

(*Sund-wudu söhte*, l. 208, means 'he proceeded to the ship,' not necessarily 'went on board.') We must therefore either translate 'led them to the land-boundary' (the shore) [cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxix. 322; Klaeber⁴¹], or we must [as has been suggested to me by Mr Grattan] take the phrase *wisade land-gemyrcu* quite generally: Beowulf 'was their pilot on this expedition.'

Cf. l. 2409.

210. *Fyrst forð ȝewāt*, 'the time' between the arrival at the shore, and the embarkation 'had passed': or, quite generally, 'time passed on.'

216. *bundenne*, 'well-braced.'

218. *fāmi-heals*. See Sievers, § 214, 5.

219. *an-tid*: MS. *an tid*. Grein, *an-tid f. = hora prima*, 'erste Stunde,' comparing 'nōn-tid' *hora nona*. Cosijn [*P.B.B.* viii. 568, following Ettmüller] contends for *an-tid = and-tid* or *ond-tid*, 'corresponding time,' 'the same time,' so that the phrase would mean 'about the same hour of the second day.'

Sievers [*P.B.B.* xxix. 322, etc.] regards *āntid* as 'due time,' comparing O.N. *eindagi*, 'agreed time, term,' and points out that *ymb*, when used to mark time, means rather 'after' than 'about'; hence: 'after the lapse of due time, on the next day.' Earle arrives at the same rendering, though on different grounds, which to me are not clear.

224. *eoletes*. The word occurs here only. The sense seems to demand 'sea'; 'then was the sound traversed at the far side of the sea.' Yet this passive use of *liden* is difficult—a difficulty which Thorpe sought to avoid by reading *sund-lida ēa-līde æt ende*, 'the sea-sailer (i.e. boat) at the end of its watery way.' Bugge [*Tidskr.* viii. 47] interpreted 'stormy sea' (O.N. *él*, 'storm'). But the first element, *eo*, in *eolet* may, by the Anglian confusion of *eo* and *ea*, be the same as *ea*, 'river' (Lat. *aqua*, Goth. *ahwa*). Others suppose the word to mean 'labour' (cognate with Greek *ἐλαόρω*), or else to be a mere 'ghost-word,' the result of a scribe's blunder. [Sedgfield²⁰⁶.]

- þæs þe him ȝþ-lāde ēaðe wurdon,
 | þā of wealle geseah weard Scildinga, Fol. 135^a.
 230 sē þe holm-clifu healdan scolde,
 beran ofer bolcan beorhte randas,
 A fyrd-searu fūslic; hine fyrwyt bræc
 mōd-gehygdum, hwæt þā men wāeron.
 zewāt him þā tō waroðe wiege ridan
 235 þezu Hrōðgāres, þrymmum cwehte
 mægen-wudu mundum, meþel-wordum frægu :
 " Hwæt syndon zē searo-hæbbendra
 byrnum werede, þe þus brontne cēol
 ofer lagu-stræte lēdan cwōmon,
 240 hider ofer holmas? [*Hwæt, ic hwi*]le wæs
 ende-sāta, āz-wearde hēold,
 þē on land Dena lādra nāeniz
 mid scip-herze sceðþan ne meahhte.
 Nō hēr cūðlicor cuman ongunnon
 245 lind-hæbbende; ne zē lēafnes-word
 zūð-fremmendra gearwe ne wisson,
 māza gemēdu. Nāefre ic māran geseah
 eorla ofer eorþan, ðonne is ēower sum,
 secz on searwum; nis þæt seld-guma
 250 wāpnnum zeweorðad, nāfne him his wlite lēoze,

230. *scolde*, 'whose office it was'; cf. l. 251.

232. See note to l. 1426.

240. [*Hwæt, ic hwi*]le wæs, the reading of Sievers [*Anglia*, xiv. 146], following in part that of Bugge⁶³:

*hider ofer holmas? [Hwile ic on weal]le
 wæs ende-sāta.*

MS. *hider ofer holmas le wæs*, etc., without any gap. Thorkelin read the *le* as *Ic*, Kemble as *Ie*, but there can be no doubt that it is *le*, and this makes Wülker's conjecture unlikely:

*hider ofer holmas [hringed-stefnan]?
 Ic wæs ende-sāta...*

The same applies to that of Etmüller₂:

*hider ofer holmas [helmas b̄ron]?
 hwile, 'a long time.'*

244. *cuman* is possibly a noun (cf. l. 1806). 'Never have strangers, warriors, made themselves more at home,' [Bugge in *Tidskr.* viii. 290.] For this use of *onginnan*, = 'behave,' Klaeber [*Anglia*, xxviii. 439] compares *zādmodlice onginnað*, *Cura Pastoralis*, 421, 26; and advocates the old reading *gelēafnes-word* for *gē lēafnes-word*, taking *wisson* (l. 246) as 3rd pers.

245-6. *ne...ne*. Note that in O.E. syntax two negatives do not make an affirmative.

249-50. 'Yon weapon-decked man is no mere retainer.' *Seld-guma*, 'hall-man,' i.e. house-carl, retainer. Other suggestions are that it means

- ienlic an-syn. Nū ic ēower sceal
 frum-cyn witan, āer zē fyr heonan, Fol. 135^b.
 lēas-scēaweras, on land Dena
 furþur fēran. Nū zē feor-būend,
 255 mere-liðende, min[n]e gehyrað
 āu-fealdne zepōht; ofost is sēlest
 tō gecyðanne, hwanan ēowre cyme syndon."
- IV Him sc yldesta ondswarode,
 werodes wisa, word-hord oulēac:
 260 " Wē synt gum-cynnnes zēata lēode
 ond Higelāces heorð-zenēatas.
 Wæs min fæder folcum gecyþed,
 æþele ord-fruma Eczþeow hāten;
 zebād wintra worn, āer hē on wez hwurfe
 265 zamol of zearðum; hine zearwe zeman
 witena wel-hwyle wide zeond eorþan.
 Wē þurh holdne hize hlāford þinne,
 sunu Healfdenes, sēcean cwōmon,
 lēod-zebyrgean; wes þū ūs lārena zōd.
 270 Habbað wē tō þēim mēran micel ārende
 Deniga frēan; ne sceal þāer dyrne sum
 wesau, þæs ic wēne. Þū wāst gif hit is,

'one who remains within the *seld*,' 'stay-at-home,' 'carpet-knight,' or that it indicates a peasant, one who possesses only a *seld*. But the *seld* was a hall or palace, occupied by warriors and owned by kings, so that these explanations are less satisfactory. [Cf. Bugge in *Tidskr.* viii. 290-1.]

250. *nafne*, Kemble₂: MS. *næfre*.

253. *lēas-scēaweras*, the MS. reading, meaning 'evil spies,' has been emended to *lēase scēaweras* [Ettmüller₂, Thorpe, followed by all the older editors]. But this gives a type of line (Expanded D*) which, unless with double alliteration, is unparalleled. It seems therefore better to keep the MS. reading.

So abusive a word is surprising in the middle of an otherwise courteous conversation. But, perhaps, the drift is, as Sievers suggests: 'It is my duty to (*ie sceal*) enquire: tell me, rather than (*āer*), by going further, bring yourselves under suspicion of being false spies.' [*P.B.B.* xxix. 329: cf. also Klaeber in *Anglia*, xxix. 379-80.]

255. *min[n]e*, Kemble₂: MS. *mine*.

258. *yldesta*, 'chief'; cf. l. 363.

262. Holthausen₂ reads *Wæs min* [*frōd*] *fæd.r*: Holthausen₃, *Wæs min fæder folcum* [*feor*] *gecyþed*. This improves the alliteration. From the point of view of scansion alteration is not essential, since a personal pronoun can take the stress: cf. ll. 345, 346, 353, 1934, 1984, 2160. This is not a mere licence, but usually corresponds to a fine shade of meaning.

269. *lārena gōd*, 'good to us in guidance.'

- swā wē sōþlice secgan hýrdon, Fol. 136^a.
 þæt mid Scyldingum sceaðona ic nāt hwyle,
 275 dēozol dāed-hata, deorcum nihtum
 ēaweð þurh egsan uncūðne nīð,
 hýnðu ond hrā-fyl. Ic þæs Hrōðgār mæg
 þurh rīmne sefan rād zekēran,
 hū hē frōd ond zōd fēond oferswýðeþ,
 280 zyf him ed-wendān āefre scolde
 bealuwa bisign, bōt eft cuman,
 ond þā cear-wylmas cōlran wurðap ;
 oððe ā syþðan earfoð-þrāge,
 þrēa-nýd þolað, þenden þær wunað
 285 on hēah-stede hūsa sēlest."
 Weard mapelode, ðær on wicge sæt,
 ombelt unforht : " Æghwæpres sceal
 scearp scyld-wiza zescād witan,
 worda ond worca, sē þe wel þenceð.
 290 Ic þæt zehýre, þæt þis is hold weorod
 frēan Scyldinga. zewitap forð beran
 wāpen ond zewādu, ic ēow wīzige ;
 swylce ic magu-þegnas mīne hāte
 wið fēonda zehwoue flotau ēowerne,

274. *sceaðona*, in Thorkelin's transcript A only: now only *scea* left.

275. *dāed-hata*. Grein hesitated whether to regard this word as *dāed-hāta*, 'one who hates or persecutes by deeds' [so Grein₂] or *dāed-hāta*, 'one who promises deeds.' Earle adopts the latter reading, and translates 'author of deeds.' The former is, however, the more probable: *hātian* means not merely 'to hate' but 'to pursue with hatred, persecute'; cf. l. 2466 [see Klaeber²⁸⁰].

276. *þurh egsan*, 'in dread wise': for *þurh* marking attendant circumstances, cf. l. 1335, and perhaps l. 184. [Cf. Klaeber⁴⁵¹ and in *Archiv*, cxv. 178.] Above, l. 267, and below, l. 278, *þurh* retains more clearly its meaning of cause or instrument. And *þurh egsan* may mean 'by reason of the awe he inspires.' Cf. *Seafarer*, 103 [and see Cosijn⁶].

280. *edwendan* MS. Bugge [*Tidskr.* viii. 291] suggested the noun *edwenden*, in which case we must take *bisign* as gen. dependent upon it: 'a change of his trouble.' [So Holthausen and Sedgfield; already in 1861 Grundtvig (p. 117) took the passage in this way, though retaining the spelling *edwendan*, which he interpreted as a noun = *edwenden*.] The emendation *edwenden* is exceedingly probable, since the verb *edwenden* occurs nowhere else: for in l. 1774, where the MS. gives *edwendan*, it is necessary to read this as *edwenden*; *him edwenden...bealuwa bisigum* has been suggested: cf. l. 318, *sca gesunde*, and l. 2170, *nīða heurdum*.

286. Sievers [*P.B.P.* ix. 137], followed by Holthausen and Sedgfield, would supply [*hē*] after *þær*. But this seems unnecessary: cf. l. 1923. [See Pogatscher, in *Anglia*, xxiii. 265.]

295 nīw-tyrwydne macan on sande,
 ārum healdan, oþ þæt eft byreð
 ofer lagu-strēamas lēofne mannan
 wudu wunden-hals tō Weder-mearce,
 gōd-fremmendra swylcum zifeþe bið
 300 þæt þone hilde-rūs hāl zedizeð."
 Zewiton him þā fēran; flota stille bād,
 seomode on sāle sīd-faþmed scip,
 on ancre fæst. Eofor-lic scionon
 ofer hlēor-ber[Ʒ]an, zehroden zolde;
 305 fāh ond fȳr-heard ferh-wearde hēold
 zūþmōdƷum men. Ʒuman ōnetton,

Fol. 136^b.

297-9. *lēofne mannan* and *swylcum* may refer to the whole band, 'to whomsoever it shall be granted' [Kemble, Thorpe]. For a full defence of this rendering see Klaeber²⁵⁰: *lēofne mannan* would be a singular used collectively: cf. *eorl* (l. 795), *æþelinge* (l. 1244). Most recent translators make of ll. 299, 300, an assertion relating to Beowulf: 'to such a valiant man it will be granted....' It has been objected that this is to attribute to the coast-guard a statement which is absurd—a view refuted 'by all the brave men who have ever fallen in battle' [Rieger²⁶⁵]. Yet he may reasonably say 'Valiant men like your captain are destined to win.'

299. *gōd-fremmendra*. Grundtvig's emendation *gūð-fremmendra* [1861, p. 10] is needless.

300. Here, too, Sievers, followed by Sedgefield, would supply [*hæ*] after *þæt*.

302. *sāle*, Ettmüller₂; cf. ll. 226, 1906, and 1917, and modern 'riding on a hawser.' It has been suggested that the MS. reading *sole* is not impossible, and that it might be interpreted as from *sol*, mod. Kent. *sole*, 'a muddy pool.' But surely this is a libel upon the Cattegat.

303, etc. *scionon* = *scinon*, 'they shone,' by u-umlaut, just as *riodan* (l. 3169) = *ridon*, 'they rode' (Sievers₂ § 376): there seems no sufficient reason to reject this explanation, and, with Grein, to invent a verb *scānan*, *scēon*, or with Sedgefield to take *scionon* as an adj. (= *scienan*, 'bright'), agreeing with *eofor-lic*.

hlēor-ber[Ʒ]an, 'cheek-guards,' Ettmüller₃, Gering [*Z.f.d.Ph.* xii. 123: he compares *cimberg*, *F.xod.* 175]: MS. *hleor beran*. If we retain the MS. reading we must either take *beran* = *bārōn*, 'they bore over their faces,' or else, with Grein, assume a noun *hlēor-bera*, 'visor'; Sedgefield₂ reads *ofer hleoþu bēran*, 'they bore over the bill-sides....'

The latter part of l. 305 has been widely read *ferh wearde hēold*, 'the pig' (*ferh* for *feorh*, parallel to *eofor-lic*) 'held guard': but the expression *ferh*, 'pig' for *eofor*, 'boar' is strange [Cosijn?]. The reading of the text *ferhwearde hēold* (*ferh* for *feorh*) involves a rapid change from pl. to sg.: but in O.E. poetry this is no insuperable difficulty. Translate 'the gleaming and tempered [helmet] held guard of life over the valiant man (*gūþmōdƷum men*).'

The MS. reading, *gūþmōd grummon*, hardly admits of interpretation. If a verb, *grummon* must be from *grimman*, 'to rage, roar,' which gives no satisfactory sense; the meaning 'hasten' is generally applied to it here, but this is forced; why should 'to roar' mean 'to hasten'? And *gūþmōd* as subject (= *gūþmōd(i)ge* 'the valiant ones') is almost equally unsatisfactory, even if we follow Kemble₂ and alter to *gūþ-mōd[e]*.

Sedgefield suggests *grimmon* (Dat. pl.), 'over the fierce ones': Bright

- sigon ætsonne, of þæt hȳ [s]æl timbred,
 zeatolic ond gold-fāh, ongyton mihton;
 þæt wæs fore-miārost fold-būendum
 310 receda under roderum, ou þām se rica bād;
 lixte se lēoma ofer landa fela.
 Him þā hilde-dēor [h]of mōdigra
 torlit zetēhte, þæt hie him tō mihton
 zeznum zangan; zūð-beorna sum
 315 wicg zewende, word æfter cwæð:
 "Mārl is mē tō fēran; Fæder al-walda
 mid ār-stafum ēowic zehealde
 siða gesunde! Ic tō sǣ wille,
 wið |wrāð werod wearde healdan." Fol. 137r.
 v 320 Striēt wæs stān-fāh, stiȝ wisode
 zumum ætzædere. zūð-byrne scān
 heard hond-locen, hring-iren scir
 soug in searwum, þā hie tō sele furðum
 in hyra zryre-zeatwum zangan cwōmon.
 325 Setton sǣ-mēpe siðe scyldas,
 rondas regn-hearde, wið þæs recedes weal,
 buzon þā tō bence, byrnan hringdon,

[M.L.N. x. 43] had made the same emendation, but with adverbial meaning, 'grimly.'

Tacitus notes these boar-helmets: but as a characteristic, not of the Germans proper, but of the Æstii [*Germ. xlv. : Insigne superstitionis formas aprorum gestant*].

The straightening out of this passage, so far as it admits of explanation, is mainly due to Bugge³³ [and in *Z.f.d.Ph.* iv. 195, etc.], who proposed:

efor lic-æctonon
 ofer hlēorberan gehroden golde
 fāh ond fīrheard ferh-wearde hēold
 gūþ-mōdgum men.

'The boar, over the visor, adorned with gold, gleaming and tempered, held guard of life over the valiant man, fair of body (*lic-æctonon*).' Bugge's interpretation, at least of ll. 305, 306, seems likely, and has been adopted by Schücking and Holthausen²; cf. Klæber³¹.

307. [s]æl timbred, Kemble₃: MS. *æltimbred*.

308. For infinitives in *on* cf. ll. 2167, 2842, and Sievers₃ § 363, N. 1.

312. [h]of, Kemble₂: MS. *of*. Both sense and alliteration demand the change.

315. *æfter*, 'thereupon.'

326. *regn-hearde*. *Regn* (Goth. *ragin*, 'counsel,' *raginōn*, 'to rule') comes in *O.N.* (*regin*) to be a synonym for the gods. Here it is used simply to intensify. Cf. the proper name Reginhart (Reynard), appropriately applied to that 'thoroughly hardened sinner,' the fox.

- eode ellen-rōf þæt hē for eaxlum gēstōd
 Deniġa frēan, cūþe hē ūgūde þēaw,
 360 Wulfġār maðelode tō his wine-drihtne: Fol. 138v.
 "Hēr syndor zeferede, feorran eamene
 oter geofenes bezanz, ġeata lēode;
 þone yldestan ōr-inweġas
 Beowulf nemnað. Hȳ bēnan synt,
 365 þas hie, þēoden min, wið þē mōton
 wætan wriþan no ðū him wearne ġetēoh
 þinra zegn-ewida, ġlædman Hrōðġār.
 wif on wiġ-ġetāwum wyrðe þinceað
 eorla ġeohltan: hīn se nidor dēah,
 se þām heado-rinennu hider wisade."
 Hrōðġār maðelode, wif Scyldiġa:
 Ic þe cūde eiml. wesende;
 þas eald fæder Eġþēo hāten,
 ðūm sūm forzeaf Hrēpel ġeata
 370 ānġan ntor; is his eafora nu

vin. 71; Thant. in; adopted by Holthausen] is simple and final. A similar
 bad spelling occurs in the *Dream of the Rood*, 117: the MS. has *unforht*,
 which is nonsense, and has been amended to *anforht* 'timid.' Such scribal
 mistakes were easily made at a period when, the top of the *a* being left open,
 it was hardly distinguishable from *u*. Another example is *wudu* for *eadu*,
 below (l. 581). For *anhar*, see below (l. 1000).

367. *glædman*, indisputable; MS. reading Thorkelin's transcript B
 reads *glædman* [cf. Rieger].

Bugge² defends *glædman* as a gloss '*Helaris: glædman*.' The best
 interpretation of the word seems to be 'cheerful.' Other suggestions
 have been that it is the oblique plural of *glædmā*, 'gladness,' or that it
 should be read as two words, *glædman* 'glad' and *man* 'man,' a stock epithet
 of princes. Grundtvig's emendation (*glæd-mān*, p. 13] *glæd-mān* is followed by
 Holthausen,² and Sedgfield.

368. *wig-ġetāwum*. Note the spelling here, and in ll. 395, 2636: the
 editors generally alter into the more usual form *wig-geatwum*, etc., and this
 emendation is supported here by metrical considerations. *Geatwe* is generally
 supposed to be a corruption (Sievers, § 43, N. 4) of *ġetāwe*. It would seem,
 then, that the more primitive form, *ġetāwum*, has been, by a scribal error,
 inserted here, although the metre shows that the form actually used was the
 corrupt *geatwe*. Yet it has been maintained that the two words, *geatwe* and
ġetāwe, are from distinct roots (*geatwe* cognate with *fræte*; *ġetāwe* with
tācian, 'to prepare'). If so, they were certainly confused and interchanged
 by the scribes. [Cf. von Grienberger in *Z.f.ö.G.* 1905, 753.]

372. *cūht-wesende*, uninflected; see note to l. 46, above.

373. *eald fæder*: MS. *ealdfæder*. This compound, meaning 'grandfather,
 ancestor,' occurs in the forms *ealdfæder*, *ealdfæder*; but its use here is
 a strain to the meaning of the passage, and we may safely assume that the
 scribe has run two words into one, as in numerous other instances. *Eald
 fæder* makes excellent sense.

375. *eafora*, Grundtvig², Kemble₁: MS. *eaforan*.

- heard hēr cūmen, sōhte holdne wine.
 Donne sægdon þæt sǣ-lifende,
 þā ðe gif-sceattas ȝeata fyredon
 þyder tō þance, þæt hē þri tizes Fol. 138^b.
- 380 manna mægen-cræft on his mund-ȝripe
 heafo-rōf hæbbe. Hine hāliȝ ȝod
 for ār-stafum ūs onsende,
 tō West-Denum, þæs ic wēn hæbbe,
 wið ȝrendles ȝryre; ic þæm ȝōdan sceal
- 385 for his mōd-þræce mādmas bēodan.
 Bēo ðū on ofeste, hāt in ȝān
 sēon sibbe-ȝedriht samod ætȝædere;
 ȝesaȝa him ēac wordum, þæt hie sint wil-cūman
 Deniȝa lēodum." [þā wið duru healle
- 390 Wulfȝār ēode,] word inne ābēad;
 "Eow hēt secȝan siȝe-drihten min,
 aldor East-Dena, þæt hē ēower æpelu ean,
 ond ȝē him syndon ofer sǣ-wylnas,
 heard-hicȝende, hider wil-cūman.
- 395 Nū ȝē mōton ȝaȝan in ēowrum ȝūð-ȝeatawum.

378-9. Thorpe, *Gǣatum*, adopted by Bugge⁸⁵ and Earle. The change is not necessary, because the genitive can be objective: 'presents for the Geatas.' [So Klaeber⁴⁵².]

hyder. Cosijn⁷ would alter to *hyder*, and make the Danes the recipients of the treasure: but this weakens the alliteration. We need not assume that either nation was tributary to the other. Tacitus records similar interchange of gifts between neighbouring tribes: *Gaudent praecipue finitimarum gentium donis, quae non modo a singulis sed publice mittuntur, electi equi, magna arma, phalerae torquesque.* [*Germ.* xv.] Cf. too l. 472, below.

379. *þri tizes*: MS. 'xxx' tizes.

386-7. The demands of the metre show that *gān* stands for some disyllabic form, *gāan* or *gangan*.

sibbe-ȝedriht may refer to Beowulf's men, 'bid this company come into my presence' (cf. l. 729), but this compels us to give a forced rendering to *sēon*: more probably therefore *sibbe-ȝedriht* refers to the Danes, and is the object of *sēon*, 'bid them come in and see our company.' We must supply *hi* mentally after *in gān*.

Bright [*M.L.N.* x. 44] suggests *hāt [þæt] in gā sēo sibbegedriht* 'bid that company (Beowulf's) to go in.' This emendation is supported by *Exodus*, 214, but is not necessary.

389-90. [þā...ēode]. *Grein*₁; no gap in MS., though the lack of alliteration seems conclusive as to a defect in the text.

inne, 'speaking from inside.'

395. *gūð-ȝeatawum*. See note to l. 368 and Sievers, § 260, Notes 1, 2. The emendation of Ettmüller, *gūð-ȝeatawum* has the advantage of avoiding the abnormal double alliteration in the second half line: for *ge-* of course does not alliterate.

under here-*griman*, Hrōðgār zesēon ;
 lætað hilde-bord hēr onbidan,
 wudu, wæl-sceaftas, worda zepinges."
 Árás þā se rica, ymb hine rinc manig.
 400 prýðlic þegna hēap ; sinne þær bidon,
 heaðo-rēaf hēoldon, swā him se hearda bebēad. Fol.
 Snyredon ætsonne, þā secz wisode, 139^a.
 under Heorotes hrōf ; [*hyge-rōf' rode*,]
 heard under helme, þæt hē on hēoðe zestōd.
 405 Bēowulf maðelode —on him byrne seān,
 searo-net seowed sniþes or-þaneum—
 "Wæs þū, Hrōðgār, hāl ! Ie eom Higelāces
 mārz ond mazo-ðegz ; hæbbe ic mārða fela
 onzunnan on zeozofe. Mē wearð zrendles þing
 410 on miure ēpel-tyrf undyrne cūð ;
 seczað sē-liðend, þæt þæs sele stande,
 reced sēlesta, rinca zehwylcum
 idel ond unnyt, siððan æfen-lēoht
 under heofenes hador beholen weorþeð.

397. *onbidan*. The scribe seems to have written *onbidman*, and to have erased the *m* very carelessly, so that one stroke, resembling an *i*, remains. Some editors read *onbidian*.

402. *þā* is metrically excessive [Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 256], the only parallel being (*fāra*)*gubsittendra*, where we can be certain that *fāra* was not original (see note to l. 9). Holthausen omits *þā* here also.

403. [*hyge-rōf' rode*], Grein₁: no gap in MS.

404. *hēoðe*. The emendation *heofr)ðe* [Kemble₂, suggested by Thorpe] is adopted by Holthausen and Sedgfield₂. Holtzmann [*German.* viii. 490] showed, by a parallel passage from the *Egils saga*, how the hearth was in front of the high seat in a Germanic hall. Beowulf, before the throne of Hrothgar, would then be on or near the hearth.

On hēoðe has been taken to mean 'in the interior' (cf. *hel-hrōðe*), or 'on the dais' (from *hēah*). This last interpretation is difficult to demonstrate.

407. *Wæs*; *æ* for *e*; cf. *spræc* (l. 1171). See Sievers₃ § 427, N. 10; Bülbring § 92. 1.

411. Most editors have followed Thorkelin and Kemble₂ in normalizing to *þæs*. But *þæs* is a possible Northern form of the nom. masc. [Sievers₂ § 338, N. 4].

As in the *Hildebrand Lay*, news is brought by seafaring folk (*sēolidante*).

414. *hador*. If we retain the MS. reading we must take *hador* as either (1) 'brightness,' which is unprecedented (*hador* being elsewhere an adj.) and does not give good sense, or (2) 'vault of heaven,' connecting with a word twice recorded in the *Riddles*, which seems to mean 'receptacle' or 'confinement' (lxv. [lxvi.] 3, *on headre*; xx. [xxi.] 13, *on heafore*; cf. Goth. *hēþjō*, 'chamber': some editors emend to *hadu*: here in *Beowulf*). Cf. ll. 860, 1773, *under swegles begong*.

Sedgfield₁ transposes the words and reads *hādor under heofenc*. trans-

- 415 þā mē þæt ȝelūrdon lēode mine,
 þā sēlestan, snotere ceorlas,
 þeoden Hrōðȝār, þæt ic þē sōhte,
 forþan hie mæzenes cræft min[n]e cūþon;
 selfe ofersāwon, ðā ic of searwum cwōm,
 420 fāh from feondum, þār ic fife ȝeband,
 ȝōðe eotena cyn, ond on ȝðum slōȝ
 niceras nihtes, nearo-þearfe dréah,
 wræc Wedera nīð —wēan āhsodon— Fol. 139^b.
 forȝrand ȝranum; ond nū wið ȝrendel sceal,
 425 wið þām āȝlācan, āna ȝehēȝan
 ðing wið þyrse. Ic þē nū ðā,
 breȝo Beorht-Dena, biddan wille,
 eodor Scyldinga, ānre bēne,
 þæt ðū mē ne forwyrne, wiȝendra hlēu,
 430 frēo-wine folca, nū ic þus feorran cōm,
 þæt ic mōte āna [ond] minra eorla ȝedryht,
 þes hearda hēap, Heorot fālsian.
 Hæbbe ic ēac ȝeāhsod, þæt se āȝlāca
 for his won-hȝdum wāpna ne receoð;
 435 ic þæt þonne forhiceȝe, swā mē Hiȝelāc sie.

lating 'after the bright evening light is hidden under the sky.' [But cf. Klaeber in *Engl. Stud.* xlv. 124.] Sedgewick, *under heofene hēdor*.

418. *mon[un]e*, Grein₁: MS. *mine*. Cf. l. 255.

420. *þār ic fife geband*. The emendation *þāra* for *þār* [Kiegers³⁰¹] is unnecessary: *þār* can mean 'when'; Klaeber⁴²² compares ll. 513, 550.

Unless 'eotens' and 'nicers' are different beasts, there is a discrepancy, since later Beowulf claims to have slain nine nickers (l. 575). It seems possible that *fife* is either a form (as Grein thought), or, more probably, a corruption, of *fifet*, 'sea-monster.' There are several conjectures based upon this, the oldest of which is Bugge's *þār ic on fifet-geban*. Bugge³⁰⁷ supposes this to have been the reading of a very early MS., which was later misunderstood and corrupted: *geban* would be the older form of *geofon*, and the phrase would be parallel to *ofer fifet-wīg* (*Elene*, 237), etc.

422. *niceras*. The word seems to have been used by the different Germanic peoples for any strange water-being they might meet, from a mermaid to a hippopotamus.

423. Cf. note to l. 1206.

426. *þyrse*. Cf. the *Cottonian Gnostic Verses*, l. 42:

"*þyrse sceal on femne gewunian
 āna inman laude.*"

431-2. *āna[ond]...þes*: MS. *ana minra eorla gedryht - þes, e* ... 101e,
 transposed the 7 (=ond).

434. Cf. ll. 681, etc., 801, etc.

435. *sie*. In O.E. poetry the metre sometimes demands that *sie*, *sȝ*

- mīn mon-drihten, mōdes bliðe,
 þæt ic sweord bere oþðe sīdne scyld,
 zeolo-rand tō zūpe; ac ic mid grāpe sceal
 fōn wið fēonde, ond ymb feorh sacan
 440 lāð wið lāþum; ðær zelýfan sceal
 Dryhtnes dōme sē þe hine dēað nimeð.
 Wēn ic þæt hē wille, zif hē wealdan mōt,
 in þēm zūd-sele zēotena lēode
 etan unforhte, swā hē oft dyde Fol. 140^a.
 445 mægen Hrēð-manna. Nā þū minne þearft
 hafalan hýdan, ac hē mē habban wile
 d[r]ēore fāhne, zif mec dēað nimeð;
 byrēð blodig wæl, byrgear þenceð,
 eteð ān-zeuga unmunlice,
 450 mearcāð mōr-hopu; nō ðu ymb mines ne þearft
 lices feorme leng sorgian.

should be monosyllabic, sometimes disyllabic: the spelling is no guide. Here it is monosyllabic; the verse is of the B type, with resolution of first accented syllable ($\times \times \underline{\times} | \times \times$). For cases where *sie* is disyllabic, see ll. 1831, 2649 [cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 477].

Hygelac is brought in because, as Beowulf's chief, he shares the credit of his achievements. [Cf. Tacitus, *Germ.* xv., and note to l. 1968, below.]

440-1. *gelýfan... Dryhtnes dōme*. Earle renders 'resign himself to': for similar sentiment, cf. ll. 685, etc.

þe hine, 'whom.'

443. *Gēotena*. Many editors alter to the normal form *Gēata*. But (1) the dialectal confusion of *ēo* and *ea* [Sievers, § 150. 3,] is peculiarly apt to survive in proper names, and (2) weak and strong forms of proper names alternate; *Bēow* compared with *Bēowa* exemplifies both changes. *Gēotena* is, then, a conceivable form, and the MS. reading should be retained.

Those who hold that the *Geatas* are Jutes have seen in this form a confirmation of their theory; and (though I do not share that view) this is an additional reason for not tampering with the MS. reading.

445. To avoid the difficulty of the alliteration falling on the second element in the compound, Schücking reads *mægen-hrēð manna*, 'the pride of men.'

Hrēðas is an ancient epic title of the *Gotas*: it became *Hrēðas* by false analogy with *hrēð*, 'glory'; but the term *Hrēð-menn* here cannot signify 'Goths.' It may possibly refer to the *Geatas*, whose king is *Hrēðel*, in which case a comma must be inserted after *dyde*. But I rather take it to mean the Danes, part of whose kingdom is in Icelandic called *Reið-Gotaland*; this gives a more satisfactory sense: 'he thinks to treat the *Geatas* as he did the Danes.' Cf. l. 601.

446. *hafalan hýdan*, referring to the rites of burial. It does not necessarily follow, as has been argued, that there is any reference to the custom, once prevalent, at any rate in Scandinavian countries, of covering with a cloth the face of the dead [Konrath in *Archiv*, xcix. 417].

That Beowulf is declining a guard of honour (*hēafod-weard*), as Schücking supposes, seems very improbable.

447. *d[r]ēore*, *Gründtvig*²²³; MS. *deore*.

450-1. 'Thou needst care no more about my body's sustenance.'

- Onsend Higelāce, gif mee hild nime,
 beadu-scrūda betst, þæt mine brēost wereð,
 hrægla sēlest; þæt is Hræddan lāf,
 455 Welandes zeweore. Ʒāð ā wyrd swā hio secl."
 VII Hrōðgār mapelode, helm Scyldinga:
 For [Ʒ]ewyr[htum] þū, wine min Bēowulf,
 ond for ār-stafum ūsic sōhtest.
 Ʒeslōh þin fæder fāhðe māste,
 460 wearþ hē Heapolāfe tō hand-bonan
 mid Wilfingum; ðā hime Wēdera cyn
 for here-brōƷan habban ne mihte.
 þanon hē zesōhte Sūs-Dena folc
 ofer Ʒða zeweale, Ār-Scyldinga; Fol. 140^b.
 465 ðā ic furþum wēold folce Deniga,
 ond on Ʒeogoðe hēoid Ʒimme-riec
 hord-burh hælpa. Ðā wæs Heregār deað,

454. *Hræddan*. 'There is no need to alter *Hræddan* into *Hrōðles*. For *æd* alternating with *ēð*, cf. note to l. 445 above. The alternation of weak and strong forms (*Hors* and *Horsa*) is common, especially in the names of ancestral heroes. See note to l. 443 above.

457. *F[or] ewyr[htum]*: MS. *Ʒere fyhtum*. Grundtvig (1861) suggested *F[or] w[er]e-fyhtum*, 'for defensive fighting.' More than a dozen emendations have been proposed: that in the text is by Trautmann [in his edition; otherwise Trautmann¹⁶²], and we must render, with Klaeber [*J.E.G.Ph.* vi. 191], 'because of deeds done,' i.e. owing to the ancestral 'ties mentioned below. [Cf. also Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxxvi. 401; Klaeber¹⁶³]. Thorpe, followed by Schücking, reads *fore fyhtum*, and emended *wine* to *frēond*, so as to alliterate. But the error obviously lies in *Ʒere fyhtum*, which should be, and is not, parallel to *ond for ār-stafum* [Sievers, *P.B.B.* ix. 138].

459. Holthausen, followed by recent editors, reads for metrical reasons, *Ʒin fæder Ʒeslōh*.

Klaeber¹⁶² translates 'thy father brought about by fight the greatest of feuds.' Schücking, following Klaeber, similarly renders *Ʒeslōan*, 'durch Schilagen verursachen.' But (1) *Ʒeslōan* conveys an idea of finality, and means 'to achieve' rather than 'to cause' by blows; and (2) since Ecgtheow escapes safely, and the Wylfingas have to be content with a money payment from a third party, such ineffective vengeance could not be described as 'the greatest of feuds'; for the honours go to the side which last slays its man. I take the *Ʒeohð* to be a blood-feud preceding and culminating in the slaying of Heatholaf, by which slaying Ecgtheow 'achieves' the feud: cf. *Widsith*, 38, *Offa ƷeslōƷ cynerica mæst*, 'won, achieved by blows, the greatest of kingdoms.' [For *Ʒeslōan* cf. Koek in *Anglia*, xxvii. 226-7.]

461. *Wēdera*, Grundtvig (1861, p. 16): MS. *Ʒara*: see ll. 225, 423, etc.

462. *for here-brōƷan*, 'because of the terror of war.'

465. *Deniga*, Kemble: MS. *deninga*: see ll. 153, 271, etc.

466. *Ʒimme rice*, 'my ample kingdom,' and *Ʒumena rice* have been proposed.

467. *Heregār*. *Heorogār* is of course meant. Many editors alter the name accordingly. When names are confused, it is frequently found, as

- mīn yldra mæz unlifigende,
 bearn Healfdenes; sē wæs betera ðonne ic.
 470 Siððan þā fæhðe fēo þingode;
 sende ic Wyllfingum ofer wæteres hrycg
 ealde mādmas; hē mē āpas swōr.
 Sorh is mē tō secganne on sefan mīnum
 zūmena ænzum, hwæt mē ȝrendel hafað
 475 hȳndo on Heorote mid his hete-þancum,
 fār-āþa ȝefremed; is mīn flet-werod,
 wīz-hēap, ȝewanod: hie wyrd forswēop
 on ȝrendles ȝryre. ȝod ēaþe mæz
 þone dol-sceaðan dāda ȝetwāfan.
 480 Ful oft ȝebēotedon bēore druncne
 ofer ealo-wāzge ōret-mecgas,
 þæt hie in bēor-sele bīdan woldon
 ȝrendles ȝūþe mid ȝryrum eega.
 Þonne wæs þeos medo-heal on morzen-tid,
 485 driht-sele drēor-fāh, þonne dæg lixte,
 eal bene-þelu blōde bestȳmed, Fol. 141r.
 heall heorn-drēore; āhte ic holdra þȳ læs,
 dēorre duzgaðe, þē þā dēað fornam.
 Site nū tō symle ond onsāwl meoto,
 490 siȝe-hrēð seczum, swā þin sefa hwette."

here, that the first (alliterating) letter, and the second element, are kept intact. Cf. *Sigeferð* and *Sæferð*, *Ordlāf* and *Oslāf*, etc.

470. *fēo* instrumental. The *ic* of l. 471 is to be understood also with *þingode* [cf. Kock in *Anglia*, xxvii. 227].

473. The metre demands *tō secgan* [so Holthausen, Schücking, and Sedgfield]; similarly in ll. 1724, 1941, 2033, 2562. The uninflected form is preserved in ll. 316, 2556.

479. *-sceaðan*: MS. *sceaðan*, the *e* in a different hand.

488. *f̅...fornam*, 'since death had taken them away.' [Klaeber⁴³, comparing *Riddles*, ix. [x.] 11.]

489-90. *onsāwl...secgum*: MS. *on sāl meoto siȝe hrēð secgū*. The MS. reading has in the past been very generally defended [e.g. by Leo, Heyne, Bugge in *Tidskr.* viii. 292, Grein₂, Dietrich, Wülker, Kluge¹³³], and is retained by Trautmann¹⁵⁴; *onsāwl* has been taken as the imperative of the verb, and *meoto* as fem. sg. (Grein, *Sprachschatz*) or neut. pl. (Grein₂, Bugge) of some word not elsewhere recorded, meaning either 'measure,' 'thought,' or 'speech': so *onsāwl meoto* = 'relax the ties of etiquette' or 'unknit thy thoughts.' The difficulty is that a verb, unless emphatic, should not take the alliteration. Those who retain the MS. reading generally take *siȝehrēð* as an adj. = *siȝe-hrēðig*, 'victory famed' (so Heyne, Trautmann: but it is surely a noun), or make *siȝehrēðsecgum* one word.

Holthausen suggested [*Z.f.d.Ph.* xxxvii. 114] *on sālum weota siȝehrēðgum*

þā wæs ȝeat-mæczum ȝeador ætsonne
 on bēor-sele bene ȝerȳmed;
 þær swið-ferhpe sittan ēodon,
 þrȳðnum dealle. þezu nytte behēold,
 495 sē þe on handa bær hroden ealo-wæze,
 scenete scir wered. Scop hwilum sanȝ
 hādor on Heorote; þær wæs hæreða drēam,
 duȝuð unlȳtel Dena ond Wedera.

VIII (H)VNferð mæpelode, Eczlāfes bearn,
 500 þe æt fōtum sæt frēan Scyldinga,
 onband beadu-rūne —wæs him Bēowulfes sið,
 mōdȝes mere-faran, micel æf-þunca,
 forþon þe hē ne āþe, þæt āniȝ oðer man
 āfre mērða þon mā middan-ȝearles Fol. 141^b.
 505 ȝehēdde under heofenum þonne hē sylfa—
 “Eart þū se Bēowulf, sē þe wið Brecau wunne,
 on siðne sā ymb sund flite,
 nār ȝit for wlence wada cunnedon,
 ond for dol-ȝilpe on dēop wæter
 510 aldrum nēþdon? Nē inc āniȝ mon,
 ne lēof ne lād, belēan mihte
 sorh-fullne sið, þā ȝit on sund rēon;

secgum..., *wrota* being from *witan*: ‘in happiness ordain to these victorious men as thy soul bids thee.’

The reading on *sārl meota sige-hrēð secga* [Klaeber in *J.F.G. Ph.* vi, 192] is an improvement upon Holthausen’s, being much nearer to the MS., and giving better sense: ‘in joyful time think upon victory of men.’ This has since been adopted by Holthausen₂. The verb **metian* is not elsewhere recorded, but may be inferred from the Goth. *mitōn*, ‘consider.’

Sedgfield₁ suggests on *sārl mota sigehrēð[ig] secgum*: ‘when time suits speak, victorious one, to the men’: Sedgfield₂ on *sārlum tō* (award) *sigehrēð secgum*.

Cosijn¹⁰ would read *Sigehrēðsecgum = Hriðmonnum* = ‘unto the Danes.’

499. *Vnferð*: always written with an *h* in the MS., although alliterating with vowels.

505. *ȝehēdde*. This is usually interpreted ‘obtain’ or ‘achieve,’ and is explained either as a compound of *hȳdan*, ‘to hide’ (Bosworth-Toller; cf. ll. 2235, 3059), or of *hēdan*, ‘to heed’ (so Sedgfield). But it may be, as Holthausen (who reads *ȝehēgde*) and Schiicking suppose [cf. Sievers, *P.B.B.* ix, 293], from *ȝehēgan* (l. 425), ‘to carry out,’ in which case *mērða* = ‘deeds of glory.’ Grein adopted all three interpretations in turn.

507. *sund flite*. The older editors took this as one word, ‘swimming contest.’ It is better, however, to render ‘didst strive in swimming.’ [Cf. Bugge in *Tidskr.* viii, 13.]

512. *rēon*. The metre demands a disyllable, here and in l. 539.

- þær ȝit ēaȝor-strēam earmum þehton.
 niāton mere-strīeta, mundum bruzdon,
 515 ȝlidon ofer ȝār-seeȝ; ȝeofon ȝþum wēol,
 wiutrys wylm[e]. ȝit on wāteres āht
 seofon niht swimeon: hē þē æt sunde oferflāt,
 hæfde māre nrægen. þā wēne on morȝen-tid
 on Heaþo-Rāemas h... aetbær;
 520 ðonon hē ȝesōhte sw... ðel,
 lēof his lēodum loud B. andinga,
 freoðo-burh fāȝere, þær hē fole āhte,
 burh ond bēaȝas. [Bēot eal wið þē Fol. 142^a.
 sunu Bēaustānes sōðe ȝehūste.
 525 Ðonne wēne ie tō þē wyrsan ȝefingea,
 ðēah þū heaðo-rāsa ȝehwār dohte,
 ȝrimre ȝūðe, ȝif þū ȝrendles dearst
 niht-longne fyrst nēan bidan."
 Bēowulf mapelode, bearn Ecȝpeowes:
 530 "Hwæt! þū worn fela, wine mīn (H)unferð,
 bēore druncen ymb Brecan sprāce,
 sæȝdest from his sīðe. Sōð ic talige,
 þæt ic mere-strenȝo mīnin āhte,
 earfeþo on ȝþum, ðonne ānig oþer man.

516. *wylm[e]*, Thorpe: MS. *wylm*. The alteration is demanded by the metre, and betters the sense; *wylm[um]* or [*burh*] *wiutrys wylm* have also been suggested.

For the gen. sg. *wiutrys* see Sievers, § 44, N. 2: *winter* properly belongs to the *n*-declension, Sievers, § 273.

517. Tacitus [*German.* xi.] notes this reckoning by nights instead of days: *Nec dierum numerum, ut nos, sed noctium computant.* Cf. 'a sennight, fortnight.'

519. *Heaþo-Rāemas*, Grein₁: MS. *heahoræmes*. The most correct form of the name, *Heaþo-Rāemas*, occurs in *Widsith* (l. 63) and some editors would substitute it here.

520. *ðel*: MS. *ð*. The O.E. name of this runic character *ð* was *ēðel*; hence the character is used here and in l. 913 for the word *ēðel*.

525. Either we must take *wyrsan* as gen. pl. for *wyræna*, a form which would be extraordinary, but not quite unprecedented (cf. *flotan and sceotta*, *Brunauburh*, 32), or we must alter *ȝefingea* into *ȝefinges* [Rieger²⁰⁰].

The meaning is 'I expect from thee a worse issue.' Cf. l. 1396 [and see Koek in *Anglia*, xvii. 224].

528. *nēan*: a disyllable. Note the characteristic syntax, 'to await from near at hand.' So Beowulf hears of Grendel's deeds, not *æt hām*, but *from hām*; see l. 194.

530. *Unferð*: see note to l. 499.

534. *earfeþo*, 'stress,' is not a good parallel to *mere-strenȝo*, so that many editors have altered to *eafefo*, 'strength.'

- 535 Wit þæt zecwādon eniht-wesende
 ond zebēotedon —wāron bēgen þā zit
 on zeozod-fēore— þæt wit on zār-secz üt
 aldrum nēddon; ond þæt zecwāfdon swā.
 Hæfdon swurd macod, þā wit on sund rēon,
 540 heard on handa; wit nne wið hron-fixas
 werian þoh-ton. Nō hē wiht fram mē
 flōd-ȳpnum feor flēotan meah-te,
 hraþor on holme: nō ic fram him wolde.
 Ðā wit æt-somme on sē wāron Fol. 142^b.
- 545 fif nihta fyrst, oþ þæt unc flod tōdrāf,
 wado weallende: wedera cealdost,
 nipende niht ond norþan wind,
 heaðo-grim ondhwearf; hæro wāron ȳþa.
 Wæs mere-fixa mōd onhrēred;
 550 þēr mē wið lādum lie-syree min,
 heard hond-locen, helpe zefremede;
 beado-hrægl brōden on brēostnum læz,
 zolde zezyrwed. Mē tō grunde tēah
 fāh feond-scaða, fæste hæfde
- 555 grim on zrāpe: hwæþre mē zyfeþe wearð,
 þæt ic āglācan orde zerūhte,
 hilde-bille: heaþo-ræs fornam
 mihtiz mere-dēor þurh mīne hand.
- VIII Swā mee zelōme lād-zetēonan
 560 þrēatedon þearle. Ic him þēnode
 dēoran sweorde, swā hit zedēfe wæs;
 næs hie ðære fylle zefēan hæfdon,
 mǎn-fordællan, þæt hie mē þezon,
 sȳmbel ymb-sæton sē-zrunde nēah;
 565 ac on merzenne mēcum wunde Fol. 143^a.

543. *him* can take the alliteration because emphatic. Cf. l. 197.

548. *ondhwearf*: MS. *-hwearf*. For the use of this symbol with compound verbs, cf. *zwearode*, l. 258. *on* can take *hwearf* to be an adj., which he glosses 'versatilis, volubilis,' and compares Icel. *hverfr*, 'shifty.'

565. Some grammarians have seen in *mēcum* (l. 565), *aceordum* (l. 567), *māgum* (l. 2333), perhaps *māgum* (l. 2614), *hēafðum* (Rood, 63), etc., a survival of an old instrumental singular. This, however, is exceedingly doubtful [cf. Osthoff, *I.F.* xx. 163-214].

The use of pl. for sg. is to be found in Latin, Greek and O.E.: cf.

be yð-lāfe uppe lūgon,
 sweof[r]dum āswefede, þæt syðþan nā
 ymb brontne ford brim-liðende
 lāde ne letton. Lēoht ēastan cōm,
 570 beorht bæacen ȝodes; brimu swāfredon, *
 þæt ic sū-næssas ȝeseon mihte,
 wīnlice wēallas. Wýrd oft nēreð,
 unfāzne eorl, þonne his ellen deah,
 Hwæpere mē ȝesælde, þæt ic mid sweorde ofslōh
 575 nīceras hīgene. Nō ic on niht ȝefræzu
 under heofones hwealf heardran feohtan,
 ne on ēȝ-strēamum earinran mannon;
 hwæpere ic fāra feūȝ feore ȝefȝigde,
 sipes wēriȝ. Ðā mec sū opbær,
 580 flōd æfter fāroðe, on Finna land,
 wādu wēallendu. Nō ic wīht fram þē
 swylcra searo-niða sēcȝan hýrde,
 bfla brōȝan; Breca nāfre ȝit
 æt heaðo-lāce, ne ȝehwæper incer,

l. 1074, *bearnum and brōðrum*. Similarly here the plural has become almost an epic formula, which is used, although logically inaccurate, since Breca's sword had no share in this slaughter. [Cf. Cosijn¹¹. This seems better than to suppose with Heinzel that Breca and Beowulf together slaughter the monsters, and that the apparent inconsistency with the preceding lines, 544, etc., where the separation of Beowulf and Breca is told, is due to that O.E. 'harking back,' which he justly emphasizes. See *A.f.d.A.* x. 220.]

567. *sweof[r]dum*, Kemble; MS. defective at corner, having only *swe* and part of *o*. Thorkelin's transcript A has *sweodum*.

568. *brontne*. Similarly Icel. *bruttr* is used of 'lofty' waves. No alteration of the text is necessary.

572-3. 'Fate often saves a man if he is not doomed, and if his courage holds.' The paradox is a favourite one in Germanic literature. Cf. ll. 670, 1056, 1552, where Beowulf is saved by God and his mail; *Laxdæla saga*, xv., where two fugitives, crossing a swollen river in winter, are saved 'because they were brave and because longer life was granted to them.' [Cf. Klaeber in *Archiv*, cxv. 179.] Cook [*M.L.N.* viii. 118] quotes many parallels for the dogma that 'hap helpeth hardy man,' including *Andreas*, 459, etc. (which may be imitated from this passage).

574. *Hwæpere*. Some critics [e.g. Bugge in *Tidskr.* viii. 43] have objected that there is no need for any contrast here. Sievers [*P.B.B.* ix. 138] justifies the text, comparing the Mod. Eng. use of 'however,' resuming after a digression, without, necessarily, any idea of contrast.

577. *mannon* for *mannan*, cf. ll. 788, 849.

578. *hwæpere*, Thorpe; MS. *hwæpere*.

580. *Finna land* may be Lapland; but at this date there were still 'Finns' in the South, and localities in Southern Sweden have been suggested which harmonize better with *Heafo-Rēmas* than Lapland does.

581. *wādu*, Grundtvig²³ and Kemble; MS. *wudu*. See l. 546.

- 585 swā dēorlice dād zefremede
 fāzum sweordum —nō ic þæs [zeflites] zylpe—
 þeah dū þinum brōðrum tō banan wurde,
 hēafod-māzum; þæs þū in helle scealt Fol. 143.
 werhdo drēozan, þeah þu wit duze.
- 590 Seege ic þē tō sādē, sunu Bezglāfes,
 þæt mēfre zref[n]del swā fela zryra zefremede,
 atol iēzglāca, ealdre þinum,
 hȳnðo on Heorote, zif þu hiže wāre,
 sefa swā searo-zrim, swā þū self talast;
- 595 ac hē hafad unfunden, þæt hē þā fābðe ne þearf,
 atale ecz-þraece, ēower lēode
 swiðe onsittan, Sige-Scyldinza;
 nymeð nȳd-bāde, mēnezum ārað
 lēode Deniza, ac hē lust wižeð.
- 600 swefeð ond sendeþ, secce ne wēneþ
 tō zār-Denum. Ac ic him zēata sceal

586. [*geflites*] Kluge: Grein₁ suggested [*fela*]. Heyne assumed the loss of two half lines after *sweordum*, with the unpleasant consequence that the numbers of his lines were one too many throughout the rest of the poem. This has been corrected in the latest revision of Heyne; but students must be prepared to find most references to *Beowulf* in monographs following Heyne's old numbering.

587. The same taunt is hurled by Gothmund against Sinfjotli (Fitela): *Helgu kviða Handingsbana*, i. 38. There it is an instance of "flying," mere irresponsible abuse. That it is not to be so taken here appears from ll. 1167, etc. It is quoted by Beowulf with serious and bitter irony as Unferth's greatest achievement. [Cf. Cosijn¹².]

591. *Gre[n]del*, Thorkelin's emendation: MS. *gre del*.

596. If we retain *coner*, we must take it as gen. of *gē* 'ye' dependent upon *lode*. Trautmann, Holthausen_{1,2} and Sedgwick alter to *conre*.

599. Kemble₃ suggested *hē [on] lust wižeð*, 'he warreth as it pleaseth him,' which is supported by l. 618, *hē on lust gefeah*. Bugge [*Tidaskr.* viii. 49] would read *figeð* here likewise, 'he helps himself at will.'

But the MS. can be defended: 'Grendel feels pleasure': *wižeð* is then from *wegan*, 'to bear'; cf. ll. 1777, 1931, 2464.

600. *sendeþ* is the MS. reading, but the meaning is not clear. Leo translated 'feasteth': but though *sand* often means 'a course,' 'mess,' or 'dish,' there is no authority for *sendan* = 'to feast.' Schücking [in his edition: also in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 103: so Holthausen₃] renders *sendeþ* 'sends to destruction' = *forsendeþ* (cf. l. 904), but this is not satisfactory.

Yet the emendations proposed are equally inconclusive: Bosworth-Toller, *sendeþ*, 'puts to shame,' which fails to alliterate; Trantmann¹², *swelgef*, 'swallows'; Holthausen_{1,2}, *seenceþ*, 'torments'; Sedgwick, *sewef*, 'lies in wait' (*sierwan*), cf. l. 161.

secce, a dialectal form; see Sievers₂ § 151: Thorkelin and Thorpe normalized to *swere*, followed by older editors.

601. Thorpe and Heyne₂ etc. suppress ic. Thorpe (followed by Earle) then makes *Gēata* (weak form) the subject, and *eafod ond ellen* the object. Heyne

- eafod ond ellen ungæara nū
 zūþe zebēodan. 3āþ est sē þe mōt
 tō medo mōdig, sibþan morzenlōht
 605 ofer ylða bearn ōþres dōgores,
 sunne swegl-wered, sūþan scineð."
 þā wæs on sulum sincea brytta,
 zamol-feax ond zūð-rōf; zēoce zelýfde
 |brezo Beorht-Dena; zehýrde on Bēowulfe Fol. 144.
 610 folces hyrde fæst-rædne zepōht.
 Ðær wæs hæleþa hleahtor, hlyn swynsode,
 word wæron wynsumæ. Éode Wealhþeow forð,
 ewēn Hrōðzāres, cyuna zemyndig,
 zrētte zold-hroden zuman on healle;
 615 ond þā frēolic wif ful zesalde
 ārest Éast-Dena ēpel-wearde,
 bæd hine bliðne æt þære beor-þege,
 lēodum lēofne; hē on lust zepeah
 symbel ond sele-ful, size-rōf kyninz.
 620 Ymb-ēode þā ides Helminga
 duzūþe ond zeozope dæl æzghwylcne,
 sinc-fato sealde, of þæt sēl ālamp,
 þæt hio Bēowulfe, bēaz-hroden cwēn,
 mōde zepunzen, medo-ful ætbar;
 625 zrētte zēata lēod, zode þancode
 wis-fæst wordum. þæs ðe hire se willa zelamp,
 þæt hēo on ānizpe eorl zelýfde
 fyrena frōfre. Hē þæt ful zepeah,
 wæl-rēow wiza, æt Wealhþeow, Fol. 144.
 630 ond þā zyddode zūþe zefýsed;
 Bēowulf mapelode, bearn Eczþeowes:

takes *eafod ond ellen Gēata* as subject, *gūðe* as object, and gives as his reason for suppressing *ic*, that we can hardly construe *ic Gēata* as 'I of the Geatas,' or 'I among the Geatas.' This is true, but, as a previous editor has remarked, it 'is what Coleridge calls the "wilful ingenuity of blundering." What is to prevent *ic* being taken as the subject, and *eafod ond ellen Gēata* as the object?'

603. *gūþe* may be parallel to *eafod ond ellen*, or may mean 'in battle.'

605. *ōþres dōgores*, adverbial, 'on the next day,' as in l. 219.

612. Compare the picture of the gracious lady in the *Exeter Book Gnostic Verses*, 85, etc.

617. The verb 'to be' is understood after *bliðne*, as frequently.

629. The metre demands the uncontracted *Wealhþeowan*.

- " Ic þæt hoꝥode, þā ic on holm zestāh,
 sū-bāt zesæt mid minra seeza zedriht,
 þæt ic ānunza cōwra lōda
 35 willan zeworhte, oþðe on wæl crunze
 fēond-zrāpum fiest. Ic zefremman sceal
 eorlic ellen, oþðe ende-dag
 on þisse meodu-healle minne zebidan."
 Ðān wife þā word wel licodon,
 640 zilp-cwide zēates; cōde zold-hroden
 nēolicu folc-cwōn to hire frēan sittan,
 þā wæs eft swā fēr inne on healle
 þryð-word sprecen, ðeod on sēlum,
 siȝe-folca swēz, oþ þæt semninga
 645 sunn Healfdenes sēcan wolde
 āfen-ræste; wiste þām āhlācan
 to þām hēah-sele hilde zepuzged,
 siððan hie sunnan lēoht zesēon [ne] meahton,
 oþðe nīpende niht ofer ealle,
 650 seadu-helma zesceapu scriðan cwōman,
 wan under wolenum. Werod eall ārās;
 [ȝe]zrētte þā zuma oþerne,
 Hroðgār Bēowulf, ond him hār ābēad
 win-ærnes zeweald, ond þæt word ācwæð: Fol. 145.
 655 " Nāfne ic sēnezum men fēr ālyfde,

641. *Semninga* must not be taken, as it is by several translators, to imply a hurried retreat. Precisely as in Mod. Eng. 'presently' (which indeed well renders *semninga*), the strict force of 'immediately' must not be pressed, either here or in ll. 1640 and 1767.

648. [ne], Thorpe's simple emendation, now generally adopted. Bugge [*Tidskr.* viii. 57] proposed, in addition, to regard *oþðe* (l. 649) as equivalent to *ond*, as in l. 2475, and the suggestion was adopted by Heyne: 'and the darkness of night ["was" understood, Bugge⁶⁰] over all.' This is more satisfactory than Earle's defence of the usual meaning 'or': 'There is something of alternative between twilight and the dead of night.' Trautmann⁶⁰ and Holthausen regard *gesēon [ne] meahton* as metrically incorrect. It is unusual, but not quite without precedent. [Cf. Sievers, *P. B. B.* x. 234, and l. 1504.] Holthausen emends *sēon [ne] meahton*; Holthausen₂ *gesēon [ne] wagan*.

651. *wan* has changed its meaning from 'dark' to 'pale.' The modern meaning is inappropriate here. In other phrases, such as 'waters wan, the appropriateness of the adjective has been rather increased by the change in meaning.

652. [*ȝe*]zrētte. The half line is metrically defective, and the addition of *ȝe* [Grundtvig⁶⁰] is the simplest and now the generally accepted remedy (cf. l. 2516). Grein, supplied [*glædmōd*], Heyne₂, etc. [*ȝiddum*].

655, etc. The alleged inconsistency between these lines and ll. 480-8 was

- sifðan ic hond ond rot hebban mihte,
 ðrýp-ærn Dena bāton þe nū ðā.
 Hafa nū ond geheald hūsa sēlest,
 zemyne miærþo, mææn-ellen eýð,
 660 waca wið wraþnum. Ne bið þe wilna zād,
 zif þū þæt ellen-weore aldre gedizest.”
 x ÐÁ him Hröpzār zewāt mid his hælepa zedryht,
 eodur Scyldinga, üt of healle,
 wolde wiz-fruma Weallþeo sēcan,
 665 cwēn tō zebeddan. Hæfde Kyning-wuldor
 zrendle tō-zēanes, swā zunnan zefrunzon,
 sele-weard āseted; smudor-nytte behēold
 ymb aldor Dena, eoton-weard ābēad.
 Hūru zēata lēod zēome trūwode
 670 mōdzan mægnes, Metodes hyldo.
 Ðā hē him of dyde isern-byrnau,
 helm of hafelan, sealde his hyrsted sword,
 irena cyst, ombiht-þegne,
 ond gehealdan hēt hilde-zeatwe
 675 zespræc þā se zōða zylp-worda sum,
 Beowulf zēata, ār hē on bed stize: Fol. 145^b.
 “Nō ic ne an here-wāsmum hnāgran talize

the arguments of Müllenhoff¹¹⁶ against unity of authorship. The inconsistency is only apparent. The Danish hall had never before been possessed by its king to a stranger. [For the explanation of this, and other inconsistencies, cf. Jellinek and Kraus in *Z.f.d.A.* xlv. 265, etc.]

668. MS. *kyning*, at end of line: there is room for an *a*, but no trace of one. Most editors, however, follow Kemble and read *kyning[a] wuldor*. Bugge¹¹⁸, Klaeber¹²⁴, and Schiørring argue for the MS. reading. In any case we must follow Müllenhoff¹¹⁷ in *Beowulf* *Kyning-wuldor*, etc., 24 'God': see *Elenz*, 5; *Judith*, 155. [Cf. Holthausen, *Anglia*, *Beiblatt*, xiii. 204.]

668. Thorpe *eoton* (acc.) *weard* (nom.) *ābēad*; Heyne *eoton* (dat.) *weard* (acc.) *ābēad*. The difficulty of the uninflected acc., *eoton-weard*, seems less than the difficulties presented by these readings. The *e* of *weard*(e) is elided before *ā* vowel: cf. l. 1532. [See Klaeber¹²⁴.]

Beowulf is the subject of *behēold*, *ābēad*.

Sedgwick reads *ābād* and takes *eoton-weard* as referring to Beowulf: 'the watcher against the monster stayed behind.'

669. *trūwode*. The metre demands *trēowde* instead of the Southern form *trūwode*, here and in ll. 1533, 1993, 2322, 2370, 2540, 2953. In l. 1166 *trēowde* has been retained by the scribe. [Cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 233.]

670. *mōd* may refer to God, or to Beowulf, or may agree with *mægnes*.

673. *irena*. Metre demands that the second syllable should be long [cf. note to l. 61]: Force here and in l. 1697 Sievers corrects to *irennu* (cf. ll. 802, 2259) [*P.B.B.* x. 308; xxix. 568].

677. *wāsmum*; Grundtvig¹¹⁷, Kemble, etc. normalize to *wāstnum*,

- zūþ-Ʒeweorca þonne Ʒrendel hine:
 forþan ic hine sweorde swebban nelle,
 680 aldre benēotan, þeah ic eal mæge.
 Nāt hā þāra Ʒōda, þæt hē mē onƷēan slēa,
 rand Ʒehēawe, þeah ðe hē rōf sie
 niþ-Ʒeweorca; ac wit on niht sculon
 secƷe ofersittan, Ʒif hē Ʒesēcean dear
 685 wiƷ ofer wāƷeū, ond siþðan witiƷ Ʒod
 on swā hwaþere hand, hāliƷ Dryhten,
 inārðo dēme, swā him Ʒemet þince.”
 Hylde hine þā heaþo-dēor, hlēor-bolster onfēnƷ
 eorles andwlitan. ond hine ymb moniƷ
 690 snellie siē-rinc sele-reste Ʒe wāh.
 NīeniƷ heora þōhte, þæt hē paun scolde
 eft eard-lufan āfre Ʒesēcean,
 fole oþðe frēo-burh, þār hē āfēded wæs:
 ac hie hæfdon Ʒefrunen, þæt hie ār tō fela micles
 695 in þām win-sele wæl-dēað fornam,
 DeniƷea lēode. Ac him Dryhten forƷeaf
 wiƷ-spēda Ʒewiofu, Wedera lēodum Fol. 116a.
 frōfor ond fultum, þæt hie fēond heora
 ðurh ānes cræft ealle ofercōmon,
 700 selfes mihtum; sōð is ƷecƷþed,
 þæt mihtig Ʒod manna cynnes
 wēold wide-ferhð. Cōm on waure niht
 scriðan sceadu-ƷenƷa. Scēotend swāfōn,
 þā þæt horn-reced heaðan scoldon,
 705 ealle būton ānum. þæt wæs yldum cūþ,

Grein to *wēsmum*. But the spelling, though unusual, is not unprecedented. For *un* in place of *um* cf. *uucun*, l. 1304.

681. *þāra Ʒōda*, 'of those gentle practices,' i.e. 'swordmanship,' Earle. *þæt*, 'to enable him to.'

The text has been doubted, but its syntax is confirmed by a parallel quoted by Klaeber⁶⁵⁵ from Ælfric, who, after referring to the redemption, continues '*þæt fole ne cūþe þāra Ʒōda, þæt hi cwædon þæt hē God wære.*' *slēa*. Subjunctive. The metre demands a disyllable, *slēa*, which many editors [Holthausen, Schücking, following Kaluza] substitute in the text.

684. *secƷe*, from *secƷ*, 'sword.'

hē, Kemble; MS. *het*.

694. *hie ār*. Thorpe, *hyra ār*; Kluge¹⁴⁰, followed by Sedgfield, reads *hiera*: an unnecessary change; since *hie* and *fela* are coordinate. [Cf. Klaeber⁶⁵⁶.]

702. *wide*, Grundtvig²⁷⁷. Thorkelin's transcripts, *wide*: now nothing left but part of the perpendicular stroke of the first letter.

- þæt hie ne mōste, þā Metod nolde,
 se s[c]yn-scaþa under sceadu breȝdan :
 æc hē wæccende wrāþum on andan
 bād bolȝer-mōd beadwa ȝeþingēs.
 XI 710 Ðā eōm of mōre under mīst-hleoþum
 ȝrendel ȝonȝan, ȝodes yrre bær ;
 mynte se mǎn-seaða manna cyunes
 sumne besyrwan in sele þām hēan.
 Wōd under wolenum, tō þæs þe hē wīn-reced,
 715 ȝold-sele ȝumena, ȝearwost wisse,
 fāttum fāhne ; ne wæs þæt forma sīð,
 þæt hē Hrōþȝares hām ȝesōhte.
 Nǎfre hē on aldor-dagum ær ne siþðan Fol. 146^b.
 heardran hǎle heal-ȝeȝnas fand.
 720 Cōm þā tō reede rinc sīðian
 drēamum bedǎled ; duru sōna onarn,
 fȳr-bendum fæst, syþðan hē hire folmum [æthr]ǎn ;
 onbrǎd þā bealo-hȳdiȝ, ðā [hē ȝe]bolȝen wæs,

707. s[c]yn-scaþa, Grein : MS. *synscaþa*. If we keep the MS. reading, the parallel of *mǎn-seaða* (l. 712) favours the derivation of the first element from *syn*, 'crime,' rather than (as in *sin-herc*, *syn-suð*) from *sin*, 'incessant.' But the alliteration is incorrect [cf. Schröder in *Z.f.d.A.* xliii. 365-6]. The second element in a compound noun is the less important, and therefore should not take the alliteration when the first does not, and accordingly Grein, followed by Holthausen, Trautmann¹⁶⁴, Schücking, emended to *scinscaþa*, or *scyn-scaþa*, 'spectral foe.'

708. *hē*, Beowulf.

719. *heardran hǎle* we may render 'with worse omen' [Holthausen in *Anglia*, xxiv. 267], or 'with sterner greeting.' If we read *heardran hǎle*, 'braver men,' we have an exceptional type of line [cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 275]. Holthausen, after numerous earlier attempts, finally (ii. 170) reads *heardran hǎle[scipes]*, 'more doughty valour,' Schücking *heardran hǎle[þas]*, 'more doughty champions.' [For other conjectures cf. Bngge¹⁶⁵, Trautmann¹⁶⁵.]

722. MS. defective at edge. Zupitza's transliteration of the MS. has [gehr]ǎn; *hr* can be made out, though with much difficulty and some uncertainty. The preceding letters have been lost, but as there *must* have been two preceding letters we can hardly, with Schücking and Sedgfield, read *hrǎn*.

The contention that the simple form is preferable, because whilst *hrinan* usually governs the dat., *gehrinan* more commonly takes the acc., can be met by reading [æthr]ǎn (*æthrinan* takes the gen. and would therefore suit the context). This excellent suggestion was made by Grundtvig¹⁷⁷ in 1820, but has been generally overlooked.

723. MS. faded. *ðā hē gebolȝen wæs* was conjectured by Grundtvig¹⁷⁷ in 1820 and is adopted by recent edd. Kemble and the older edd. read *ðā hē abolȝen wæs*. Zupitza says: 'Now *bolȝen* is still distinct, and before it I think I see traces of two letters of which the first seems to have been *g*' [I can see nothing of this]: 'but what preceded this is entirely faded.'

- recedes mūpan. Rafe æfter þon
 725 on fāzne flōr fēond treddode,
 ēode yrre-mōd; him of ēazum stōd
 lizze zelicost. lēoht unfāzger.
 zeseah hē in recede rinea manize,
 swefan sibbe-zedriht samod a-tzædere,
 730 maʒo-rinea hēap. þā his mod āhlōz;
 mynte þæt hē zedælde, āt þon dæz cwome.
 atol āzlēca, āura zehwyles
 lif wið lice, þā him ālumpen wæs
 wist-fylle wēn. Ne wæs þæt wyrd þā zēn,
 735 þæt hē mā mōste manna cymes
 ðiezean ofer þā niht. þryð-swýð behēold
 mēz Higelāces, hū se mán-seaða
 under fār-zripum zefaran wolde.
 Nē þæt se āzlēca yldan þōhte,
 740 ac hē ze fēnz hraðe forman siðe
 slāpendne rinc, slāt nawearnum,
 bāt bān-loean, blōd ēdrum dranc,
 syn-snādum swealh; sōna hæfde
 nalyfizendes eal zefeormod,
 745 fēt ond folma. Forð nēar ætstōp,
 nam þā mid handa hi ze-þihtizne
 rinc on ræste, rāhte tōzēan[es]
 fēond mid folme; hē onfēnz hrape
 inwit-þancum ond wið earin zesæt.

Fol. 131^a.

726. Note the rhyme.

727. *lizze = lize*. Cf. note to l. 1085.736. *þryð = seýð*. See note to l. 131.738. *under fār-zripum*, 'during' or 'in his attack.' Compare the use of *under þām*, 'during that,' in the *Orosius*. [See Cosijn, *P.B.B.* xix. 455.]739. *Nē*. Grundtvig (1861) altered *Nē þæt* to *Nā þām*, and Holthausen,^{1,2} adopts *nā*, on the ground that *ne* should immediately precede its verb. But, as Klaeber [*Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 430] points out, we have here the emphatic *nē*, 'nor,' which, in Old as in Mod. Eng., is not necessarily preceded by a negative sentence. Cf. ll. 510, 1071.741. *slāpendne rinc* = *Hondscioh*: see ll. 2076, etc.742. 'feet, hands, and all.' Cf. l. 2080. [See Cosijn¹⁴.]747. *tōzēanes*. Sievers: MS. *ongan*. The change is metrically essential, and has been adopted by all recent editors.748. *fēond* is nom. and refers to Grendel, Beowulf is never so called: *hē* must then refer to Beowulf, not to Grendel, since the situation of ll. 750-7: would be impossible if Beowulf up to that had remained passive.748-9. *onfēnz inwit-þancum*. Klaeber²⁰⁵ would understand 'him': 'He

- 750 Sōna þæt onfunde fyrena hyrde,
 þæt hē ne mētte middan-geardes,
 eorþan scēatta, on eþran men
 mund-Ʒripe mārān; he on mōde wearð
 forht on ferhðe: no þý ār fram meahhte.
- 755 HyƷe wæs him hin-fūs wolde on heolster flēon,
 sēcan dēofla gedræg; ne wæs his drohtod þær.
 swylce hē on valder-dagum ār Ʒemōtte.
 Ʒemunde þā se mōd[Ʒ]a mæg Higelāces
 afen-sprāce. ūp-lang āstod
- 760 ond him fæste wiðfōng; fingras burston;
 eoten wæs ūt-weard; eorl furþur stop.
 Mynte se mæra, [þ]ær hē meahhte swā. F. 1. 131
 wiðre Ʒewindan ond on weƷ þanon
 flēon on fen-hopu; wiste his fingra Ʒeweald

(Beowulf) received him (Grendel) with hostile intent, i.e. he did not flinch or try to avoid the attack but came to grips with Grendel whilst still lying down. This is the best rendering of *onfōng*, and is the situation implied in ll. 750 ff. Against this it is objected (Schücking) that *inwit* has a significance of malice and treachery which makes it unsuitable to Beowulf, and that we should render: 'Beowulf took, perceived, his (Grendel's) treacherous hostility.' Cosijn¹⁴ conjectures *inwit-fanculum* (dat. of adj. *inwit-fancol*, 'hostile in intent,' referring to Grendel). Grein took *inwit-fanc* as an adj. agreeing with 'Grendel' understood: but in the five other passages where the word occurs in O.E. poetry it is a substantive.

749. *wið earm Ʒearf* has been taken to mean (1) that Beowulf settled upon Grendel's arm [so, e.g., Clark-Hall]; (2) that he propped himself on his own arm [so, e.g., Grein, Gummere]. The second meaning is supported by *The Harrowing of Hell*, 67 (*Christ and Satan*, 432). Mr Gratian writes to me: 'Have you never tried to throw off a bigger man than yourself who has got you down? Beowulf is at a disadvantage, having been attacked while supine. He, with great difficulty, of course, gets one shoulder up, supported on one arm; and later, when his grip has alarmed the aggressor and caused him to pull away, he succeeds in getting on to his legs (l. 759). When once he has done this, Grendel's chance is up. Beowulf gets a clean grip on him (l. 760). All this is the language of wrestling, which is employed again later in the struggle with Grendel's mother.'

752. *scēatta*. Many editors normalise to *scēata*. But see Sievers, § 230.

756. *gedræg*, 'tumult': the word can be used both in an abstract and in a concrete sense, 'noisy bearing' or 'a noisy assembly.'

758. *mō-Ʒ[gh]*, Rieger: MS. *goda*. The emendation is necessary for the sake of the alliteration, and is followed by recent editors: Holthausen, Schücking, Selgefeld.

762. *mæra*, 'notorious': cf. l. 103. For other instances see Bosworth-Toller.

þær. MS. defective at corner: only the lower part of the *r* is now left: but Thorkekin's transcripts agree upon the last two letters, *ær*. 's to the preceding letters, A has a blank, B records *hæc*, but with another ink, and crossed out in pencil. With evidence so confused, the parallel of l. 797 tells in favour of *þær*, which is read by most editors.

- 765 on Ʒames Ʒrūpan; þæt wæs Ʒeocor sið,
 þæt se hearm-scaþa tō Heorute ātēah.
 Dryht-sele dynede: Denum eallum wearð,
 ceaster-būendū: cōnra Ʒehwyleum,
 eorlum ealu-scerwen. Yrre wāron bōƷen
- 770 rēpe ren-wearlas. Reced hlypsode;
 þā wæs wūndor micel. þæt se win-sele
 wiðhæfde heaþo-dēorum, þæt hē on hrīsan ne fēol,
 fūƷer fold-bold; ac hē þæs fæste wæs
 innan ond ūtan iren-bendū
- 775 searo-þoncūm besmīþod. þār fram sylle ābēaƷ
 medu-bene moniƷ, mine ƷefrūƷe,
 Ʒolde ƷereƷnad, þār þā Ʒraman wūnon;
 þæs ne wēndon ār witan ScyldiƷa,
 þæt lit ā mid Ʒemete mauna āniƷ,
 780 betlic ond bān-fāƷ, tōbreca meahte,
 listūm tōlūcan, nymþe liƷes faþū

765. *þæt wæs*, Grein₁: MS. *þæt he wæs*. The emendation is generally accepted.

765-6. Since *sið* is masc., *ātēah* is probably intransitive, and the second *þæt* a conj., not a pronoun, as in l. 717, etc. Translate 'that was a hard journey, when the ravager betook himself to Heorot.'

769. *ealu-scerwen*. A similar word, *weodu-scerwen*, occurs in the *Andreas* (1526). The meaning apparently is 'terror as at the loss of ale,' 'mortal panic.' Confusion has ensued because (through an early and remarkably long-lived error) the word in the *Andreas* has been read *weodu-scerpen*. On the theory that this was the right spelling, a derivation from *scearp*, with the meaning of 'sharpening, ferment, bitterness,' has been advocated [by Sedgfield; von Grienberger in *P.B.R.* xxxvi. 84; and Baskervill in his *Andreas*]. Wülker's facsimile of the *Vercelli Book* shows clearly that the right reading in the *Andreas* (as in *Beowulf*) is *scerwen* [cf. Sievers in *P.B.R.* xxxvi. 410; Klaeber in *Engl. Stud.* xlv. 125].

Apparently we must connect the word with *bescerwan*=*bescerian*, 'to deprive,' a 'deprivation of mead' being synonymous with the greatest distress. Bugge [*Talaskr.* viii. 294-5] connects with *sciriau*, 'to dispense' (taken ironically, 'they were given to drink of a deadly wine').

770. *ren-weardas*. This has usually been read *rēn* (= *regu*) *weardas*, 'mighty guardians': cf. *regu*-heard in l. 326. Holthausen and Klaeber [*J.E.G.P.* vi. 193] have independently suggested that *ren*=*ern*=*urn*, 'house,' by the common metathesis of *r* (Sievers₂ § 179, 1); *rendegu* [*ren*-*gegu*]=*ædis* *minster* occurs in the *Erfurt Glossary*. 'The guardians of the house' gives the more satisfactory sense.

779. *mid Ʒemete*. Klaeber²²⁶ argues for the meaning 'in any wise,' rather than 'with strength,' comparing Bede, 86, 8, *ealle Ʒemete*=*omni-modo*, etc.

780. *betlic*, Grundtvig²⁷⁰: MS. *hetlic*. Cf. l. 1925.

781. Cf. ll. 82-5, and the note there.

- swulge on swapule. Swēg ūp āstāg Fol. 147.
niwe geneahhe; Norð-Denum stōd
atelic egesa, ānra gehwylem,
785 þāra þe of wealle wōp gehýrdou,
gryre-lēoð galan ȝodes ondsacan,
siȝe-lēasne sanȝ, sūr wāniȝean
helle hæfton. Hēold hine fæste,
sē þe manna was mæzene strengest
790 on þēm dæge þýsses lifes.
XII Nolde eorla hlēo āenige þinȝa
þone cwealm-cuman cwiene forlāetan,
ne his lif-dagas lēoda āenizum
nytte tealde. þær zenehost bræȝd
795 eorl Bēowulfes ealde lāfe,
wolde frēa-drihtnes feorh ealȝian,
māeres þēodnes, ðær hie meah-ton swā.
Hie þæt ne wiston, þā hie ȝewin druȝou,
heard-hicȝende hilde-mecȝas,
800 ond on healfa ȝehwone hēawan þōhton,
sāwle sēcan: þone syn-scaðan
āeniȝ ofer eorþan irenna cyst,
ȝūð-billa nān, ȝrētan nolde;

782. *swapule*. Form and meaning seem alike to connect this word with *swolode* (l. 1115) and *swiodole* (MS. *swicðole*, l. 3145). Context demands the meaning 'flame' and this is supported by the forms *swolod* [see Bosworth-Toller] and *swofol* [*Anglia*, viii. 452], both of which are given in glosses as equivalent to *cauma* ['burning'] *vel aestus*. The meaning 'smoke' often attributed to these words [Dietrich *Z.f.d.A.* v. 216] is possibly due to an attempt to connect the word with *swofol*, 'band, swaddling cloth,' through the meaning of 'enveloping smoke.' But context and the evidence of the glosses seems conclusive in favour of 'flame': cf. O.E. *swelan*, *swēlan* 'burn'; O.H.G. *swilizo*, 'ardor, cauma.'

798. Zupitza and others *helle-hæfton*; but nothing is gained by making the words a compound. For *-an* of the weak declension *-on* is not uncommon (cf. l. 849). Holthausen, following a parallel passage in the *Andreas* (1342), reads *helle hæftling*.

Almost all editors insert [*tō*] before *fæste*; and indeed the word may once have stood at the end of the line in the MS., though there is now no trace of it, and neither of Thorkelin's transcripts records it.

801. *sāwle sēcan*. Gering and Klaeber [*Christ. Elementen*, in *Anglia*, xxxv. 465] point out that this looks like a learned phrase: a translation of the biblical *animam quaerere*; yet it may have been a native idiom also (cf. l. 2422).

þæt understood before *fone*; cf. l. 199.

syn-scaðan. See note to l. 707.

ac hē siȝe-wācpannum forsworen hæfde, Fol. 147^b.
 805 ~~we~~ga ȝehwylere. Scolde his aldor-ȝedāl
 on dām dæȝe þysses lifes
 eumlic wurðan, ond se ellor-ȝāst
 on fēonda ȝeweald feor siðian.
 Ðā þæt onfunde, sē þe fela āror
 810 mōdes myrðe manna eynne
 fyrene ȝefremede, hē fāȝ wið ȝod,
 þæt him se lic-homa lāstan nolde,
 ac hine se mōdeȝa māȝ Hyȝelāces
 hæfde be honda: wæs ȝehwæþer oðrum
 815 lifȝende lāð. Lic-sār ȝebād
 atol āȝlāca; him on eaxle wearð
 syn-dolh sweotol; seonowe onsprunȝon,
 burston bān-locan. Bēowulfe wearð
 ȝūð-hrēð ȝyfeþe; scolde ȝrendel þonan
 820 feorh-sēoc flēon under fen-hleoðu,
 sēcean wyn-lēas wic; wiste þē ȝeornor,
 þæt his aldres wæs ende ȝeȝonȝen,
 dōȝera dæȝ-rim. Dennum eallum wearð
 æfter þām wæl-rāse willa ȝelnppen.
 825 Hæfde þā ȝefēolsod, sē þe ār feorran eōm,
 snotor ond swyð-ferhð sele Hrōðȝāres,
 ȝenered wið niðe: niht-weorce ȝefeh, Fol. 148^a.
 ellen-mārþnum. Hæfde East-Dennum
 ȝēat-meeȝa lēod ȝilp ȝelāsted,
 830 swylce oncȝþde ealle ȝebētte,

804. *forsworen*, not that Grendel had 'forsworn,' 'renounced' the use of swords, but that he had 'laid a spell' on the swords of his foes. If we translate *forsworen* as 'forsworn' then *hē* must be Beowulf: others tried to slay Grendel with the sword, but he, knowing better, had forsworn weapons [and trusted to his grip]. This is quite a possible rendering, for although below (l. 805) *his* must again refer to Grendel, such rapid transitions can easily be paralleled in O.E. syntax.

For the blunting of swords by the glance, see Saxo, Bk. vi. (ed. Holder, p. 187).

810. Holthausen would connect *myrðe* with *mierran* (Goth. *marzjan*), and interpret 'destructiveness,' but it is unnecessary to assume this word, since 'light-heartedly' gives satisfactory sense.

811. Kemble, first inserted *wæs* after *hē*, and was followed by almost all editors except Wülker. This appears to be a distinct enfeeblement of the MS. reading. *Fāȝ* comes at the beginning of a line in the MS., and Heyne says it cannot be settled whether or no *wæs* stood before it. But the facsimile shows 'there was no room for *wæs* before *fag*' (Zupitza).

- inwid-sorge, þe hie ær druzon
 ond for þræa-nyðum þolian scoldon,
 torn unlytel. þat wæs tæcen sweotol,
 syþðan hilde-dæor hond æleze,
 835 earm ond eaxle —þær wæs eal zeador
 zrendles zræpe— under zæapne hr[ōf].
 XI11 ÐÅ wæs on morgen, mine zefræge,
 ymb þa zif-healle zūd-rinc moniz;
 ferdon folc-tozan feorran ond nēan
 840 zeond wid-wezas wundor seðawian,
 lāpes lāstas. Nō his lif-zedāl
 sārlic þūhte secza ænezum.
 þāra þe tir-lēases trode seðawode,
 hū hē wēriz-mōd on wez þanon,
 845 niða oferzumen on nicera mere,
 fūze ond zefflymed, feorh-lāstas bæz.
 Ðær wæs on blōde brim weallende,
 atol yða zeswinz eal zemenzed
 hāton heolfre, heoro-drēore wēol Fol. 148^v.
 850 dēad-fūze dēoz siððan drēama lēas

836. MS. defective: *hr[ōf]*, Grundtvig²⁷⁰ [an emendation often attributed to Bask, but Grundtvig does not say so]. The reading *hr[ōf]* is confirmed by l. 926. There is no contradiction with l. 983, if we suppose that the arm is placed outside the hall, reaches over the door, and towers to the roof. For such a use of *under*, not necessarily implying that the hand is within the house, cf. l. 211. [See T. Miller, 'The position of Grendel's arm in Heorot,' *Anglia*, xii. 396, etc.; and cf. Cosijn¹⁴.]

845. *niða oferzumen*. Unmetrical: cf. ll. 954, 2150. Holthausen emends *niða genæged*.

846. *feorh-lāstas*, 'tracks of failing life.' [Heyne: cf. Klæber, *Anglia*, xviii. 415.]

849. *hāton*. MS. *hat on heolfre*, and so Grein, Wülker. Grein, rightly read *hat on us* one word, *hātan* (unnecessarily altering *on* to *an*, for which see l. 788). The reading *hāton* is much easier than *hāt on*, and l. 1423 turns the probability in its favour. No weight can be attached to the spacing of words in the MS.

850. The MS. reading *dēoz* has been explained as 'dyed' (Grein) or 'concealed himself' (Heyne after Leo), but no verb *dēagan* with either meaning is recorded in O.E.

Sievers [*P.B.B.* ix. 138] *heoro-drēore wēol dēad-fūze dēop* 'the deadly abyss welled with gore'; Bugge²⁸, *dēad-fūzes dēop* 'the abyss of the death-doomed one.' Cosijn¹², whilst supporting Sievers, suggests tentatively that the MS. may be right, and that *dēoz* is a noun = *dēag*, 'dye.' Kemble, had already suggested *dēag*. Considerations of O.E. style favour our taking *dēad-fūze dēoz* or *dēop* as parallel to *brim weallende*, etc.

However *dēof*, the Northern form for *dēaf*, from *dūfan*, 'dive,' an emendation of Zupitza [*Archiv*, lxxxiv. 124-5] and, independently, of Trautmann¹⁷², has been accepted by all recent edd.

- in fen-freoðo feorh ālegde,
 hāþene sǣwle; þār him hel onfēnȝ.
 þanon eft ȝewiton eald-ȝesifðas,
 swylce ȝeong manig of ȝemen-wāþe,
 855 fram mere mōdȝe inēarum rīdan,
 beornas on blancum. Ðær wæs Bēowulfes
 mārdo māned: monig oft ȝecwæð,
 þette sūð ne norð be sām twōonum
 ofer eorpen-ȝrund oþer mēnig
 860 under sweȝles ȝeongȝ sēlra nāre
 roud-hæbbendra rices wyrðra.
 Ne hie hūru wine-drihten wiht ne lōȝon,
 ȝlædne Hrōðȝār, ac þæt wæs ȝōð cyningȝ.
 Hwilum heaþo-rōfe hlēapan lēton,
 865 on ȝefflit faran, fealwe mēaras,
 ðær him fold-weȝas fæȝere þūhton,
 cystum cūðe. Hwilum cyninges þeȝn,
 ȝuma ȝilp-hlæden, ȝidda ȝemyndigȝ.
 sē ðe eal-fela eald-ȝeseȝena
 870 worn ȝemunde, word oþer fand
 sōðe ȝebunden. Seȝ eft onȝan
 sið Bēowulfes snyttrum styrian,
 ond on spēd wrecan spel ȝerāde,
 wordum wrixlan: wel-hwyle ȝecwæð,
 875 þæt hē fram Siȝemunde seȝan hȝrde

Fol. 149

868. *guma gilp-hlæden*. Certainly not 'boastful groom,' as Earle: *gilp* has not necessarily in O.E. any such evil signification: cf. ll. 640, 1748. Translate 'laden with glorious words': or perhaps simply 'proud' or 'covered with glory' (as Klaeber⁴⁵⁶, who compares *gylp-georneat* [Bede i. 34], translating *gloriae cupidissimus*).

870-1. *word oþer fand sōðe gebunden*, 'framed a new story founded upon fact' [Clark-Hall]. But it is possible, as Rieger³⁰⁰ and Bugge [*Z.f.d.Ph.* iv. 203] thought, that ll. 867-874 are all one sentence, and that these words form a parenthesis ('word followed word by the bond of truth,' Earle). Cf. *Hávamál*: *orð mér a: orði orða leitaði*, 'word from word found me word.'

Yet, though we may delete the stop in l. 871, we need not therefore, with Rieger and Bugge, alter *seȝa* to *seȝgan*: for *cyninges þeȝn*, *guma gilp-hlæden*, and *seȝa* would all be parallel, subject of *onȝan styrian*: *eft* (l. 871) would go with *hwilum* (l. 867), echoing the *hwilum* of l. 864, just as in ll. 2107-11 *hwilum . . . hwilum . . . hwilum eft*. [Klaeber⁴⁵⁶.]

For *styrian* in the sense of 'treat of,' a parallel has been quoted from Byrhtferth's *Handbōc*: *Ne ȝelyst us fān þing leng styrian*.

875. 'Concerning Sigemund, concerning his deeds of valour.' Grein's emendation *Sigemunde[s]* is the more probable in that the next word begins with *s*: but, since it is not absolutely necessary, I refrain.

- ellen-dǣdum, meūþes feła,
 Wælsinges zewin, wide siðas,
 þāra þe zumena bearn zearwe ne wiston,
 fīrlhce ond fyrena, būton Fitela mid hine,
 880 þonne hē swileas hwæt secgan wolde,
 eam his nefan, swā hie ā wīeron
 æt niða zehwām nýd-zesteallan;
 hæfdon eal-fela cotena cynnes
 swardum zesūzed. Sigemunde zespronz
 885 æfter dēað-dæge dōm unlytel,
 syþðan wizes heard wyrn āewealde,
 hordes hyrde; hē under hārne stān,
 æþelinges bearn, āna zenēðde
 frēne dūde; ne was him Fitela mid,
 890 hwæpre him zesūlde, ðat þæt swurd þurhwōd
 wrætlicne wyrn, þæt hit on wealle ætstōd,
 dryhtlic iren; draca morðre swealt.
 Hæfile āzlēaca elne zezongen,
 þæt hē bēal-hordes brūcan mōste
 895 selfes dōme; sū-bāt zehlēod, Fol. 149^b.
 bær on bearn scipes beorhte frutwa
 Wælses eafera; wyrn hāt zemealt.
 Sē was wreccena wid mīerost
 ofer wer-þeode, wīgendra hlēo,
 900 ellen-dǣdum, --hē þæs ār onðāh--

879. *fyrena*: MS. *fyrenð*.

Does *fyrena* relate to deeds of violence similar to those told of Sigemund in the *Völsunga Saga*, §§ 6-8?

Concerning Fitela, Sigemund's nephew, and companion in his outlawry, we learn much in the Old Norse sources. See *Index of Persons*.

891. The line is metrically deficient unless we take *eam* as a disyllable. Cf. Germ. *Oheim* from a presumed Prim. Germ. **auhaimoz*.

895. *selfes dōme*, i.e., he was free to take as much as he liked; an old Germanic legal phrase, used when one party in a case is allowed to fix the amount due to him from the other. Cf. ll. 2147 (where see note), 2776.

zehlēod. Many editors normalise to *gehlōd*; *gehlōd* for *gehlōd* may be parallel to *wōaz* for *wōz*; see Sievers, § 392, N. 5.

The loading of the boat with the plunder also follows the dragon fight of Frotho, in Saxo Grammaticus, Bk. II.

897. See *Index of Persons*: Wals.

Earle adopts Scherer's emendation *hāt[æ]*, 'with heat.' [So Trautmann¹⁷⁴.] The alteration is unnecessary.

900. Cosijn's emendation *āron ðāh*, 'with honours throve' is adopted by Holthausen, Trautmann, and Earle (cf. Sarrazin in *Engl. Stud.*, xxviii. 408). For *āron* = *arum* cf. *scypon*, l. 1154, and *hæfdon*, l. 1242, and, for the

siððan Heremodes hihl sweðrode,
 eafod ond ellen; hē mid eotenum wearð
 on fēonda zeweald forð forlācen,
 smiðe forsended. Hinc sorh-wylmas
 905 lemele to lunge; hē mis lēodum wearð,
 wā him aþellingum, to ahdor-crare,
 Swylce oft beearnu fērran mīclum
 swið-forþwes sið snotor ceorl monig,
 se þ him bealwa to bōte zelýfde,
 910 þæt þæt ðeolnes bearn zepēou scoldu,
 fader-æpelm onfon, fole zehæaldan,
 hord ond hlēu-burh, hælepa rice,
 eðel Scyðlinga. Hē þær eallum wearð,
 mīz Higelāces manna cymne,
 915 frēmdum zefægza; hinc fyren onwōd.

phrase *āron ðāh*, cf. *weorð-myndum fāh*, l. 8. Nevertheless I cannot bring myself to abandon the clear reading of the MS., which makes at least as good sense as in many another passage.

901. It has been usual to begin a new paragraph with *siððan*: 'After Heremod's warring time had slackened & he'.....(Clark-Hall, Earle, etc.). The punctuation given above is strongly advocated by Klaeber⁴⁹⁷. So Gummere, who comments: 'Heremod, one is told, might have rivalled and surpassed Sigmund, but the former fell from grace, turned tyrant, and in fact was precisely what the aspiring hero should not be—quite the opposite, say, of this glorious Beowulf.' Sigmund is the greatest *ereccu* since Heremod.

In l. 902 *hē* must refer to Heremod [not to Sigmund, as Müllenhoff⁴¹⁹, Rieger⁴⁹⁸ and others have taken it]. Heremod's story is continued; just as in the parallel passage, l. 1197, etc., *syððan Hāma ætwæg*, the story of Hama is continued in ll. 1200-1. In each case the poet drags in allusions rather forcibly. But that the connection between Heremod and Sigmund is not fortuitous, or the work of our poet, is shown by their being also mentioned together in the Old Norse. See *Index of Persons*: Heremod.

902. *eafod*, Grimm [*Andreas u. Elene*, 101]; MS. *eafod*, retained by Wülker; cf. l. 534. On the other hand see ll. 602, 2349.

eotenum. The word *eoten* has occurred several times in contexts where 'monster,' 'giant' was applicable. Here for the first time such meaning seems very doubtful, and we must assume either (1) that from 'giant' the generalized sense of 'enemy' has come into force [Rieger⁴⁹⁹; Holthausen] or (2) that the word here is a personal name distinct from the common noun, perhaps signifying 'Jutes.' [See Schücking for references.]

905. Note the false concord. Many edd. unnecessarily alter. ?

908, etc. The *sið* (perhaps = 'going into exile') of Heremod is a disappointment to the wise, who had hoped that he would be a credit to his country.

909. 'Put their hope in him (Heremod) as a remedy against their evils' (*bealwa tō*). For other instances of *tō* following the noun it governs, see Glossary.

913, 915. *Hc*, l. 913, is Beowulf, 'the kinsman of Higelac': but *hinc*, l. 915, is Heremod.

915. *gefægza*, 'more pleasing,' comparative of an otherwise unrecorded

- Hwítum fliteMLE fealwe stræte
 mēnrum mæTON. Ðā was morzen-lēoht
 scofen ond secynded. Eode sceale manig Fol. 150r.
 swið-hiezende tō sele þām hēan
 070 searo-wundor sēon; swylce self eyniŋ
 of brýd-būre, bēah-horda weard,
 tryddode tir-fæst zetrumc micle,
 cystum zecýped, ond his ewēn mid him
 medo-stigge mæt mæzpa hóse.
 XIV 925 Hrōðgār mæpelode; hē tō healle zēomz,
 stōd on stapole, zeseah stēapne hrōf
 zolde fāhne ond zrendles hond:
 "Ðisse misýne Al-wealdan þanc
 lungre zelimpe. Fela ic lūpes zebād,
 930 zrynna æt zrendle; ā mæz zod wyrcan

O.E. *gefæg* or *gefaga*, which can be postulated with some likelihood from the analogy of O.H.G. *gifag(o)*: M.H.G. *gerage*. [Cf. Sievers in *Z.f.d.Ph.* xxi. 356; Klaeber in *Anglia*, xxviii. 440.]

916. The story is resumed, with a repetition of incidents which, to the older critics, seemed the result of interpolation. Müllenhoff¹²⁰ compares ll. 916, etc. with 864, etc.; 917-8 with 837; 918 with 838; and 920 with 840. 'Fallow' seems more appropriate to horses than roads (cf. l. 865), and Co-ijn¹²¹ would accordingly emend to *fealwum*.

924. *medo-stigge*, see note to l. 1085.

926. *stapole*. The obvious meaning is 'column' (cf. l. 2718), and so Heyne took the word here: 'he stood beside the central (wooden) pillar of Heorot.' Heyne was thinking no doubt of the 'Braustock,' the central oak which plays its part in the story of the Volsung hall. Schücking and others still adhere to this interpretation, or to a parallel one which would make the *stapole* correspond to the 'high seat pillars' of Icelandic halls [Sarrasin, *Anglia*, xix. 370].

But (1) 'beside,' though possible (cf. l. 1117), is not the most obvious meaning of *on*, (2) we have no evidence for any great middle pillar or high seat pillars in Heorot, and, above all, (3) this would necessitate our supposing that Grendel's hand had been placed among the rafters, but it seems from l. 983 to have been outside the hall.

Miller [*Anglia*, xii. 398] therefore interpreted *stapole* as the steps leading up to the door or the landing at the top of them, his authorities being an O.E. gloss, and the Mid. Eng. use of the word: *þe steire of fiftene stoteles*. In his annotated hand-copy of *Beowulf*, Miller further quotes instances from the O.E. translation of Bede of *stapole* = 'footstep,' 'step,' and notes the parallel of the *Odyssey* [iii. 404]: Nestor seated on the 'smooth stones' before his door. The same interpretation has been arrived at independently by Earle¹²².

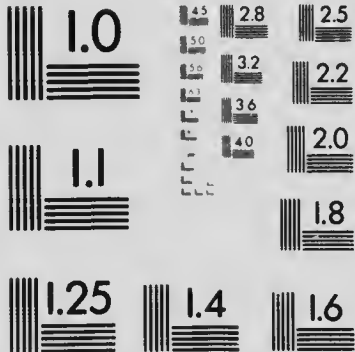
Rask's emendation on *stapole* = 'foundation,' 'base,' has been revived by Bugge¹²³ and Trautmann, but is unnecessary; and unsatisfactory too, for 'he stood on the floor or ground' seems but a feeble remark.

930. *grynna* has been variously interpreted as 'snare' (= O.E. *grin*) or 'sorrows' (= O.E. *gyrn*). The latter interpretation is probably correct, for



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- wunder æfter wundre, wuldres Hyrde.
 Ðæt wæs unzēara, þæt ic ænigra mē
 wēana ne wēnde tō widan feore
 bōte gebīdan, þonne blōde fāh
 935 hūsa sēlest heoro-drēorig stōd;
 wēa wid-scofen witena gehwylcum,
 ðāra þe ne wēndon, þæt hie wide-ferhð
 lēoda land-geweorc lāþum beweredon
 succum ond scinum. Nū scealc hafað Fol. 150^b.
 940 þurh Drihtnes miht dæd zefremede,
 ðe wē ealle ær ne mealton
 snyttrum besyrwan. Hwæt! þæt secgan mæg
 efne swā hwylc mægþa, swā ðone magan cende
 æfter gum-cynnum, zyf hēo zyt lyfað,
 945 þæt hyre cald Metod ēste wære
 bcarn-gebyrdo. Nū ic, Bēowulf, þec,
 secz[a] betsta, mē for sunu wylle
 frēozan on ferhþe; heald forð tela
 niwe sibbe. Ne bið þe [n]ænigra zād
 950 worolde wilna, þe ic zeweald hæbbe.
 Ful oft ic for læssan lēan teohhode,
 hord-weorþunge, lnhāran rince,

grin, 'snare,' is concrete, meaning 'halter' or 'net': the abstract sense, 'capturing,' given to it here by Earle, can hardly be demonstrated.

936. *gehwylcum*. This very slight change [Kemble₁] from MS. *gehwylcne*, though necessary, has been overlooked by most commentators. Klaeber [*Engl. Stud.* xlii. 326] argues strongly in its favour: 'a far-reaching woe unto every each councillor' is supported by the comparison of l. 170, etc. Schücking in his last edition [1913] also adopts *gehwylcum*; so Holthausen₃.

If we retain the MS. reading we must interpret it to mean that the court had been scattered by Grendel's attacks, which is clearly not the case (cf. l. 171, and *passim*). And apart from this the passage presents serious difficulties.

Unless *wēa wid-scofen* is construed as a nominative absolute, 'fear having driven far and wide' [Grein, Schücking, 1910], *hæfde* must be understood [Bugge⁹⁰] or supplied [Trautmann and Holthausen₂-text], 'woe (had) scattered each councillor.' Trautmann and Holthausen₂ further adopt the emendation [of Grein₂], *wid-scofen*, which they interpret 'driven away.'

Holthausen₂, in a note, suggested *wēan wide scufon*, 'woes scattered each of the councillors': so Sedgfield₂; already in 1920 Grundtvig²⁸¹ came very near this: *wēan widscufon*. Similarly Sedgfield₁, *wēa wide scūaf*.

942, etc. Perhaps a biblical reminiscence.

947. *secg[a]*. The alteration is necessary here, and in l. 1759, for metrical reasons. [Cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 312.]

949. [n]ænigra, Grein₁: MS. *ænigre*. Grein afterwards abandoned this emendation; Grein₂ *nænigre*. [Cf. Bugge in *Z.f.d.Ph.* iv. 203.]

- sēmran æt sæcce. þū þē self hafast
 [mid] dædum gefremed, þæt þin [dōm] lyfað
 955 āwa tō aldre. Al-walda þec
 gōde forgylde, swā hē nū gýt dyde!"
 Beowulf maþclode, bearn Ecbēowes:
 "Wē þæt ellen-weorc ēstum miclum,
 feohtan frcmedon, frēcne zenēðdon
 960 eafōð uncūþes; ūþe ic swiþor,
 þæt ðū hine selfne zesēon mōste,
 fēond on frætewum fyl-wērignc.
 Ic hine hrædlīce heardan clamnum Fol. 151^a.
 on wæl-bedde wriþan þōhte,
 965 þæt hē for mund-gripe minum scolde
 licgean lif-bysig, būtan his lic swice;
 ic hine ne mihte, þā Metod nolde,
 zanges zetwāman; nō ic him þæs zeorne ætfealh,
 feorh-zenīðlan; wæs tō fore-mihtig
 970 fēond on fēþe. Hwæþere hē his folnie forlēt
 tō lif-wraþe lāst weardian,
 earin ond eaxle; nō þēr ūniþe swā þeah
 fēa-sceaft zuma frōfre zebohte;
 nō þy leng leofað lād-zetēona
 975 synnum zeswenced; ac hne sār hafað
 in nýd-gripe nearwe befonzen,
 balwon bendum; ðēr ābidan sceal
 maza māne fāh miclan dōmes,
 hū him scir Metod scrifan wille."
 980 Ðā wæs swizra secz sunu Eclāfes
 on zylp-sprāce zūð-zeweorca,
 siþðan æþelingas eorles cræfte

954. No gap in MS. The metre demands [mid] before *dædum*, and this is supplied by Holthausen₂; so Sedgfield₁. Holthausen₃, *dædum gefremed[ne]*. [dōm] is supplied by Kemble₂.

962. *frætewum*. Grendel bore no armour; but the familiar formula, 'the foe in his trappings,' is used, probably not with any such grimly ironical reference as Trautmann⁷² sees, to some fetters with which Beowulf hoped to deck him.

963. *hine*, Thorpe: MS. *him*.

965. *mund-gripe*, Kemble₁: MS. *hand gripe*. The emendation is demanded by the alliteration.

976. *nýd-gripe*, Bugge [*Tidskr.* viii. 49]: MS. *mid gripe*; Thorpe, *nid-gripe*, followed by Sedgfield; Schücking, *mid nýd-gripe*.

- ofer hēaune hrōf hand scēawedon,
 fēondes fingras —foran æghwylc wæs,
 985 steda nægla gehwylc stýle gelicost—
 hūþenes hand-sporu, hilde-rinces Fol. 151^b.
 egl unhēoru; æghwylc gecwæð,
 þæt him heardra nān hrīnan wolde
 iren ær-zōd, þæt ðæs āhlācan
 990 blōdge beadu-folme onberan wolde.
 xv ÐĀ wæs hāten hreþe, Heort innan-weard
 folmun gefrætwod; fela þēra wæs,
 wera ond wifa, þe þæt win-reced,
 zest-sele, zyredon. zold-fāz scinon
 995 web æfter wāzum, wundor-siona fela
 secza gehwylcum, þāra þe on swylc starað.
 Wæs þæt beorhte bold tōbrocen swiðe,

983. 'Looked up over' or 'in the direction of the high roof, and saw....'
 [Cf. Klaeber²⁵⁶.] See l. 836, note.

985. This line was first correctly divided from the preceding line by
 Sievers [*P.B.B.* ix. 138], who further proposed the emendation:

stidra nægla stýle gelicost.

The details of Sievers' reading had been anticipated by earlier editors
 [Ettmüller, Thorpe]. His reconstruction is satisfactory, and is now generally
 adopted [e.g. by Holthausen, Trautmann, and with modification, *stid-nægla*
gehwylc, 'each of his sharp nails,' by Sedgefield]. But as the reading of the
 MS. seems possible, it is here retained in the text [as also by Schücking].

986. *hilde-rinces*: MS. *hilde hilde rinces*, the first *hilde* being the last
 word on the page, the second the first word overleaf. In such cases it seems
 needless to call attention to the alteration by italics in the text.

spara is elsewhere a weak masc.; Rieger³⁸⁰ would read *speru*, 'spears'; so
 Holthausen, spelling *hand-speoru* (u-umlaut).

987. *egl* (more usually *egle*) is well authenticated in the sense of 'awn,'
 'beard of barley'; but nowhere else do we find it in the derived sense of
 'talon,' 'claw.' Accordingly many take the word here as the adj. *egle*,
 'hateful,' 'grievous' (Goth. *agls*, 'shameful,' *aglus*, 'difficult'), agreeing with
speru or *sporu*, and either suppose the *u* of *eglu* to be elided, or else restore
 it: *egl*, *unheoru*, Rieger³⁸¹, Schücking, Holthausen: *eglu*, Trautmann. For
 both words cf. *ail* in *New English Dictionary*.

988. *him* must refer to Grendel, whom everyone said no sword might
 injure—unless [with Sievers, *P.B.B.* ix. 139, Holthausen, and Sedgefield]
 we read *þe* for *þæt* (MS. *þ*) in l. 989. In that case it refers to Beowulf, who,
 having torn off Grendel's claw, might be expected to be proof against
 anything.

Sievers and Holthausen further alter *onberan wolde* (l. 990) to *āberan*
mihite.

991. Many emendations have been made to avoid the awkward con-
 struction *hāten hreþe*; Bugge [*Tidskr.* viii. 50, following Grundtvig²⁸²],
hēatimbred, referring to *Heort*; Trautmann, *handum hreþe*; Sedgefield,
hāton hreþre, 'with fervid zeal' or *hāt on hreþre*, 'zeal in hearts'; [cf. also
 Trautmann¹⁷⁸, Kluge¹⁸⁹]. Holthausen_{1,2} assumed a gap in the MS.

- eal inne-weard on-bendum fæst,
 heorras tōhlidene; hrōf āna zenæs
 1000 ealles ansund, þē se āzliēca
 fyren-dædum fāz on flēam zewand,
 aldres orwēna. Nō þæt yðe byð
 tō beflēonne, fremme sē þe wille;
 ac zesēcan sceal sāwl-berendra,
 1005 nýde zenýdde, niþða bearna,
 grund-būendra, gearwe stōwe,
 þūr his lic-homa lezer-bedde fæst
 swefes æfter symle. þā wæs sēl ond mēl,
 þæt tō healle gang Healfdenes sunu; Fol. 152^a.
 1010 wolde self cyning symbel þiegan.
 Ne zefrægen ic þā mægþe māran weorode
 ymb hyra sine-zyfan sēl zebāran.
 Buzon þā tō bence blæd-āzande,
 fülle zeflēgon, flēgere zeplēgon
 1015 medo-ful manig; māzas wāra[n]
 swið-hicgende on sele þām hēan,

1000. MS. *þe*: emended by Ettmüller₂ and almost all editors to *þā*. It does not seem clear that this is necessary: for *þē* without antecedent can mean 'where,' 'when,' cf. l. 2468. [Cf. Schücking, *Satzverknüpfung*, 1904, pp. 7, 57-8.]

1004. *gesēc(e)an*, Kemble₂: MS. *gesacan*. If we keep the MS. reading we must render either 'gain by strife...' (cf. *geslēan*), or, with Schücking and Bosworth-Toller, 'strive against the inevitable prepared place of the children of men.' Neither of these meanings gives very satisfactory sense: *gesacan* seems otherwise unrecorded, and is unmetrical [Siewers in *P.B.B.* x. 291].

Kemble's *gesēcean* has accordingly been generally accepted. 'Though a man would flee it, he must seek the grave' is one of those truisms which lend themselves to the hypothesis of a didactic interpolator. [Cf. Mullenhoff¹²¹.]

sāwl-berendra, *bearna* and *grund-būendra* are all parallel [Klaeber²⁴¹] and depend upon *gearwe stōwe* [Bugge²⁶³].

For another interpretation see Sedgfield.

Trautmann, in part following Ettmüller₂, reads, *æghwylc sēcan sceal sāwl-berendra nýde genýded...*, 'each of living souls compelled by distress must seek....'

1008. *swefes æfter symle*. Cf. l. 119. Cook [*M.L.N.* ix. 474] quotes many parallels for the metaphor of 'life's feast.'

1009. *gang*. This form, which occurs here, in l. 1295 and in l. 1316, for the normal *gēong*, *giong* may perhaps be a dialectal peculiarity of a former copyist of this section of the poem. [Cf. Brand¹⁹⁶¹.]

1013. Thorkelin's transcripts, A 'blæd agande,' B 'blædagande.' The MS. now has only *blæd* left, and *de* on the next line.

1015. *wāran*. Ten Brink⁷³ and Klaeber [*Anglia*, xxviii. 442] suggested *wæron*: MS. *þara*. All recent editors have adopted this emendation, except Trautmann¹⁹⁰, who reads *māgas þwære*, 'the gentle kinemen.' Earlier

Hrōðgār ond ƿrōþulf. Heort innan was
 frēondum āfyllled; nalles fācen-stafas
 þēod-Scyldingas þenden fremedon.
 1020 Forzeaf þā Bēowulfe bearn Healfdenes
 segen zyldenne sigores tō lēane,
 hroden hilde-cumbor, helm ond byrnan;
 mære mādþum-sweord manize zesāwon
 beforan beorn beran. Bēowulf zepah
 1025 ful on flette. Nō hē þære feoh-gyfte
 for se[ē]oten[d]um scamigan dorfte;
 ne zefrægn ic frēondlicor fēower mādmas
 zolde zezyrede zum-manna fela
 in ealo-bence oðrum zesellan.

editors retained the MS. reading, and attempted to remedy the obscurity by devices of punctuation. Wyatt in 1894 read:

Bugon þā tō bence blæd-āgende,
 fylle gefægon; fægere gefægon
 medo-ful manig māgas þāra...

and commented "What is to hinder the antecedent of *þāra* being implied in *blæd-āgende*, in speaking of a court where everyone was doubtless related to everyone else, as in a Scotch clan?" With this interpretation the *blæd-āgende*, who take their places on the mead-bench, are the Danish nobility generally: their kinsmen, who empty many a cup, are Hrothgar and Hrothulf. But it may be objected (1) that the task of emptying the cups would not be confined to Hrothgar and Hrothulf; (2) that the point of the allusion is not that Hrothgar and Hrothulf are akin to the Danish nobility (*blæd-āgende*), but that they are akin to *each other*, and are, *as yet*, true to the ties which kinship imposes (cf. ll. 1164-5).

The alteration is a very slight one, 'þapā' (i.e. *wāran*) might easily be misread 'þapa' (i.e. *þāra*), and the gain in sense is very great. The poet has been speaking of rejoicing: then, with the tragic irony which he loves, he continues, beginning a new period, 'The kinsmen too were in the hall—not yet was wrong being plotted.' See *Index of Persons*: Hrothulf.

1020. *bearn*, Grundtvig²⁹²; M.C. Brand.

1022. *hilde-cumbor*. Ettmüller, *hilde*, followed by Rieger³⁰¹, Holthausen, Trautmann and Schücking (1913): *hilde-cumbor* perhaps gives satisfactory sense, 'banner with a handle' [cf. Cosijn¹⁸], but it is very difficult to account for *hilde* instead of *hilt*. [Cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxxvi. 420.]

Cosijn¹⁸ justifies the punctuation, as given above. There is something of a pause before *mære mādþum-sweord*, the final gift, is mentioned. We might almost render 'and finally a glorious sword.'

1026. *scōtendum*, Kemble₃: MS. *scotenum*. Kemble's emendation has been generally followed, especially by recent editors. Grein₂, *scoterum*. Heyne₁₋₃ retained the MS. reading, and, when he abandoned it, Kluge [*P.B.B.* viii. 533] took up the defence, deriving from *scota*, 'shooter,' and quoting *oxenum*, *nenum*, as examples of similar weak dat. pls. But the alteration is necessary on metrical grounds [cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 12]: and see, too, ll. 703, 1154.

1028. *fela*. Kölbing would read *frēan*, on the ground that such costly gifts are naturally not given by 'many men,' but by 'kings of men' (*Engl. Stud.* xxii. 325).

- 1030 Ymb þæs helmes hrōf hēafod-beorge
 wīrum bewunden wala ūtan hēold,
 þæt him fēla lāf frēcne ne meahton
 scūr-heard sceþðan, þonne scyld-freca
 onzēan gramum zanzan scolde.
- 1035 Helit ðā eorla hlēo eahta mēaras
 frēted-hlēore on flet tēon,
 in under eoderas; þāra ānum stōd
 sadol searwum fāh, since zewurþad;
 þæt wæs hilde-setl hēah-cyninges,
- 1040 ðonne sweorda zelāc sunu Healfdenes
 efnan wolde; nāfre on ōre læz
 wid-cūþes wīz, ðonne walu fēollon.
 Ond ðā Bēowulfe bēza zehwæpres
 eodor Iuzwina onweald zetēah,
 1045 wicza ond wēpna; hēt hēol cel brūcan.
 Swā manlice mēre þeoden,

Fol. 152^b.

1030-1. *wala*, emendation of Ettmüller, adopted by Grein: MS. *heafod beorge wīrum be wunden walan utan heold*. If we leave the MS. reading unaltered the *o* is a choice of difficulties. Either we must take *walan* as subject and *hēafod-beorge* as object, with a striking violation of grammatical concord in the verb *hēold*; or we must (with Heyne and Socin) take *hēafod-beorge* as a weak fem. noun in the nom. and *walan* as object, with considerable loss to the sense. The nom. pl. *scūr-beorge* (*Ruin*, 5) also tells against the latter view, which has no support from analogy. The emendation has accordingly of late been generally adopted. Sievers, Bngge²⁰⁰, Trautmann and Sedgefield prefer the more archaic form *walu* (Goth. *walus*, 'staff'). The change is slight, as in many scripts *u* and *a* can hardly be distinguished.

1032. *fēla*. Holthausen_{1,2} and Sedgefield [following Rieger, *Lesebuch*] normalize to *fēo'a*: unnecessarily. See Bülbring, 199 *b*.

lāf...meahton. So the MS. Since *lāf* is collective, it may quite conceivably be the subject of a plural verb *meahton*. But almost all editors feel bound to correct what they regard as a false concord. Earlier editors chose to emend *lāf* to *lāfe*, because *lāf* is not now in the MS.: our authorities for it being merely Thorkelin's two transcripts. But, from the position of the word, it must have been perfectly clear, when these transcripts were made, whether the reading was *lāf* or *lāfe*. Therefore to write *lāfe* to agree with *meahton* is practically as violent a departure from MS. authority as to write *meahte* to agree with *lāf*: and since the former change lands us in metrical difficulties [cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 273-4], it is best, if we make any alteration, to write *lāf...meahte* [following Thorpe].

1033. *scūr-heard*. Cf. *Judith*, 79: *scūrum heardne*. Various interpretations are offered: 'tempered in water' (cf. 'the ice-brook's temper,' *Othello*, v. ii. 253); 'hard or sharp in the storm of battle,' 'cutting like a storm.' [Cf. *M.L.N.* vii. 193; viii. 61; xix. 234.] But I doubt if *scūr* does more than intensify: 'mighty hard.' Cf. Minot, x. 43: *Full swith redy seruis fand þai þare a schowre*, i.e. 'a great quantity, abundance.'

1037. *under eoderas*. The same expression is used in the *Heliand* (of the court of the High Priest, into which the 'earls' led Christ: *thar lādun ina...erlos undar ederos*, 4943).

hord-weard hæleþa, heaþo-rīsas zeald
 mearum ond mādrum, swā h̄y n̄efre man lyhð,
 sē þe secgan wile sōð æfter rihte.

- XVI 1050 ÐĀ gyt æghwylcum eorla drihten,
 þāra þe mid Bēowulfe brim-lāde tēah,
 on þēre medu-bence m̄aþsum zesealde,
 yrfe-lāfe; ond þone ænne heht Fol. 153.
 zolde forzyldan, þone ðe zrendel ær
 1055 māne ācwealde, swā hē hyra mā wolde,
 nefne him witzig zod wyrd forstōde,
 ond ðæs mannes mōd. Metod eallum wēold
 zumena cynnes, swā hē nū zit dēð;
 forþan bið andzit æghwēr sēlest,
 1060 ferhðes fore-þanc. Fela sceal zebidan
 lēofes ond lāþes, sē þe longe hēr
 on ðyssum win-dazum worolde brūceð.
 þær wæs sanz ond swēz samod ætzædere
 fore Healfdenes hilde-wisan,
 1065 zomen-wudu zreted, zid oft wrecen,
 ðonne heal-zamen Hrōþzāres scop
 æfter medo-bence mānan scolde:
 "Finnes eaferum, ðā hie se fēr bezeat,

1048. *lyhð*. Metre demands two syllables: either *ne lyhð* or the older form *lehið*.

1051. *-lāde*, Kemble₁: MS. *leude*.

1056. Ettmüller takes *wyrd* as in apposition with *God*: so Sedgfield₁, who objects to the construction of *wyrd* as object of *forstōde* (see Glossary), because it cannot be hindered or averted. But this seems open to dispute. It is not automatically (since if, with Sedgfield, we render *forstōde* 'help, assistance', we should expect *hie* not *him*) and theologically (since *God* is *wyrd*, *idea*, *Exodus*, 432; *Andreas*, 1056; *Elene*, 80).

1064. *fore*, 'in the presence of': cf. l. 1215, and *Widsith*, 55, 140, where the phrase is used, as here also, in connection with a minstrel's song. 'Healfdene's war-leader,' in whose presence the song is sung, should then be Hrothgar. Or possibly we may take *hildewisan* as dat. pl., referring to the old captains who had fought under Healfdene. The phrase would then be equivalent to *for dugube*, 'before the veterans' (l. 2020). Trautmann suggests *Healfdena*. [Cf. also Klæber in *Anglia*, xxviii. 449, note; Trautmann¹⁸³; Cosijn¹⁸⁻¹⁹.]

To interpret *fore* as 'concerning' [Grein, *Jahrbuch f. rom. u. engl. Literatur*, 1862, p. 269, note; Earle] is exceedingly forced, if not impossible: the *hildewisa* would then be Hnæf. Grein cites as a parallel *Panther*, 34, *þe ic ær fore sægde*, which he takes as 'concerning which I spoke before.' But this is extremely doubtful. [Cf. too Lübke in *A.f.d.A.* xix. 342.]

1068. Recent editors make the lay begin with l. 1069: Schücking [*Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 106] even with l. 1071. In both cases we must adopt

- hæleð Healf-Dena, Hnæf Scyldinga,
 1070 in Frēs-wæle feallan scolde.
 Nē hūru Hildeburh herian þorfte
 Eotena trēowe; unsynnum wearð
 beloren lēofum æt þām lind-plegan,
 bearnum ond brōðrum; hie on gebyrd hruron.
 1075 zāre wunde; þæt wæs geōmuru ides. Fol. 152^b.
 Nalles hōlinga Hōces dohtor
 meotod-sceaft bemearn, syþðan morzen cōm,
 ðā hēo under swegle zesēon mealte
 morþor-bealo māga. Þær hē ær mæste hēold
 1080 worolde wyne, . wīg ealle fornam
 Finnes þegnas, nemne fēaum ānum,
 þæt hē ne mehte on þām meoel-stede
 wīg Hengeste wiht gefeohtan,
 ne þā wēa-lāfe wize forþringan

the emendation of Trautmann¹⁸³ *easferan* for *easerum*: rendering 'made mention of the children of Finn, when the sudden attack fell upon them, a tale which was a hall-joy adown the mead-bench.'...It is less satisfactory from the point of view of style to make the lay begin, as in the text, with l. 1068; but it enables us to keep *easerum*, which we must take as instrumental: 'At the hands of the children of Finn...the hero of the Healfdene, Hnæf, was doomed to fall.' [See Klaeber in *Anglia*, xxviii. 443.]

The emendation *Healfdenes* [Grundtvig²⁸³, Kemble₂], usual in editions up to and including Wülker, is unnecessary and misleading, since *Healfdene* is presumably a tribal name. [See Bugge²⁹ and *Index of Persons*.]

1070. MS. *infr es wæle*: 'r altered from some other letter' [perhaps], 'after it a letter erased, then *es* on an erasure: that *fres* is all that the scribe intended to write, is shown by a line connecting *r* and *e*.' [Zupitza.]

1072. *Eotena*. Most of the problems of the Finnsburh story depend upon one another, and therefore must be considered together. See *Index of Persons*, and *Introduction to Beowulf*. Only the more isolated problems are dealt with in the notes which follow.

1073. *lind-*, Kemble₁, for the alliteration: MS. *hild*.

1074. Apparently Hildeburh lost only one brother. It seems unnecessary to see, with Möller, a survival in *brōðrum* of an ancient dual construction, parallel to *wit Scilling*, 'Scilling and I' [*V.E.* 59]. Cf. note to l. 565.

1079. All editors follow Ettmüller₂ in altering *hē* to *hēo*, making *þær hēo hē[o] ær mæste hēold worolde wyne* refer to Hildeburh. This is not necessary. Finn lost his thanes where he had had the greatest joy in the world, i.e. in and around his mead hall.

1081. *fēaum*. The original form must have been *fēam*; the *u* has been inserted on the analogy of other datives.

1083. *gefeohtan*. Klaeber [*Anglia*, xxviii. 443], followed by Holthausen₂, suggests *gebōdan*, 'offer fight' (cf. l. 603), on the ground that *wiht gefeohtan*, with a dat. of the hostile person, is not a permissible construction. Rieger (*Lesebuch*), Holthausen_{1, 3}, *wiþ gefeohtan*. See also *Introduction to Beowulf: Finnsburh*.

- 1085 þeodnes ðeagne; æc hig him geþingō budon,
 þæt hie him oðer flet eal gerýmdon,
 healle ond hēah-setl, þæt hie healfre geweald
 wið Eotena bearn āgan mōston,
 ond wæt feoh-zyftum Folcwaldan sunu
- 1090 dōgra gehwylce Dene weorþode,
 Hengstes hēap hringum wenede,
 efne swā swiðe sinc-gestrēonum
 fīttan goldes, swā hē Frēsena eyn
 on bēor-sele byldan wolde.
- 1095 Ðā hie getrūwedon on twā healfa
 fæste frioðu-wære; Fin Hengeste
 elne unflitme āðum þeneinde, Fol. 154.
 þæt hē þā wēa-lāfe weotena dōme
 ārum hēolde, þæt ðær ānig mon
- 1100 wordum ne woreum wære ne brūce,
 ne þurh inwit-searo āfre gemāenden,

1085. *hig*, the Frisians: *him*, Hengest's men.

The *g* of *hig* simply marks that the *i* is long, precisely as in M.E. and other scripts *ij=i*. Other examples are *hig*, ll. 1596, 1770; *wigge*=*wige*, 1656, 1770, 1783; *sig*=*si*, 1778; *medostigge*=*medostige*, 924; *wigtig*=*witig*, 1841 (wrongly 'corrected' by many editors into *wittig*); *ligge*=*lige*, 727; *Scedenigge*=*Scedenige*, 1686. See Sievers, § 24, N., and for pronunciation of *g*, § 211, etc.; [also Cosijn in *P.B.B.* viii. 571].

1087. *healfre*. Unless, with Ettmüller, and Thorpe (followed by Trautmann, Holthausen, Sedgefield), we read *healfne*, we must take this as a gen. dependent upon *geweald*, 'control of half the hall.'

1097. With *elne unflitme*, *Guthlac*, 923, *elne unslāwe*, has been compared: *unflitme* or *unhlitme* (l. 1129) is obviously an adv., but its form, meaning, and derivation are doubtful. It may mean 'indisputably,' from *flitan*, 'dispute,' or 'immovably,' from *flēotan*, 'float'; or, if *unhlitme* be the correct form, it may mean 'by evil lot' and be connected with *hlytm* (l. 3126). It is, of course, conceivable that both forms, *unhlitme* here and *unflitme* below, are correct, and represent different words. [Cf. Bugge³⁰, Trautmann¹⁸³, von Grienberger in *Z.f.ö.G.* 1905, 748-9.]

1101. *gemāenden*. This may mean 'nor should they ever break the treaty,' and be parallel in meaning to *wære ne brūce*. No such verb *gemānan* 'to violate an oath' is recorded, but the phrase *māne āþ* 'a perjured oath' (cf. *mān*, wickedness, and 'man sworn' in the *Heart of Midlothian*) is very common. (So Grein, Bosworth-Toller, etc.)

More probably, however, this is either the verb *mānan* 'to mention' or *mānan* 'to bemoan,' and we may render (1) 'they (i.e. people in general, and particularly the Frisians) should not mention it although the Danes were following the slayer of their lord,' i.e. the Danes are not to be taunted [Heinzel in *A.f.d.A.* xv. 192], or (2) 'they (the Danes) should not bemoan, although....' If we adopt (2) we must (since it is Finn's oath; we are considering) render *þæt* 'upon condition that,' and *þonne* 'then on the other hand.' [Cf. Klaeber in *Anglia*, xxviii. 444.]

- ðeah hie hira bæag-zyfan banan folgedon
 ðeoden-læase, þā him swā geþearfod wæs;
 zyf þonne Frýsna hwyle frēcnan sprēce
 1105 ðæs inorþor-hetes myndgiead wære,
 þonne hit sweordes ecg syððan scolde.
 Að wæs zeæfned, ond icge zold
 āhæfen of horde. Here-Scyldinga
 betst beado-rinca wies on bæl gearu;
 1110 æt þēm āde wæs ēþ-zesýne
 swāt-fāh syrce, swýn eal-zylden,
 eofer iren-heard, æþeling manniz
 wundum āwyrded; sumc on wæle crunzon.
 Hēt oā Hildeburh æt Hnæfes āde
 1115 hire selfre sunu sweoloðe befæstan,
 bān-fatu bærnan ond on bæl dōn;
 earme on eaxle ides znornode,

1102. *banu* must mean 'slayer,' not merely 'foe,' as Heinzel takes it [*A.J.D.A.* xv. 192]. It does not follow that Finn slew Hnæf with his own hand. The achievements of the retainers are attributed to the chief, as Tacitus tells us.

1104. *frēcnan*, Thorpe: MS. *frēcuen*.

1106. Unless we are to understand some word like 'decide'—a rather violent proceeding—something must, as Sievers supposes, be missing here; or perhaps the necessary infinitive to *scolde* is concealed in the word *syððan*. Holthausen suggests *syððan*, 'restrain,' or *syððan*, 'confirm': Trautmann, and, independently, Sedgfield, *settan*, 'settle': Klaeber [*J.E.G. Ph.* viii. 255] *seman*, 'reconcile,' or *seðan*, 'declare the truth,' 'prove,' 'settle.'

1107. *āð*. The emendation *ād*, 'the pyre' [Grundtvig²⁸⁵], has had its supporters in recent times. As Klaeber points out [*J.E.G. Ph.* viii. 256], it is more natural that the gold should be fetched from the hoard in order to deck the funeral pile of Hnæf than for any other purpose.

icge. The meaning 'costly' or 'massive' which has been suggested for this word is, of course, pure guess-work. It has been proposed to emend it [*icge-gold*, on the analogy of *icge-lāfe*. 2577] (see note [Singer in *P.B.B.* xii. 213; so already Meger, *Lesebuch*]; or to 'brighten' not found in O.E., but cf. Icel. *itr*, 'glorious' [Holthausen]; but also *Anglia, Beiblatt*, xiii. 364]; or *æce* (a word found once on a runic inscription and supposed to mean 'one's own,' hence, 'domestic wealth'—see note in *J.E.G. Ph.* viii. 2⁶); or to write *ondicge* as one word = 'exciting' (cf. *von dem überger in Anglia*, xxvii. 331; but cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxxv. 100) or *ondiege* 'openly,' not elsewhere recorded, but cf. *andfeger*. l. 1107. (cf. *andægjō*, 'openly' [Bugge²⁸⁶, Sedgfield,]. Holthausen, takes it as 'eager.'

1114-7. The emendations here, mostly of the *þ* and *z* forms, are too numerous to record. Holthausen's *þame on* is very probable: Hildeburh commanded her sons to be placed on the side by their uncle's (Hnæf's) side.' The tragedy of *Fiunsburh* lies in the slaughter among kinsfolk. The relation of uncle to sister's son was the most sacred of Germanic ties (see below, l. 1186, note), and that the poet should emphasize this is natural. *sunu* is probably an Anglian pl. which the W.S. transcriber has omitted to alter. [Cf. Cosijn in *P.B.B.* viii. 569.]

- zeornode ziddum. zūð-vine āstāh.
 Wund tō wolenum wæl-fýra mīest, Fol. '54'
 1120 hlynode for hlāwe; hafelan multon,
 ben-geato burston, ðonne blōd ætspranc
 hāð-bite lices. Līz enlle forswenl̅z,
 zūsta zifrost. þāra ðe þēr zūð fornam
 bēza folces; was hira blāw seacen.
 XVII 1125 GEwiton him ðā wjgend wica nōsian
 frōpnum befeallen, Frýsland zeséon,
 hūmas ond hēa-burh. Hengest ðā zyt
 wæl-fāgne winter winode mid Finne
 [e][ne] unhlitme; eard zemannde,
 1130 þeah þe hē [ne] meahte on mere drifan
 hrjnged-stefnan; holm storme wēol,
 won wið winde; winter yþe b. læc
 is-gebinde, oþ ðæt oþer cōm
 zēar in geardas, swā nū zyt dēð.
 1135 þā ðe syngāles sēle bewitiað,
 wuldor-torhtan weder. Ðā was winter seacen,
 fēzger foldan bearm; fundode wrecca,

1118. Grundtvig²⁸⁴ and Rieger³⁰⁵ emend to *gūð-rēc*. Skeat supports this reading by l. 3144, and *Elene* 795, *rēc āstigan*, and compares *gūð-rēc* with the compound *wæl-fýr* in the next line. But there is no necessity for any change. *āstāh* = 'ascended' (i.e. 'was placed on') the pyre. The same expression is found in O.N. (*áðr á bál stigi*, of Balder's funeral). [Cf. Bugge in *Tidskr.* viii, 51.]

1120. *for hlāwe*, 'in front of the mound.' It has been objected that this would not yet have been raised, and emendations have been suggested. [Cf. Klaeber in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix, 463.] But no change is necessary. Bodies were frequently burnt at the burial place, beside mounds which had been previously raised. See *Introduction to Beowulf: Archaeology: Burials*.

1125. Finn's army breaks up and his warriors return home [^{cf.} Klaeber in *J.F.G.Ph.* vi, 193].

nōsian. Metre favours *nōsan*, which is the more usual form in *culf*; cf. l. 115 (note), ll. 125, 1786, 1791, etc. [and Sievers, *P.B.B.* x, 233].

1128-9. The reading in the text is that of Kemble^{2, 3}. MS. *mid finnel unhlitme*; Heyne, *mid Finne* [*alles*] *unhlitme* (= 'unitedly'); [cf. Rieger³⁰⁷ and Trautmann¹⁸⁷].

1130. [*ne*] added by Grundtvig²⁸⁴. Grein read *ne* in place of *hē*. Cf. l. 648.

1134-6. Cosijn²⁰ emends *dēð* to *dōað*, followed by Schücking, who with Boer [*Z.f.d.A.* xlvii, 138] interprets 'as men do at the present day,' alluding to Hengest's waiting for the return of spring. Much the same meaning is produced by Sedgefield's emendation, *fām* for *fā*: 'until a second year came to dwellings (i.e. to men) as it (the year) still does come to those who are continually watching the seasons.' But see *Glossary: weotian*. That *sele* means 'time' 'season' is pointed out by Cosijn¹⁹.

- ǣst of ƣearlum; hē tō ƣyrn-wræce
 swiðor þōhte, þonne tō sīw-lāde, Fol. 155v.
 1140 ƣif hē torn-ƣemōt þurhtōa mihte,
 þæt hē Eotena bearn inne ƣemunde.
 Swā hē ne forwyrnæc worold-rīdenne,
 þonne him Hānlāfing hilde-lōman,
 billa sēlest, on bearm dyde;
 1145 þæs wēron mid Eotenum ecƣe cūðe.
 Swylce ferð-frecan Fin eft beƣeat
 sweord-bealo sliðen æt his selves hām,
 ƣrimne ƣripe ƣūðlāf ond Ōslāf
 sīw-siðe sorƣe mēndon,
 1150 ƣætton wēana dāel; ne mehte wāfre mōð
 forlabðan in hreþre. Ðā wæs hea (h)roden
 feonda feorum, swilce Fin þlægen,
 cƣyning on corþre, ond sēo cwēn numen.

1141. Apparently *ƣæt inne* must be taken together (= *be...time*), 'in which he would show his remembrance of the children of the Eotenas' (cf. Kock, *Eng. Rel. Pron.*, § 102). Sievers [*P.B.B.* xii. 193] would read *ƣær...inne* 'where, he knew, the heroes were.' Cf. Holthausen's note.

1142. *worold-rīdenne*. How does Hengest 'not refuse the way of the world'? The current explanation has been that it means 'he died' [e.g. Grein: cf. Heinzel in *A.f.d.A.* x. 226].

Clark-Hall [*M.L.N.* xxv. 113] suggests 'he did not run counter to the way of the world,' i.e. he fell into temptation, and broke his oath to Finn. [Cf. Klaeber, *Christ. Elementen*, in *Anglia*, xxxv. 136.]

Those who suppose that Hengest entered Finn's service with treacherous intent (Bugge, Earle, etc.) favour the emendation *worold-rīdenne* (not elsewhere found: taken as signifying 'allegiance' from *worold*, 'retinue').

Schücking puts comma after *gemunde*, and renders *swā...* 'in such wise that...' i.e., without breaking his allegiance.

1143. *hilde-lōma* is probably the name of the sword which Hunlafing places in Hengest's bosom. See *Introduction to Beowulf: Finnsburh*.

1150. *wēana dāel*, 'their manifold woes'; *dāel* signifying 'a large part,' as in Mod. Eng. 'a deal of trouble.' [Cf. Kock in *Anglia*, xxvii. 228.]

ne mehte...hreþre. This is generally interpreted as referring to Finn: e.g. by Clark-Hall: 'His flickering spirit could not keep its footing in his breast'; that is 'he died.' For *wāfre* of a spirit about to depart, cf. l. 2420. But it is more in accordance with O.E. style that ll. 1150-1 should be parallel to ll. 1149-50. Hence Bugge [*Tidskr.* viii. 295], following Ettmüller, 'the spirit (of the attacking party, Guthlaf and Oslaf) could no longer restrain itself.'

1151. *roden*, 'reddened,' 'stained by the life-blood of foes,' Bugge [*Tidskr.* viii. 64, 295]: MS. *hroden* 'covered.' Bugge's emendation [supported by Sievers, in *P.B.B.* ix. 139, xxxvi. 407 and Klaeber, in *Anglia*, xxviii. 445] is made for metrical reasons (cf. l. 2916), to prevent the superfluous double alliteration in the second half line, and is almost certainly correct: he compares *Andreas*, 1005, *dēað-wang rudon*.

1152. *feorum*, 'bodies': cf. note to l. 1210.

- Scēotend Scyldinga tō scypon feredon
 1155 eal in-gesteald eorð-cyninges
 swylce hīe æt Finnes hām findan meah-ton
 sigla, searo-gimma. Hīe on sǣ-lāde
 drihtlice wif tō Dennum feredon,
 — læddon tō lēodum." Lēoð wæs āsunzen, Fol. 155^b.
 1160 glēo-mannes zyd. zamen eft āstāh,
 beorhtode beac-swēz; byrelas sealdon
 win of wunder-fatum. þā cwōm Wealhþeo forð
 zān under zyldnum bēage, þēr þā zōdan twēzcu
 sǣton suhter-zefæderan; þā zyt wæs hiera sib
 ætzædere,
 1165 æghwylc oðrum trȳwe. Swylce þēr (H)unferþ þyle
 æt fōtum sæt frēan Scyldinga; zehwylc hiora his
 ferhþe trēowde,
 þæt hē hæfde mōd micel, þeah þe hē his māzūm
 nāre
 ār-fæst æt ecza zelācum. Spræc dā ides Scyldinga:
 "Onfōh þissum fulle, frēo-drihten min,
 1170 sinces brytta; þū on sǣlum wes,
 zold-winc zūnena, ond tō zēatum spræc
 mildum wordum, swā sceal man dōn.
 Bēo wið zēatas glæd, zeofena zemyndiz,
 nēan ond feorran þū nū hafast.
 1175 Mē man sægde, þæt þū dē for sunu wolde Fol. 156^a.
 here-ri[n]c habban. Heorot is zefælsod,

1158. *wif* = Hildeburh.

1161. For *beorhtian*, 'to brighten,' used of sound, cf. *heoðtorht*, of a clear loud sound, l. 2553. Sedgefield reads *beorhtmode* (*beorhtm* 'sound').

1163, etc. Note the expanded lines. Cf. ll. 2173 a, 2995.

1164. *suhter-zefæderan*. See *Index of Persons*: Hrothulf, Unferth, and cf. note to l. 84, *āfum-suerian*.

1165. *Unferþ*: MS. *hūn ferþ*.

1174. We must either understand (with Holthausen) or read (with Sedgefield) [*þe*] *þū nū hafast*: 'Be mindful of gifts; you have plenty of them.'

Ettmüller, suggested *þū nū [friðu] hafast*, and the reading *friðu* or *freoðu* has been widely accepted. But metrically it is unsatisfactory [cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* x, 248; but see also xii. 196]. Also the alliteration should run on *n* not *f*.

[See also Bugge⁵²; Klaeber in *J.E.G.Ph.* viii, 256-7.]

1176. *here-ri[n]c*, Kemble; MS. *here ric*. The omission of the *n* (written as a mere stroke above the vowel) is a not uncommon scribal error. Cf.

- bēah-sele beorhta; brūc þenden þū mōte
 manigra mēdo, ond þinum māgum læf
 folc ond rice, þonne ðū forð scyle
 1180 metod-sceaft sēon. Ic minne can
 glædne Hrōþulf, þæt hē þā zeozoðe wile
 ārum healdan, zif þū ær þonne hē,
 wine Scildinga, worold oflættest;
 wēne ic, þæt hē mid zōde zyldan wille
 1185 uncran eaferan, zif hē þæt eal zemon,
 hwæt wit tō willan ond tō worð-myndum
 umbor-wesendum ær ārna zefremedon."
 Hwearf þā bi bence, þær hyre byre wāron,
 Hrēðric ond Hrōðmund, ond hæleþa bearn,
 1190 ziozod atzædere; þær se zōda sæt,
 Bēowulf zēata, be þām zebrōðrum twām.
 XVIII Him wæs ful boren, ond frēond-lapu
 wordum bewæzned, ond wunden gold
 ēstum zeēawed, earin-rēade twā,
 1195 hrægl ond hringas, heals-bēaga miest, Fol. 156^b.
 þāra þe ic on foldan zefrægen hæbbe.
 Nāenigne ic under swezle sēlran hýrde
 hord-mādm hæleþa, syþðan Hāma ætwæg

ll. 60, 1510, 1883, 2307. Beowulf is meant, who has been adopted by Hrothgar (ll. 946 etc.) [cf. Klaeber²⁴]. The letter should be compared in which Theodoric the Great adopts a king of the Eruli as his son in arms, sending him gifts of horses, swords, shields, and other war-trappings, and instructing him in the duties of his new relationship. [Cassiodorus, *Variarum* iv. 2.]

1178. *mēdo*. Both Thorkelin's transcripts, A and B, read *medo*: MS. defective at edge. Editors have usually normalized to *mēda*, but we have already had a gen. pl. in *o* (see l. 70). Such gen. pls. are most usually found in masc. and neut. nouns: but cf. *þāra minra ondsware* in *Epist. Alexand.* 423 [*Anglia*, iv. 155]; *hýnðo* in l. 475 is perhaps also a gen. pl.

1186-7. Holthausen compares Tacitus [*Germania*, xx.]: *sororum filiis idem apud avunculikum qui apud patrem honor*: and this close tie between the maternal uncle and his sister's sons is of course a feature of many primitive tribes (see note to ll. 1114-7, above). But Hrothulf is son, not of a sister, but of the brother Halga, himself a mighty sea-king: he has claims to the succession which the queen justly fears. See *Index of Persons*: Hrothulf.

1194. *earm-rēade*: so MS.; Grein, *earm-[h]rēade*. For the occasional absence of initial *h*, especially in the second element of compounds, see Sievers, § 217, Bülbring § 526.

1198. *hord-mādm*: MS. *hord madmum*. Almost all editors have emended to *māððum* [Grein,] or *māðm* [Grundtvig, 1861]. The emendation is here adopted (though the spelling *mādm* is retained) because (1) a dat. *mādmum* can only be construed with difficulty, (2) *māðm* is metrically superior, and (3) a scribe, having in his original the archaic form *maðm* or *madm*, and

- tō þære byrhtan byrig Brōsinga mene,
 1200 sigle ond sinc-fæt; searo-miðas flēah
 Eormenrices, zecēas ēcne rād.
 þone hring hæfde Higelac zēata,
 nefa Swertinges, nȳhstan siðe,
 siðþan hē under sezne sinc ealzode,
 1205 wæl-rēaf werede; hȳne wyrd fornam,
 syþðan hē for wlenco wēan āhsode,
 fēhðe tō Frȳsum. Hē þā frætwe wæz,
 eorclan-stānas, ofer yða ful,
 rice þeodien; hē under rande zecranc.
 1210 zehwearf þā in Francna fæþm feorh cȳninges,
 brēost-zewāedu ond se bēah somod;
 wȳrsan wiȳ-frecan wæl rēafedon

intending to modernize this to *maððum*, might very easily have miswritten *maðnum*. [Cf. also Trautmann¹⁹².]

1199. *þære*, Etmüller₂: MS. *here*. Apart from difficulties of meaning, a compound *here-beorhtan* would be impossible here for the alliteration; cf. note to l. 707.

1200. *sinc-fæt*. On the analogy of *gold-fæt* (*Phoenix*, 302) the meaning 'precious setting' has been proposed [Klaeber, *J.E.G.Ph.* vi. 194].

flēah, Leo, Grundtvig (1861), Cosijn [*P.B.B.* viii. 569], Bugge⁶⁹: MS. *fealh*. "*Flēah* gives a easier construction and is confirmed by the fact that, according to the saga, Hama in reality 'fled from the eumity of Eormenric.'" The emendation is accepted by recent editors. See *Index of Persons*: Hama.

1201. Two explanations of 'he chose the eternal counsel, welfare' have been suggested. (1) 'He went into the cloister,' as Hama does in the *Thidreks saga*. This, it is objected, is hardly a likely interpretation in so early a poem as *Beowulf*. The retirement of the hero to a monastery seems indeed to be a motive found most frequently in French Romance. Yet, since we know of early Anglo-Saxon chiefs, e.g. King Ethelred of Mercia and Eadberht of Northumbria, who *did* end their days in the cloister, it may have been a motive also in O.E. poetry. (2) The meaning 'he died' is suggested: similar euphemisms for death are common. Bugge⁷⁰ and Klaeber [*Christ. Elementen*, in *Anglia*. xxxv. 456] combine both meanings: 'he went into the monastery, and there ended piously.'

But in l. 1760, and in *Exodus*, 515, the phrase *ðe rēdas* seems rather to mean 'counsel such as will lead to eternal benefit,' without any connotation of either the monastery or the grave. Professor Priebsch suggests to me that the pious *ðene rād*, *ðe rēdas* has in both places in *Beowulf* been substituted by a monkish copyist for some other phrase. This seems very possible.

1206. *wēan āhsode*, 'he went in search of trouble.' [Cf. Klaeber in *M.L.N.* xvi. 30.]

1210. *feorh*, 'the body': cf. l. 1152. That Hygelac's body passed into the possession of his foes is confirmed by the fact that his bones were shown, much later, near the mouth of the Rhine, presumably in the neighbourhood of this last fight. There seems no necessity to alter, with Sievers, to *feoh* [*P.B.B.* ix. 139; cf. Bugge⁶²].

1212. *rēafedon*, Etmüller₂: MS. *reafeden*; the pl. indie. in *en* does occur in O.E. dialects, but so rarely as to make it probable that here it is only the late scribe's error.

- æfter gūð-secare; zēata lēode
 hrēa-wie hēoldon. Heal swēge onfēng.
 1215 Wealhðeo mapelode, hēo fore þām werede spræc:
 "Brūc ðisses bēages, Bēowulf lēofa,
 hyse, mid hāle, ond þisses hrægles nēot, Fol. 157.
 þeo[d]-gestrēona, ond zepēoh tēla;
 cen þee mid eræfte, ond þyssum enyhtum wes
 1220 lāra liðe; ic þē þæs lēan zeman.
 Hafast þū zefēred, þæt ðē feor ond nēah
 calne wide-ferhþ weras ehtigað,
 efne swā side swā sū bebūgezð
 windgeard, weallas. Wes, þenden þū lifize,
 1225 æþeling ēadiz; ie þē an tela
 sinc-gestrēona. Bēo þū suna mīnum
 dædum zedēfe, drēam healdende.
 Hēr is æghwyle eorl oþrum zetrýwe,
 mōdes milde, man-drihtne hol[d];
 1230 þegnas syndon zepwære, þeod eal zearo,
 drunene dryht-zuman, dōð swā ie bidde."
 Éode þā tō setle. þær wæs symbla eyst,
 druneon wīn weras; wyrd ne eūþon,
 zeo-secaft zrimme, swā hit āzangen wearð

1213. *gūð-secare*. On the analogy of *inwitscear* (l. 2478) it seems that the 'cutting' or 'shearing' implied by *secar* is that of the sword of the foe, not the metaphorical dividing of Fate. Translate then 'after the carnage' rather than [with Earle, Clark-Hall] 'by the fortune of war.'

1214. Cosijn²¹ would read *Halsbēge onfēng Wealhðeo mapelode*, 'Wealth-theow took the necklet and spake': he objects that 'noise' is out of place here: we should expect silence for the speech of Wealtheow (cf. ll. 1698-9).

1218. *þeo[d]*, Grundtvig²⁶, Kemble₂: MS. *þeo ge streona*.

1223. MS. *side* corrected from *wide*.

1224. *windgeard, weallas*: MS. *wind geard weallas*. The suggestion of Kemble, *windge cardweallas*, has been very generally adopted, and is still retained by Sedgefield. But such an instance of the alliteration being borne by the second element in a compound seems unprecedented. [Cf. Krackow in *Archiv*, cxi. 171.] So it is best either, with Schücking and Holthausen₃, to retain the MS. reading, interpreting 'the home of the winds, the cliffs' (cf. l. 229), or to emend with Holthausen_{1, 2}, following Ettmüller₂, *windge weallas*, on the analogy of l. 572.

1225. Most recent editors put a comma after *æþeling*, making it a vocative. It seems to me that such breaks in the half-line are to be avoided wherever possible. Cf. ll. 130, 2188, 2342. But see Klaeber⁴⁷.

1229. *hol[d]*, Thorkelin, Kemble₁: MS. *hol*.

1234. *geð-secaft* seems to be written for *geðscaft* = **gēscæft*, another form of *geceaft*, 'that which is shaped, creation, fate.' [Cf. Kluge in *P.B.B.* viii.]

- 1235 eorla manegum. Sypðan æfen ewōm,
 ond him Hrōþgār gewāt tō hofe sinum,
 rice tō ræste, reced weardode
 uurim eorla, swā hie oft ær dydon.
 Benc-pelu beredon; hit zeonl-brēded wearð
- 1240 beddum ond bolstrum. Bēor-scealca sum
 fūs ond fæge flet-ræste ge/bēaz. Fol. 157^b.
 Setton him tō hēafdon hilde-randas,
 bord-wudu beorhtan; þær on bence wæs
 ofer æpelinges yþ-gesēne
- 1245 heaþo-stēapa helu, hringed byrne,
 þrec-wudu þrymlie. Wæs þeaw hyra,
 þæt hie oft wæron anwīg-gearwe
 ze æt hām ze on herze, ze gehwaþer þara
 efne swylce mæla, swylce hira man-dryhtne
- 1250 þearf zesēalde; wæs seō þeod tilu.
 XIX Sīgon þā tō skūpe. Sum sære angeald
 æfen-ræste, swā him ful oft zelamp,
 sipðan gold-sele Ʒrendel warode,
 unriht æfude, of þæt ende becwōm,
- 1255 swylt æfter synnum. Þæt zesȳnc wearþ,
 wīd-cūþ werum, þætte wrēcend þā Ʒȳt
 lifde æfter lāþum, lange þrāge
 æfter Ʒūð-ceare; Ʒrendles mōdor,
 ides, āƷlāc-wif, yrmþe gemunde,
- 1260 sē þe wæter-egesan wunian scolde,

533.] This *eō* for *eā* may be Anglian; yet it is also possible that *geō* is correct as the first element: 'fate ordained of old.'

grimme, Ettmüller₂: MS. *grimme*.

1242. *hēafdon*: on for *um* in dat. pl. Cf. l. 1154, and note to l. 900.

1247. The older edd. followed the MS., *an wig gearwe*: but *anwic-gearwe*, 'prepared for single combat,' or *an[ic]wig-gearwe*, 'prepared for attack,' involve the alliteration running on the vowel instead of on the *w* of *wig*, and so make it easier to scan *þæt hie oft wæron*. [But cf. Klaeber²⁵⁸ and Schücking.]

1250. The manners depicted are those of Tacitus' *Germania* [cf. especially cap. xxii.].

1253. *warode*: MS., as well as Thorkelin's transcripts, A and B; "the parchment under *wa* is rather thin, and besides there is a blot on the two letters" (Zupitza). Hence the word has several times been misread *farode*.

1257. *lange þrāge*. The 'higher critics' point out that there is a discrepancy between this 'long time' and the shortness of the time which does, in fact, elapse before Grendel's mother executes her vengeance.

1260. *se* might here refer to Grendel: but there is no reason for so interpreting it, since below (ll. 1392, 1394, 1497) the masc. pronoun is used of

- cealde strēamas, siþðan Cāin wearð
 tō ecg-bānan āngan brēþer,
 fæderen-māge; hē þā fāg gewāt,
 moþre gemearcod, man-drēam flēon, Fol. 158^a.
 1265 wēsten warode. þanon wóc fela
 zeo-scaft-gāsta; wæs þāra Grendel sun,
 heoro-wearh hetelic, sē æt Heorote fand
 wæccendne wer wīges bidan.
 þær him āglēca ætgrēpe wearð;
 1270 hwæþre hē gemunde mægenes strenge,
 zim-fæste gife, ðe him Gōd sealde,
 ond him tō Anwaldan āre zelýfde,
 frōfre ond fultum; ðý hē þone fēoud ofercwōm,
 zehniēgde helle-gāst. þā hē hēan gewāt,
 1275 drēame bedāled, deap-wic sēon,
 man-cynnes fēond. Ond his mōdor þā gýt
 gifre ond galg-mōd gezān wólde
 sorh-fulne sið, sunu deað wrecan;
 cōm þā tō Heorote, ðær Hring-Dene
 1280 zeond þæt sæld swāfun. þā ðær sōna wearð
 ed-hwyrft eorlum, siþðan inne fealh
 Grendles mōdor. Wæs se gryre lēssa
 eþne swā micle, swā bið mægþa cræft,
 wīg-gryre wifes, be wāpned-men,
 1285 þonne heoru bunden, hamere zeþrāen

Grendel's mother: and even should we, with Thorpe, Grein, and Holt-hausen, emend to *h[æ]o*, *e[æ]o*, there remain passages like l. 1379, where Grendel's mother is called *feia-sinnigne secg*. The poet is inconsistent, thinking sometimes of the female sex, sometimes of the daemonic power, of the monster. Ten Brink⁹⁷,¹¹⁰ saw in this confusion traces of an earlier version in which Beowulf fought under the water with two monsters, one female, and one male—Grendel's mother and Grendel.

1261. *Cāiu*, Grundtvig²⁸⁶, Kemble₁, etc.: MS. *camp*.

1266. See note to l. 1234.

1271. Kemble₁, etc., *gin-fæste*: an unnecessary emendation. For the change of *a* to *m* before labials, cf. *hlimbed*, l. 3034, and see Sievers, § 188.

1278. *u deað*: MS. *sunu þeod*. Ettmüller₂ conjectured *sunu deað*; *deað*, written *y* by a Northern scribe, might easily be confused with *ðeod*; probably the mis... originally arose through the wrong *d* being crossed by a scribe.

Gen. *sunu* for W.S. *sunu* is also Northern, cf. l. 344.

1280. *sōna*. Holthausen reads *sō[c]na*, 'a recurrence of attacks.' A *indefinite change*

1285. *geþrāen*, Grein₁: MS. *gefuren*. This isolated past part., meaning apparently 'pressed,' 'compact,' occurs in Boethius, *Metra*, xx. 134. Metre demands its restoration here, and in *Riddies*, lxxxix. [xci.] 1, though the MS. has *homere*, *hamere*, *geþuren*. [Cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* ix. 282, 294; x. 458.]

- sweord swāte fāh, swin ofer helme
 eegum dyhtig andweard seireð. Fol. 158.
 Ðā wæs on healle heard-eez togen
 sweord ofer setlum, sid-rand manig
 1290 hafen handa fæst; helm ne gemunde,
 byrnan side, þā hine se brōga angeat.
 Hēo wæs on ofste, wolde ut þanon
 feore beorgan, þā hēo onfunden wæs:
 hraðe hēo æþelinga āne hæfde
 1295 fæste befangen; þā hēo tō fenne gāug.
 Sē wæs Hrōþgāre hæleþa leofost
 on gesiðes hād be sām twēonum,
 rice rand-wiga, þone ðe hēo on ræste ābréat,
 blād-fæstne beorn. Næs Bēowulf ðær,
 1300 ac wæs oþer in ær zeteohhod
 æfter māþðum-gife mærum gāate.
 Hrēam wearð in Heorote; hēo under heolfre genam
 cūþe folme; cearu wæs geniwod,
 geworden in wieun. Ne wæs þæt gewrixle til,
 1305 þæt hie on bā healfa biegan scoldon
 frēonda feorum. þā wæs frōd eynig,
 hār hilde-rine on hrēon mōde, Fol. 159.
 syðþan hē aldor-þeǵn unlyfigendne,
 þone dēorestan dēadne wisse.
 1310 Hraþe wæs tō būre Bēowulf fetod,
 sigor-ēadig seez; samod ær-dæge
 ēode corla sum, æþele cempa
 self mid gesiðum, þær se snotera bād,
 hwæpre him Al-walda æfre wille

1290-1. We must understand 'any one' as subject to *gemunde*.

þe hine, 'whom,' for *þā hine*, was suggested by Grein, (followed by Heyne, Sweet, etc.) and is ingenious but not necessary. [Cf. Pogatscher, *Unausgedrücktes Subjekt im Altenglischen, Anglia*, xxiii. 296.]

1302. *under heolfre*, 'amid the gore,' 'blood-stained.'

1304-6. 'The exchange was not a good one which they had to buy, to pay for, with the lives of their friends.' A typical description of a blood-feud, where, as in the Icelandic sagas, the lives on each side are set off, one against the other. *On bā healfa*, not, as often taken, the Danes and the Geatas, but the monster brood on the one side, and the Danes and Geatas on the other.

1314. *Alwealda*, Thorkelin; *Al-walda*, Thorpe: MS. *alf walda*. Cf. ll. 316, 955.

wille. For the tense *wille*, not *wolde*, Klaeber²⁶⁰ compares ll. 381, 1928, 2495.

- 1315 æfter wēa-pelle wyrpe gefremman.
 gang ðā æfter flōre fyrd-wyrðe man
 mid his hand-scale —heal-wudu dynede—
 þæt hē þone wisan wordum nēgde
 frēan Ingwina, frægn gif him wære
- 1320 æfter nēod-laðu niht getāese.
- XX Hrōðgār napelode, helm Scyldinga:
 “Ne frīn þū æfter sēlum; sorh is geniwod
 Denizea lēodum. Dēad is Æschere,
 Yrmenlāfes yldra brōþor,
- 1325 mīn rūn-wita ond mīn rād-bora,
 eaxl-gestealla, ðonne wē on orleze
 hafelan weredon, þonne hniton fēþan,
 eoferas cnysedan. [Swy[le] scoide eorl wesān, Fol. 159^b.
 [æbeling] ær-gōð, swylc Æschere wæs.
- 1330 Wearð him on Heorote tō hand-banan
 wæl-gæst wæfre; ic ne wāt hwæder

1317. Some editors alter to the normal form *hand-scale*, cf. l. 1963. There is no other certain instance of the spelling *scale* (*sceal* = *scolu* in the *Lament of the Fallen Angels*, 268, is doubtful). The interchange of *a* and *o* is, however, not unprecedented [cf. parallels quoted by Kluge in Kuhn's *Z.f.v.S.* xxvi. 101, note: *rador* and *rodor*, etc.].

1318. *nēgde*, Grein: Thorkelin's transcripts A and B, *hnægde*; now *de* gone. The *h* is a mere parasitic prefix. *Wordum nēgan* (*nēgan*) occurs in *Elene*, 287, 559; *Ezodu*, 23, etc.

1320. *nēod-laðu*. Sweet, *nēod-laðe*, Ettmüller₃, etc., Holthausen, *nēod-laðu*[*m*]; but see Sievers₃, § 253, N. 2. Since *word-laðu* (*Crist*, 664; *Andreas*, 635) = not 'invitation,' but 'eloquence,' and *frēondlaðu* above (l. 1192) would be better suited by 'friendship' than 'friendly invitation,' it seems possible that *nēod-laðu* here = 'desire' (*nēod*), rather than 'pressing invitation' (*nēod* = *nied*, 'necessity'). [Cf. Klaeber in *Archiv*, cxv. 179.]

1328. *swy[le]*, Thorkelin's emendation: MS. defective at corner. Thorkelin's transcripts A and B, *swy scolde*.

1329. No gap in MS. Grundtvig's emendation [1861, *ædeling*].

1331. *wæl-gæst*. See note to l. 102.

hwæder: MS. *hwæfer*. Ten Brink⁹⁸ [cf. Möller, *V.L.*, 136] saw in *hwæfer*, 'which of the two,' a confirmation of his view that there had been a version representing Beowulf fighting under the water with both Grendel and his mother, and that what Hrothgar here states is that he does not know which of the two is the assailant [cf. Schücking₁]. But unless we are prepared, with Ten Brink, to regard ll. 1330-1 as an isolated fragment of such a version, out of harmony with its present context, we must read not 'I know not which' but 'whither': since it appears from the context that Hrothgar has no doubt as to the personality of the assailant, but does not know her exact retreat (cf. ll. 1333, 1339).

We may therefore (1) retain *hwæfer*, attributing to it the meaning of *hwider* [Heyne, Holthausen], for which no precedent can be found; (2) emend to *hwæder*, a form of *hwider*, of which examples are elsewhere found, see Bosworth-Toller [Grein₂, Heyne₂, Cosijn²²⁻³, Sedgwick, Schücking₂, etc.]; or (3) emend to *hwider* [Sweet₁, Grein-Wülker, etc.]. The *via media* (2) seems preferable.

- atol āse wlanc eft-siðas tēah,
 fylle gefrēgnod. Hēo þā fīhðe wræc,
 þe þū zustran niht zrendel cwealdest
 1335 þurh hāstne hād heardum clamnum,
 forþan hē tō lanze lēode mine
 wanode ond wyrde. Hē æt wige zecranz
 caldres scyldiz, ond nū oþer cwōm
 mihtiz mǎn-scaða, wolde hyre mǎz wrecan,
 1340 zc feor hafað fīhðe zestāled,
 þæs þe þincean mǎz þezne monezum,
 sē þe æfter sinc-zylan on sefan zrēoteþ,
 hreþer-bealo nearde; nū sēo hand lizeð,
 sē þe ēow wel-hwylcra wilna dohte.
 1345 Ic þæt lond-būend, lēode mīne,
 secl-rūdende, seczan hýrde,
 þæt hie zesāwon swylce twēzen
 micle mearc-stapan mōras healdan,
 ellor-zǣstas; ðǣra oðer wæs,
 1350 þæs þc hic zewislicost zewitan meahton,
 idese onlicnes; oðer earm-sccapen
 on weres wæstmum wræc-lāstas [træd, Fol. 160^a.
 næfne hē wæs mǎra þonne āniz man oðer,
 þonc on zear-dazum zrendel nemdon
 1355 fold-būende; nō hic fæder cunnon,
 hwæþer him āniz wæs ær ācenned
 dymra zǣsta. Hic dýgel lond
 warizeað, wulf-hlcopu, windize næssas,
 frēne fen-zelād, ðær fyrzen-strēam
 1360 under næssa zenupu niþer zewiteð,

1333. The emendation of Kemble₃, *gefēgnod*, 'made glad,' has been widely accepted: *fylle* would be from *fyllo*, 'feast,' rather than *fyll*, 'fall,' 'death' [of Æschere]: cf. ll. 562, 1014.

1342. *sinc-gyfa* should signify 'a ruling (not necessarily independent) chief': Æschere may have been, like Wulfgar, a tributary prince. Or perhaps, with Holthausen, we can take the word as a fem. abstract noun: 'after the giving of treasure' by Hrothgar: joyful occasions when the absence of Æschere would be remembered.

1344. Eittmüller₂, etc., *sēo þe*; but cf. ll. 1887, 2685.

1351. *onlicnes*. Kemble₁; MS, *onlic næs*; Sweet, *onlic, wæs...*; Holt-hausen, following Grundtvig [287 but cf. his edit. of 1861], omits *næs*.

1354. MS. defective; Thorkelin's transcripts A and B, *nemdod*; Kemble₁, *nem[nodon]*; Kemble₂, *nem[don]*.

- flōd under foldan. Nis þæt feor heonou
mil-gemearces, þæt se mere standeð,
ofer þām hongiað hrinde bearwas,
wudu wyrtum fæst wæter oferhelmað.
- 1365 Þær mæg nihta gehwām nið-wundor sēon,
fȳr on flōde. Nō þæs frōd leofað
zumena bearna, þæt þone grund wite.
Ðeah þe hærð-stapa hundum zeswenced,
heorot hornum trum, holt-wudu sēce,
- 1370 feorran zefflymed, ār hē feorh seleð,
aldor on ofre, ār hē in wille,
hafelan [*hȳdan*]. Nis þæt hēoru stōw;
þonon ȳð-geblond ūp āstigeð
won tō wolcnum, þonne wind styrep
- 1375 lāð zewidru, oð ðæt lyft drysmaþ,
roderas rēotað. Nū is se rād zelanȳ
eft æt þē ānum. Eard ȳit ne const, Fol. 160^b.
frēcne stōwe, ðær þū findan miht
(fela)-sinnigne secȳ; sēc ȳif þū dyrre.
- 1380 Ic þē þā fēhðe fēo lēanize,
eald-zestrēonum, swā ic ār dyde,
wundini zolde, ȳf þū on weȳ cymest."

1362. *standeð*, Thorkelin's correction: MS. *standeð*.

1363. Many unsuccessful attempts were made to explain *hrinde* till Morris, editing the *Blickling Homilies*, found there, in a passage (p. 209) which he supposed to be imitated from these lines in *Beowulf*, the expression *hrimige bearwas*, 'trees covered with frost.' The restoration of *hrimige* in the text here was generally accepted.

But the *English Dialect Dictionary* drew attention to the fact that the word *rind*, meaning 'hoar-frost,' was still current in the North of England; *hrinde* is then presumably correct, and is a shortened form of **hrindede*, meaning 'covered with frost,' as was pointed out independently by Mrs Wright [*Engl. Stud.* xxx. 341] and by Skeat. *Hrinde* would be connected with *hrim*, 'hoar-frost,' as *sund* with *swimman*: a new example for the transition from *nd* to *nd* [cf. Holthausen in *I.F.* xiv. 339].

1372. *hȳdan*, supplied by Kemble. No gap in MS., but a mark like a colon shows that the scribe realized that something had been omitted.

1379. MS. *fela sinnigne*: *fela* is best omitted, as otherwise it should take the alliteration.

1380. *fēo*, instrumental.

1382. It is strange that whilst recent editors frequently restore into the text ancient forms which the later scribes refused to admit, yet here, when the scribe, by a curious oversight, seems to have copied the early 8th century form *wundini*, 'with twisted gold,' most editors refuse to accept it, and modernize to *wundnum*.

Wundini is instrumental, parallel to *binumini* and similar forms in the

- xxi Bēowulf mapelede, bearn Ecgþeowes:
 "Ne sorȝa, snotor ȝuma; sēlre bið æȝhwām,
 1385 þæt hē his frēond wrece, þonne hē fela murne.
 Ure æȝhwylc sceal ende ȝebidan
 worolde lifes; wyrce sē þe mōte
 dōmes ā-r dēape; þæt bið driht-ȝuman
 unlifȝendum æfter sēlest.
 1390 Āris, rices weard; uton hraþe fēran
 ȝrendles māȝan ȝanȝ scēawīȝan.
 Ic hit þū ȝehāte: nō hē on helmu losaþ,
 ne on foldan fæþm, ne on fyrȝen-holt,
 ne on ȝyfenes ȝrmd, ȝā þēr hē wille.
 1395 Ðȝs dōȝor þū ȝeþyld hafa
 wēana ȝchwylecs, swā ic þū wēne tō."
 Ahlēop dā se ȝomela, ȝode þancode,
 mihtīȝan Drihtne, þæs se man ȝespræc. Fol. 161^a.
 þā wæs Hrōðȝāre hors ȝebāted,
 1400 wicȝ wunden-feax; wīsa fenȝel
 ȝeatolic ȝende; ȝum-fēþa stōp

early *Glosses*. [Cf. Sievers, *Der ags. Instrumental*, in *P.B.B.* viii. 324, etc.] That a 10th or 11th century scribe should have written an 8th century form here is strange, but that he did so must be clear to anyone who will look at the MS.: the *d* is now covered, but the next letters are either *mi* or *ini*, certainly not *uu*. (This was noted by Zupitza, and before him by Holder; Thorkelin's transcript A has *ruudmi*; B, *wuudini*.) The scribe in any case would hardly have copied the old form except through momentary inadvertence. But surely to suppose, with Bugge⁹³, that he wrote this *mi* or *ini* by error for *uu* is less reasonable than to suppose that he wrote it because *uu* (often not distinguishable from *mi*) was in the MS. which he was copying.

In that case *Beowulf* must have been already written down in the 8th century and our MS. must be derived (no doubt with many intermediate stages) from this early MS. In any case it is surely no duty of an editor to remove from the text an interesting old form, from which important conclusions can possibly be drawn.

1390. Sweet, *raþe*, for the sake of the alliteration; but see Sievers, § 217, N. 1.

1391. *ȝanȝ*: the second *g* has been added above the line in the MS.

1392. See note to l. 1260, above.

helmu can mean 'protection,' 'refuge,' 'covering' [cf. Schröder in *Anglia*, xiii. 335], but is in that case usually followed by a gen., as in *helm Scyldinga*, etc. Hence the old emendation *holm*, 'sea,' is defended by Cosijn²³. An example of *helmu* without the gen. dependent on it appears in one of the *Hymns* [Grein¹, ii. 294; Grein-Wülker, ii. 280] *helme gedȝyled*.

1395. Heyne, *ðȝs dōȝor*, acc. of duration; so also Schüeking. But it seems better to read *ðȝs dōȝor*, 'on this day' (instrumental). [See Sievers, § 289, and *P.B.B.* x. 312.]

1401. *ȝende*. Ettmüller² emended to *gen[ȝ]de*, and has been followed by the editors. The emendation is probably correct (cf. l. 1412), but *ȝende*

- lind-hæbbendra. Lāstas wāron
 æfter wald-swaþum wide zesýne,
 zang ofer grundas; [*þær hēo*] zeguun for
 1405 ofer myrcan mōr, mago-þegna bær
 þone sēlestan sāwol-lēasne,
 þāra þe mid Hrōðgāre hām eahtode.
 Oferēode þā æþelinga bearn
 stēap stān-hliðo, stige nearwe,
 1410 enge ān-paðas, uncūð zelād,
 neowle næssas, nicor-hūsa fela;
 hē fēara sum beforan zeugde
 wisra monna wonz scēawian,
 oþ þæt hē fūringa fyrzen-bēamas
 1415 ofer hārne stān hleonian funde,
 wyn-lēasne wudu; wæter under stōd
 drēorig ond zedrefed. Denun eallum wæs,
 winum Scyldinga, weorce on mōde
 tō zepolianne, ðegne monezum,
 1420 oneýð eorla zehwæm, syðþan Æscheres
 on þām holm-clife hafelan mētton.
 Flōd blōde wēol —folc tō sūzon—
 hātun heolfre. Horn stundum song Fe
 fūslic f[yrð]-lēoð. Fēpa eal zesæt;
 1425 zesāwon ðā æfter wætere wyrn-cynnnes fela,

is retained in the text, as it is a conceivable Kentish form [cf. Sievers, *§ 215* N. 1].

1404. [*þær hēo*] was suggested by Sievers [*P.B.B.* ix. 140] to supply the metrical deficiency. It has been generally adopted. [Other possible stop-gaps are enumerated by Klaeber, *J.E.G.Ph.* vi. 195.]

1405-6. *mago-þegna...þone sēlestan*: Æschere.

1408. *bearn* presumably refers to Hrothgar or Beowulf. Yet it may be pl.; for sg. verb with pl. noun, Klaeber²⁵⁰ compares ll. 904, 2164, 2718.

Some classical parallels for the scenery of the episode of Grendel's mother are discussed by Cook (*M.L.N.* xvii. 418).

1410. This line occurs also in *Exodus*, 58.

1414. *fūringa*. As with *semninga* (l. 614, q.v.) the meaning must not be pressed.

1418. *winum Scyldinga*. The expression is more usual in the sg., referring to the king alone (ll. 30, 148, 170, etc.), but that it can also be used of the more distinguished retainers seems to follow from l. 2567. See also note to l. 1342 [and cf. Klaeber in *J.E.G.Ph.* vi. 195].

1423. *hātun*. Cf. l. 849.

1424. MS. defective at edge. Thorkelin's transcript B gives *f...; f[yrð]*— is an emendation of Bonterwek [1859: *Z.f.d.A.*, xi. 92].

- sellice sǣ-dracan, sund cunnian,
 swylce on næs-hleoðum nicras liegean,
 ðā on undern-mæl oft bewitigað
 sorh-fulne sið on segl-rāde,
 1430 wyrmas ond wil-dēor; hie on wez hruron
 bitere ond zebolzne, bearhtm onzēnton,
 zūð-horn zalan. Sumne zēata lēol
 of flān-bozan fēores zetwāfile,
 yð-zewinnes, þæt him on aldre stōl
 1435 lare-strēol hearda; hē on holme was
 sunnas þē sǣnra, ðē hyne swylt fornam.
 Hraþe wearð on yðum mid eofer-sprēotum
 heoro-hōcyhtum hearde zenearwod,
 niða zenēzed ond on næs togen,
 1440 wundorlic wāz-bora; weras scēawedon
 zryreligne zist. Zyrede hine Bēowulf
 eorl-zewādum, nalles for ealdre mearn:
 scolde here-byrne hondum zebraðen,
 sið ond searo-fūh, sund cunnian,
 1445 sēo ðe bān-cofan beorzan cūpe,
 þæt him hilde-zrāp hreþre ne mihte,
 eorres inwit-fenz aldre zescepðan;
 ac se hwita helm hafelan werede, Fol. 162^v.
 sō þe mere-zgrundas menzan scolde,

§1426. The syllable *lic* in words like *sellic* is probably sometimes long, sometimes short. Metrical considerations make it likely that it is here short. Cf. ll. 232, 641 [and Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 504; xxix. 568].

1428. It seems more reasonable to suppose that the niekers 'look after,' or 'undertake,' journeys of their own fraught with trouble, than that they 'look at' those of others. See *Glossary: (be)weotian*.

1439. *genēged*: Sweet, *ge[h]nēged*. But see l. 2206.

1440. *wāz-bora* has been variously interpreted: 'bearer of the waves' [Grein, etc.], 'wave tosser' [cf. Holthausen in *Anglia*, Beiblatt xiv. 49], 'traveller through the waves' [Cosijn²⁴; also in *M.L.N.* ii. 7, 1887], 'off-spring of the waves' [von Grienberger, *P.B.B.* xxxvi. 99; cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxxvi. 431] or 'piercer of the waves,' from *borian*, 'to bore' [an old interpretation adopted recently by Sedgwick; but cf. Sievers, *Anglia*, xiv. 135].

The emendation *wāz-fara*, 'the wave-farer,' has been suggested [Trautmann, followed by Holthausen_{1,2}]; *wāz-fara* is not recorded, but *wāz-faru* is. The word *wāz-dōr*, tentatively suggested by Klaeber [*Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 463], occurs in *Crist*, 988.

1447. *eorres*. Non-W.S. form, corresponding to W.S. *ierres*, *yrres*.

1449. *mengan* may possibly mean 'mingle with, visit,' as usually interpreted: but 'mingle together, stir up' seems a more likely rendering, in view of the common use of *gemenged* = 'disturbed' (cf. ll. 848, 1593). [Cf. Klaeber in *M.L.N.* xvi. 16.]

- 1450 *sēcan* sund-geblānd since zeweorðad,
 beforzen frā-wrāsnūm, swā hine fyru-dazum
 worhte wāpna smið, wundrum tēode,
 besette swin-licum, þæt hine syðþan nō
 brond ne beado-mēcas bitan ne meahrou.
- 1455 Nāw þæt þonne mātost mægen-sultnūma,
 þæt him on ðearfe lāh ðyle Hrōðgāres;
 wæs þēm hæft-mēce Hrunting nama;
 þæt wæs ān foran eald-gestrēona;
 ecg wæs iren, āter-tānum fāh,
- 1460 āhyrded heafo-swāte; nāfre hit æt hilde ne swāc
 manna āngum, þāra þe hit mid mundum bewand,
 sē ðe gryre-siðas gezān dorste,
 folc-stede fāra; nā forma sið,
 þæt hit ellen-wer an scolde.
- 1465 Hūru ne gemun. maȝo Ecglāfes
 eafopes cræftig, t hē āw zesprōc
 wine druceu, þā hē þæs wāpnes onlāh
 sēlran sweord-frecan; selfa ne dorste
 under yða zewin aldre zenēþan,
- 1470 driht-scype drēogan; þāw hē dōme forlēas,
 ellen-iawrdūm. Ne wæs þēm oðrum swā, Fol. 162.
 syðþan hē hiue tō gūde zezyred hæfde.

1454. *brond* in the sense of 'sword' is found, though rarely, in O.E.: *brandr* with this meaning is common in O.N. Critics who object to the parallelism of *brond* and *beado-mēcas* have suggested *broginn beado-mēcas*, 'brandished battle-knives' [cf. Cosijn²⁴: so, too, Trautmann, Holthausen, Sedgwick].

1456. *ðyle Hrōðgāres*: Unferth.

1457. *hæft-mēce*. The weapon used by Grettir's adversary in the *Grettis saga* is called a *hepti-sax*. See *Introduction to Beowulf*.

1459. *āter-tānum*, 'twigs of venom,' referring to the wavy damasked pattern produced on the sword by the use of some corrosive. The term 'treed,' applied in Mod. Eng. to the pattern similarly produced on calf-bound books, might be compared. Some have taken the words literally, and supposed the sword to have been actually poisoned.

The emendation of Cosijn [*P.B.B.* viii. 571], *āter-tērum* for *āter-tēarum*, 'poison drops,' has been supported by *Andreas*, 1333, *eah ātre gemæl*, 'the poison-stained arrow' [Cosijn²⁴], and by a close O.N. parallel often instanced (first by Bugge, *Tidsskr.* viii. 66), *eldi vōro eggjar ūtan gōrvar, enn eitrdropom innan fūþar*: 'the edges were tempered with fire and the blade between was painted with drops of venom,' *Brot af Sig.* 20, 3. But see note to l. 1489.

1471. *māwrdūm*: Thorpe's transcripts A and B, *mārdam*; Thorpe, *māwrdūm*; Zupitza: 'māwrdūm' at the end of the word is still distinct, and before *um* I think I see a considerable part of *rð*: *um* is still clear, but *rð* is not now visible, to n

- xxii BĒOWULF maþelode, bearn Ecgþōcoves :
 “ ʒeþenc nū, se mīra maʒa Healfdenes,
 1475 ʒuottra fenzel, nū ic eom sīdes fūs,
 ʒold-wine ʒumena, hwæt wit ʒeō sprācon :
 ʒif ic æt þearfe þīnre scolde
 aldre linnan, þæt ðū mē ā wīere
 forð ʒewitenum on fæder stāle.
 1480 Wes þū mund-bora mīnum maʒo-þeʒnum,
 hond-ʒesellum, ʒif mec hild nīme ;
 swylce þū ðā mādmas, þe þū mē scaldest,
 Hrōðʒār lēofa, Hīgelāce onsend.
 Mæʒ þonne on þām ʒolde onʒitan ʒēata dryhten,
 1485 ʒesēon sunu Hrōðdles, þonne hē on þæt sīnc starað,
 þæt ic ʒum-cystum ʒōdne funde
 bēaʒa bryttan, brēac þonne mōste.
 Ond þū (H)unferð lāt calde lāfe,
 wrætlic wāʒ-sweord, wīd-eñðne man
 1490 heard-ecʒ habban ; ic mē mid Hruuntinge
 dōm ʒewyree, oþðe mec dēað nīmeð.” Fol. 163^a.
 Æfter þām wordum Weder-ʒēata lēod
 efste mid elne, nalas ondsware
 bīdan wolde ; brim-wylm onfēʒ
 1495 hilde-rīnce. Ðā wæs hwil dæʒes,
 ær hē þone ʒrund-wouʒ onʒytan mehte.
 Sōna þæt onfunde, sē ðe flōða bezonʒ
 heoro-ʒīfre behēold hund missēra,
 ʒrīm ond ʒrēdiʒ, þæt þær ʒumena sum

1474. For this use of *se* with the vocative, which does not occur elsewhere in *Beowulf*, cf. *hwæþ mīn se lēofa*, *Rood*, 72.

1481. *hond-ʒesellum*. As this word does not occur elsewhere, Holthausen follows Grundtvig (1861, p. 51) in reading *hond-ʒestellum*.

1485. *Hrōðdles*. Many editors normalize to *Hrōðles*: unnecessarily; see notes to ll. 445 and 454.

1488. *Unferð*: MS. *hunferð*.

1489. *wāʒ-sweord*. The many emendations suggested are not satisfactory, nor necessary, for 'sword with wavy pattern' seems to explain the word adequately, although an exact parallel is nowhere found. [Reproductions of weapons, with wavy (and also twig-like—cf. l. 1459—) patterns will be found in Gustafson, *Norges Oldtid*, pp. 102-3.]

1495. *hwil dæʒes*, 'a main while of the day' (Earle): not, as sometimes interpreted, 'a day.' [Cf. Earle's note and Múllenhoff¹²⁷.] For *hwil*, 'a long time,' cf. ll. 105, 152.

1497. *-s*, of Grendel's mother: contrast *hēo* in l. 1501. Cf. note to l. 1260.

- 1500 æl-wihta eard ufan cunnode.
 Ʒrāp þā tōƷēanes, Ʒūð-rinc ƷefēnƷ
 atolau clommu; nō þȳ ær in Ʒescōd
 hālan lice; hring ȳtan ymbbearh,
 þæt hēo þone fyrd-hom ðurhfōn ne mihte,
 1505 locene leoðo-syrca, lāþan fingrun.
 Bær þā sēo brim-wyl[*f*], þā hēo tō botme cōm,
 hringa þenzel tō hofe sinum,
 swā hē ne mihte nō (hē þēah mōdiz wæs)
 wāpna Ʒewealdan; ac hine wundra þæs fela
 1510 swe[*n*]ete on sunðe, sē-dēor moniz
 hilde-tūxum here-syrca bræc,
 ēhton āƷlācan. Ðā se eorl onƷeat,
 þæt hē [*in*] nið-sele nāt-hwylcum wæs,
 þær him nāniƷ wæter wihte ne sceþede,
 1515 ne him for hrōf-sele hrīnan ne mehte
 fēer-Ʒripe flōdes; fȳr-lēoht Ʒeseah, Fol. 163^b.
 blācne lēoman beorhte scīnan.
 OnƷeat þā se Ʒōda Ʒrund-wyrƷenne,

1502-3. 'No whit the sooner did she harm his body, but it remained whole.'

1506. *brim-wyl[f]*, Kemble₂: MS. *brim wyl*.

1508. *þēah*, Grein: MS. *þæm*. Grein's emendation makes good sense. The majority of editors follow Grundtvig (1861, p. 52), reading *þæs*, but are not agreed whether to take *nō* with *hē þæs mōdig wæs* or not: and neither rendering, 'he was,' or 'he was not, brave enough to wield his weapons,' gives a very satisfactory sense. Schücking and Sedgefield₂ read *þær*.

1510. *swe[n]ete*, Kemble₃: MS. *sweete*: the *n*, which probably in an older MS. was signified simply by a stroke over the *e*, has been omitted: cf. l. 1176.

1511. *bræc*, probably 'sought to pierce,' like *wæhte*, 'tried to awake,' l. 2854. [Cf. Klaeber²⁶¹.]

1512. It is not clear whether *āƷlācan* is nom. pl., 'the adversaries annoyed him,' or sg. (gen. or acc.), 'they annoyed their adversary.'

1513. [*in*], Thorpe.

nið-sele, 'hostile hall.' Grein, followed by Heyne and Bugge³⁶², reads *nið-sele*, 'hall in the deep.'

1518. *OnƷeat*. Here the discrepancy is a more real one than usual. The monster has seized Beowulf at the bottom of the sea, and carried him to her hall, powerless to use his weapons. Yet ll. 1518-22 give the impression that Beowulf enters the hall, able to fight, and there, by the light of the fire, sees Grendel's mother for the first time.

Gummere, following Jellinek and Kraus [*Z.f.d.A.* xxxv. 273], denies that the course of the action is hopelessly confused: 'Beowulf, overwhelmed by the first onset of Grendel's mother, is dragged to her lair, and on the way is beset by monsters of every kind. Managing to extricate himself from the coil, he finds he is in a great arched hall, free of the water, and has only the mother of Grendel before him. He takes good heed of her, and prepares his attack.'

But the difficulty of this explanation is that nothing is said in *Beowulf*

- mere-wif mihtig; mægen-ræs forgeaf
 1520 hilde-bille, hond swenge ne oftēah,
 þæt hire on hafelau hring-mæl āgōl
 grædig gūð-lēoð. Ðā se gist onfand,
 þæt se beado-lēoma bitan nolde,
 aldre scepðan, ac sēo ecg zeswac
 1525 ðeodne æt þearfe; ðolode ær fela
 hond-gemōta, helm oft zescar,
 fiæges fyrd-hræg; ðā wæs forma sið
 dēorum mādne, þæt his dōm ālæg.
 Eft wæs ān-rād, nalas elnes læt,
 1530 mārða zemyndig, mæg Hylāces.
 Wearp ðā wunden-mæl wrættum zebunden
 yrre oretta. þæt hit on eorðan læg,
 stið ond syl-ecg; strenge zetrūwode.
 mund-gripe mægenes. Swā sceal man dōn,
 1535 þonne hē æt gūðe zezān þenceð
 longsumne lof, nā ymb his lif cearað.
 zefeng þā be [f]eaxe —nalas for fiæhðe mearn—
 zūð-zēata lēod zrendles mōdor,
 brægð þā beadwe heard, þā hē zebolzen wæs,

about the hero 'extricating himself from the coil.' The language of l. 1518 would rather lead us to suppose that the hero meets his adversary for the first time within the cave. This is certainly the case in the *Grettis saga*, and is probably the original form of the story.

1520. *hond*, Bouterwek [*Z.f.d.A.* xi. 92], Grein; MS. *lord*. Sweet, *swenge hond*, without explanation. The dat. *swenge* seems strange: we should expect the acc., and many editors accordingly alter to *sweng* here.

1522. *gist*. The 'stranger' is Beowulf.

1529. *ān-rād*. Here, and in l. 1575, it does not seem certain whether we should read *ānrād*, 'resolute,' or (with Holthausen and Schücking) *anrād* = *onrād*, 'brave.'

1530. *Hylāces*. On metrical grounds it is to be presumed that the original *Beowulf* had the Northern form of the name, *Hyglac* [cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 463]. This has nearly everywhere been altered by the scribes to *Hyglac*. We have here a survival of the older spelling: *Hyglac* standing for *Hyglac* as *Wīlaf* for *Wīglaf* (l. 2852). [Cf. Klaeber¹⁹⁰⁸.]

1531. *wunden-mæl*, Kemble; MS. *wundel mæl*. Cf. note to l. 1616.

1534. *dōn* for *dōan*, disyllabic. Cf. *gāu* (= *gāu* or *gangan*) below, l. 1644.

1537. [*f*]eaxe, Rieger: MS. *earle*. Rieger's emendation betters the alliteration, and has been adopted by Sweet, and by recent editors. Those who retain the reading *gōda* in l. 758 would however be justified in quoting that line as a parallel to *gefeng þā be earle*. To me *feaxe* appears also to give better sense: but this may be disputed. Mr Wyatt writes: 'William Morris agreed with me that it debased Beowulf's character, turning a wrestle into an Old Bailey brawl. Hair-pulling is a hag's weapon.'

- 1540 feorh-zeniðlan, þæt hēo on flet gebēah.
 Hēo him eft hraþe (h)and-lēan forzeahl
 grimman zrāpum, ond him tōzēanes fēnz; Fol. 164.
 oferwearp þā wēriḡ-mōd wigena strengest,
 fēþe-cempa, þæt hē on fülle wearð.
- 1545 Ofsæt þā þone sele-zyst, ond hyre seax zetēah
 brād [ond] brūn-ecg, wolde hire bearn wrecan,
 āngan eaferan. Him on eaxle læz
 brēost-net brōden; þæt zebearh fēore,
 wið ord ond wið ecge inzang forstōd.
- 1550 Hæfde ðā forsīðod sunu Ecgþēowes
 under zynne grund, zēata cempa,
 nemne him heaðo-byrne helpe zefremede,
 here-net hearde, ond hāliz zōd
 zewēold wiḡ-sigor, witiz Drihten,
- 1555 rodera Rēdend hit on ryht zescēd
 yðelice, syþðan hē eft āstōd.
 XXIII GEseah ðā on searwum size-ēadiz bil,

1541. *and-lēan*, Rieger¹⁴: MS. *hand lean*. Rieger's emendation has been accepted by recent editors, to allow of the word alliterating with *eft*.

The same scribal blunder appears in l. 2094, where again the alliteration demands the vowel: *ondlēan*. Cf. also ll. 2929, 2972.

1543. *oferwearp*: if we retain the MS. reading, with the nominatives *strengest* and *fēþe-cempa* referring to Beowulf, we must translate *oferwearp*, 'stumbled.' But no other instance is to be found of this intransitive use of *oferwearpan*. Hence the emendation of Ettmüller₂, *fēþe-cempan*: and of Cosijn²⁴, *wigena strengel*: 'she overthrew the prince of warriors, the champion' (cf. l. 3115). The added *n* is the slightest of alterations (see note to *rīswan*, l. 60), but even this is not essential, since *fēþe-cempa* might refer to Grendel's mother.

[For a defence of *oferwearp* = 'stumbled,' see Schücking in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 98.]

1545. *seax*, Ettmüller₂, followed by all recent editors except Schücking: MS. *seaxe*. The emendation is not absolutely necessitated by the accusatives *brād*, *brūn-ecg*, which follow, for such a false concord as an apposition in the acc. following a noun in the dat. can be paralleled. Cf. l. 2703 [and Kläber²⁵⁹]. It is more conclusive that *getwōn* seems elsewhere always to take an acc.

1546. *brād* [ond] *brūn-ecg*, Heyne, on metrical and syntactical grounds: cf. *Maldon*, 163. Schücking shows that, whereas the conj. may be omitted when the two adjs. are synonymous, or nearly so (e.g. l. 1874), it cannot be omitted when the adjs., as here, signify distinct and independent qualities.

1550. *Hæfde*, optative: 'would have.'

1551. *under gynne grund*, 'under the earth.'

1556. Whether *yðelice* should be taken with *zescēd* or with *āstōd* has been much disputed, and does not seem to admit of final decision. The comparison of l. 478, *God fēaþe mæg*, favours the punctuation of the text.

[Cf. Kläber in *Eng. Stud.* xxxix. 131.]

1557. *on searwum*, 'among other arms' rather than 'during the struggle.'

- eald sweord eotenisc, ecgum þyhtig,
 wigena weorð-mynd; þæt [*wæs*] wæpna cyst,
 1560 būton hit wæs mære ðonne ænig mon oðer
 tō beadu-lāce ætberan meahthe,
 gōd ond zeatolic, ziganta zeweorc.
 Hē zefenz þā fetel-hilt, freca Scyldinga
 hrēoh ond heoro-zrim hring-mæl zebraegð,
 1565 aldres orwēna yrringa slōh, Fol. 164^b.
 þæt hire wið halse heard zgrāpode,
 bān-hringas bræc; bil eal ðurhwōd
 fæzne flāsc-homan; hēo on flet zeronz.
 Sweord wæs swätig; secz weorce zefeh.
 1570 Lixte se lēoma, lēoht inne stōd,
 efne swā of hefene hādre scineð
 roldres candel. Hē æfter recede wlāt,
 hwearf þā be wealle; wæpen hafenade
 heard be hiltum Higelāces ðegn
 1575 yrre ond ān-ræd —næs sēo ecz fracod
 hilde-rince, ac hē hraþe wolde
 zrendle forzylðan zūð-rāsa fela,
 ðāra þe hē zeworhte tō West-Denum
 oftor micle ðonne on ænne sið,
 1580 þonne hē Hrōðzāres heorð-zenēatas
 slōh on sweofote, skēpende frāt
 folces Denizea fýf-týne men,
 ond oðer swylc üt offerede,
 lāolien lāc; hē him þæs lēan forzeald,
 1585 rēþe cempa— tō ðæs þe hē on ræste zeseah
 zūð-wēriagne zrendel licgan,

1559. [*wæs*] supplied by Grundtvig²⁰ and Kemble.

1570. The light, mentioned in ll. 1516-17 (as also in the *Grettis saga*), flashes up when Beowulf slays the monster. But *lōma* has been taken as 'the flashing sword' [cf. Meissner, *Z.f.d.A.* xlvii. 407], and, since the 'sword of light' is common in story, this seems not unlikely.

1575. *ān-ræd*. Holthansen, Schücking and Sievers [*Z.f.d.Ph.* xxi. 362] read *an-ræd*, 'with forward thought,' 'pushing,' 'brave.' Cf. note to l. 1529.

1585. We may take *tō fæs þe* as 'until,' referring back to ll. 1572, etc.; or we may take it with *forzeald*, though in the latter case the exact force of *tō fæs þe* is difficult to define: 'he had paid him recompense for that;... inasmuch that he now beheld him...' [Earle]; 'he paid him back...to that degree that...' [Clark-Hall]; 'paid him back...where he saw him lying' [Schücking; cf. *Satzverknüpfung*, 58].

- aldor-lēasne, swā him ær gescōd
 hild æt Heorote. Hrā wide sprong,
 syððan hē æfter dēaðe drepe þrōwade,
 1590 heoro-sweng heardne; ond hine þā hēafde becearf.
 Sōna þæt gesāwon snottre ceorlas, Fol. 165.
 þā ðe mid Hrōðgāre on holm wliton,
 þæt wæs yð-geblond eal gemenzed,
 brim blōde fah. Blonden-feaxe
- 1595 gomele ymb gōdne on geador sprācon,
 þæt hig þæs æðelinges eft ne wēndon,
 þæt hē siȝe-hrēdiȝ sēcean eōme
 mārne þeoden, þā ðæs moniȝe ȝewearð,
 þæt hine sēo brim-wylf ābroten hæfde.
- 1600 Ðā cōm nōn dægēs; næs ofȝēafon
 hwate Seyldingas; ȝewāt him hām þonon
 ȝold-wine ȝumena. ȝistas sētan
 mōdes sēoee, ond on mere staredon;
 wiston ond ne wēndon, þæt hie heora wine-drihten
- 1605 selfne ȝesāwon. þā þæt sword onȝan

1589. *hē* refers to Grendel.

1590. The subject of *becearf* is Beowulf: *hine* refers to Grendel. Though Grendel, according to ll. 801-3, 987-90, cannot be wounded by the sword of Beowulf or his companions, there is no inconsistency here, since this is a magic sword. [Cf. Jellinek and Kraus in *Z.f.d.A.* xxxv. 278, etc.] The decapitation of a corpse is frequent in the Icelandic sagas: it prevents the ghost from 'walking' and doing mischief; and such a motive may, as Gering supposes, be present here also.

1591, etc. An attempt has been made to make the story run better by postulating a misplaced leaf, and suggesting that ll. 1591-1605 originally followed l. 1622. [See F. A. Blackburn in *Mod. Phil.* ix. 555-566.] But the story really runs quite well, and the order is the same as in the *Grettis saga*.

1599. *ābroten*, Kemble₃: MS. *abreoten*.

1602. *sētan*, Grein₂, following Grundtvig²⁹⁰ *sēton*: MS. *secan*. A very slight and quite certain correction.

1604. Cosijn [*P.B.B.* viii. 571] praises the 'common sense' of the English editors for having taken *wiston* as = *wīscan*, 'wished.' So Kemble₃ *wīscan*; Sweet *wīscan*. Recent editors make no alteration in the text, but regard *wiston* as = *wīscan*. Cf. Sievers₃ § 405, N. 8. [Some parallel cases for the disappearance of the *c* are quoted in *Engl. Stud.* xxvii. 218; cf. also *A.f.d.A.* xxiv. 21.] That *wiston* is to be interpreted 'wished' is confirmed by the fact, pointed out by Klaeber^{45a}, that *wīscad* ond *wēnad* is a formula found in *Guthlac*, 47.

To interpret *wiston* as 'knew' would necessitate a blending of two constructions: *wiston* would require *ne gesāwon*: *ne wēndon* requires *gesāwon* only. Of course we might assume that the two constructions had been confused—confused syntax is common in *Beowulf*: or we might assume that *ne* had dropped out after the *ne* of *selfne*—'they knew, and did not merely expect, that they should not see their lord himself again.' But this gives, after all, only a feeble sense. For why, in that case, did they wait?

- æfter heaþo-swāte hilde-gicelum,
 wiġ-bil wanian; þæt wæs wundra sum,
 þæt hit eal ġemealt ise ġelicost,
 ðonne forstes bend Fæder onlūteð,
 1610 onwindeð wæl-rāpas, sē ġeweald hafað
 sǣla ond mǣla; þæt is sōð Metod.
 Ne nōm hē in þān wicum, Weder-ġēata lōd,
 māðm-āhta mā, þēh hē þār moniġe ġeseah,
 būton þone hafelan ond þā hilt somod
 1615 since fāġe; sweord ār ġemealt,
 forbarn brōden mǣl; wæs þæt blōd tō þæs hāt,
 Fol. 165^b.
 ættren ellor-ġāst, sē þār inne swealt.
 Sōna wæs on sunde, sē þe ār æt sǣcce ġebūd
 wiġ-hryre wrāðra, wāter ūp þurhdēaf;
 1620 wāron ŷð-ġebland eal ġefēlsod,
 ēacne eardas, þā se ellor-ġāst
 oflēt lif-dagas ond þās lānan ġesceaft.
 Cōm þā tō lande lid-manna helm
 swið-mōð swymman, sǣ-lāce ġefeah,
 1625 mǣġen-byrþenne þāra þe hē him mid hæfde.
 Eodon him þā tōġēanes, ġode þancodon,
 ðrȳðlic þegna hēap, þēodnes ġefēġon,
 þæs þe hi hyne ġesundne ġesēon mōston.
 Ðā wæs of þām hrōran helm ond byrne

1610. *wæl-rāpas*. Grundtvig²⁰¹, not understanding *wæl*, conjectured *wæg-rāpas*, which would have the same meaning: 'wave-ropes, ice, icicles.' This was followed by many of the older editors, and was even adopted by Sweet (*Reader*). It is unnecessary, for *wæl*, 'a deep pool,' occurs not infrequently, the best-known instance being in the *Cottonian Gnostic Verses*, 39: *læax secal on wæle mid sefote scriðan*, 'the salmon must go darting in the pool.' The word is also found in other Germanic dialects, in Scotch ('whyles in a wiel it dimpl't,' Burns, *Halloween*), and in the North of England.

1616. *brōden* for *brogden*. The application of this term to a coat of mail (ll. 552, 1548) shows that the meaning must be 'woven,' 'intertwined': and the analogy of *wunden-mǣl* (l. 1531) or *hring-mǣl* (ll. 1521, 1564, 2037) shows that this is applicable to a sword. It must refer to the damasked, intertwined patterns on the blade, or possibly to the adornment of the hilt. [Cf. Sievers, in *Angliā*, i. 580.]

1616-17. *tō þæs* goes with both *hāt* and *ættren*: 'so hot was that blood, and so venomous the strange goblin' (Earle).

1622. *þās lānan ġesceaft*. 'this transitory world.'

1624-5. To avoid a harsh construction, Bugge²⁰² would alter *þāra* to *þære*: Holthausen *sǣ-lāce* to *sǣ-lāca*.

- 1630 lungre *āl̥y*sed. Lagu *dr̥ūs*ade,
wæter under wolcnum, wæl-dr̥eore fāg.
F̥erdon forð þonou f̥eþe-lāstum
ferhþum f̥ægne, fold-wez m̥iuton,
cūþe str̥eete, cyniuz-bakle men ;
- 1635 from þ̥ēm holm-clife hafelan b̥āron ;
earfoðlice heora æzghwæþrun
fela-mōdigra ; f̥eower scoldon
on þ̥ēm wæl-stenze weorcum z̥eterian
tō þ̥ēm zold-sele z̥rendles h̥eafod,
- 1640 oþ ðæt þ̥emuinza tō sele cōmon Fol. 166*.
frome, fyrd-lwate, f̥eower-t̥yne
z̥eata zongzan ; zun-dryhten mid,
mōdig on zemouze, meodo-wonzas tr̥æd.
Ð̥ā cōm in z̥ān caldor ð̥ezna,
- 1645 d̥æd-cēne mon dōme zewurþad,
hæle, hilde-d̥eor, Hrōðz̥ār z̥r̥etan.
þ̥ā wæs be f̥caxe on flet boren
z̥rendles h̥eafod, þ̥ær zuman druncon,
ezeslic for eorlum ond þ̥ære idese mid,
- 1650 wlite-s̥eon wr̥ætlic ; weras on s̥āwon.
- XXIV B̥EOWulf mapelode, bearn Eczþ̥eowes :
“Hwæt ! wē þ̥e þ̥as s̥w-l̥ac, sunu Healfdenes,
lēod Scyldinza, lustum brōhton
t̥ires tō t̥acne, þ̥e þ̥ū h̥ēr tō lōcast.
- 1655 Ic þ̥æt unsōfte caldre zedigde,
wizze under wætere weorc z̥enēþde
earfoðlice ; ætrihte wæs
z̥ūð z̥etw̥æfed, nymðe mec z̥od scylde.

1634. For *cynig-balde Grein*₁, followed by Holthausen_{1,2} and Sedgefield [so Cosijn²⁵], reads *cyne-balde*; the meaning is the same, ‘royally bold’: but the form is more easy to parallel: cf. *cire-* [obviously miswritten for *cine-*] *bald*, *Andreas*, 171.

1637. All recent editors seem agreed on the punctuation: yet *fela-mōdigra* might well go with *f̥eower*.

1640. *þ̥emuinza*: cf. l. 644.

1649. *þ̥ære idese*, *Wealthæow*.

1650. Some editors read *ons̥āwon*, and make it govern *wlite-s̥eon*.

1656. Cosijn²⁵ [partly following Thorpe] suggests *wig under wætere weorce z̥enēþde*, ‘with difficulty did I endure the warfare under the water.’ Klaeber [*Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 463] tentatively supports *wig*, retaining *weorc*.

1657-8. Grundtvig [1861, p. 152], followed by Bugge [*Tidskr.* viii. 52] and Sedgefield, takes *wæs* as 1st pers. and reads *gūðe*, ‘I was almost

- Ne meahte ic æt hilde mid Hruntinge
 1660 wiht zewyrcean, þeah þæt wāpen duze;
 ac mē zeūðe ylda Waldend,
 þæt ic on wāge zeseah wlitig hangian Fol. 166^b.
 eald sweord ēacen —ostost wisode
 winizea léasum—, þæt ic ðy wāpne zebræd.
 1665 Otsloh ðā æt þære sæcce, þā mē sīl āgeald,
 hūses hyrdas. þā þæt hilde-bil
 forbarn, brozden mæl, swā þæt blōd zespranz,
 hātost heapo-swāta. Ic þæt hilt þanan
 fēondum ætferede, fyren-dāda wræc,
 1670 dēað-cwealm Denizea, swā hit gedēfe wæs.
 Ic hit þē þonne gehāte, þæt þū on Heorote mōst
 sorh-lēas swefan mid þinra secga gedryht,
 ond þezua zehwyle þinra lēoda,
 duzūðe ond iozōþe; þæt þū him ondrædan ne þearft,
 1675 þēoden Scyldinga, on þā healfe
 aldor-bealu eorlum, swā þū ær dydest.”
 Ðā wæs gylden hilt zamelum rince,
 hārum hild-fruman, on hand zufen,
 enta ær-zeweorc; hit on æht zehwearf,
 1680 æfter dēofla hryre, Denizea frēan,
 wundor-smiþa zeweorc; ond þā þis worold ofgeaf
 zrom-heort zuma, zodes ondsaca,

deprived of my fighting power.' But the change is unnecessary: the words mean 'almost was my power of fighting ended.' [See Cosijn²⁵, who compares *Genesis*, 53.]

1663. The subject of *wisode* is, of course, *hē* understood, referring to *Waldend*, 1661. Holthausen and Sedgefield, following Sievers, read *oft wisode*.

1666. *hyrdas*. Pl. for sg.: cf. note to l. 565. Those who hold that in the earliest version of the story both Grendel and his mother were slain in the cave under the water may possibly derive some small support from this pl. form here.

1675. *on þā healfe*, 'from that quarter' (from Grendel and his mother). 1677. *gylden hilt*. It has been suggested tentatively [Kluge in *Engl. Stud.* xii. 145] that this is a proper noun—the name of the sword: the same name is borne by Rolf's sword *Gullinhjalti* in the *Saga of Rolf Kraki*. But there is no question here of a complete sword, but only of the hilt: cf. ll. 1614, 1668. [See also Sarrazin in *Engl. Stud.* xxxv. 19; Lawrence in *Pub. Mod. Lang. Assoc. Amer.* xxiv. 2, 242-4.]

1681. Müllenhoff¹³⁹ and Bugge reject *ond* as superfluous [so Schröder, *Anglia*, xiii. 336; Holthausen and Sedgefield]. It is certainly very unusual at the beginning of a sentence which is only a parallel expansion of what precedes [cf. Schücking in *Satzverk.* p. 83].

- mōðres scyldig, ond his mōdor ēac,
 on Ʒeweald Ʒehwearf worold eyninga
 1685 ðām sēlestan be sām twēonum, Fol. 167.
 ðāra þe on Sceden-igge sceattas dārlde.
 Hrūðgār mædelode, hylt scēawode,
 ealde lāfe, on ðām wæs ōr writen
 fyrn-Ʒewinnes, syðþan flōd ofslōh,
 1690 Ʒifen Ʒēotende, Ʒiganta eyn;
 frēcne Ʒeferdon; þæt was fremde þēod
 ēcean Dryhtne; him þæs ende-lēan
 þurh wāteres wylm Waldend sealde.
 Swā wæs on ðām scennum seiran Ʒoldes
 1695 þurh rūn-stafas rihte Ʒemearcod,
 Ʒeseted ond Ʒesēd, hwām þæt sweord Ʒeworht,
 irena cyst, ārest wāre,
 wreoþen-hilt ond wyrn-fāh. Ðā se wisa spræc

1686. *Sceden-igge*: MS. *scedenigge* in one word. It refers to Schonen (Skåne), now the southernmost province of Sweden, but at this date, and indeed much later, an integral part of Denmark: *Sconia est pulcherrima visu Daniae provincia*—Adam of Bremen. It seems to be used here as a name for the whole Danish realm.

1688, etc. Müllenhoff¹²⁹ was doubtless right in seeing in these lines a reference to the flood, in which the race of giants and descendants of Cain was destroyed. Cf. *Wisdom*, xiv. 6, 'For in the old time also, when the proud giants perished, the hope of the world, governed by thy hand, escaped in a weak vessel.' Cf. ll. 113, etc., 1562. It is rather fanciful to suppose (as is often done) that there is any reference to that struggle between Gods and Giants which we find in Teutonic mythology.

How Grendel's kin lived through the deluge we need not enquire: surely they were sufficiently aquatic in their habits. Likewise it is too rationalistic to see any discrepancy (as does Müllenhoff¹³⁰) between ll. 1688-9 and ll. 1696-8. The sword bears the names of ancient giants, Grendel's fore-runners, of the time of the flood. Swords bearing inscriptions on hilt or blade, either in runic or Roman characters, are not uncommon. A good example is depicted in Clark-Hall (p. 231). Such writing of spells on swords is mentioned in *Salomon and Saturn*, 161, etc. and in the *Elder Edda*. Names may also betoken sometimes the owner, sometimes apparently the smith. The name of one smith, *Ulfbern*, is thus known from his swords. [For a representation of two of these, see Gustafson, *Norges Oldtid*, p. 102; cf. too Gering in *Z.f.d.Ph.* xxxviii. 138.]

1691. *frēcne Ʒefērdon* might mean 'they bore themselves overweeningly,' or 'they suffered direly.'

1694. No final explanation of *scennum* is forthcoming. We do not even know whether we should read *on ðām scennum*, 'on it (the sword) by means of wire-work, filigree work,' or *on ðām scennum*, 'on the sword guard,' or 'on the metal plates' (with which the hilt was often covered). [This last suggestion is that of Cosijn, *Taalkundige Bijdragen*, i, 286, etc. He compares Dutch *echeen*, 'an iron band.']

1697. *irena*. See note to l. 673.

1698. *wyrn-fāh*. Intertwined serpent figures were a favourite form of Germanic ornament.

- sumu Healfdenes : —swigedon calle—
 1700 "þæt, lā : mæg secgan, sē þe sōð ond riht
 fremes on folce, feor . . . demon,
 eald eðel-weard, þæt des eorl wære
 geboren betern. Blæd is aræred
 geond wid-wegas, wine min Bēowulf,
 1705 ðin ofer þeoda gehwylee. Eal þū hit gepylðum
 healdest,
 mægen mid mōdes snyttrum. Ic þē sceal mine
 zelæstan
 frōde, swā wit furðum spræcon; ðū scealt tō frōfre
 weorþan
 eal lang-twidig lēodum þinuni,
 hæleðum tō helpe. Ne wearð Heremōd swā Fol. 167^b.
 1710 eaforum Ecgwelan, Ār-Scyldingum;
 ne gewēox hē him tō willan, ac tō wæl-fealle
 ond tā dēað-cwalum Deniga lēodum;
 brēat bolgen-mōd bēod-geŋeatas,
 eaxl-gesteallan, oþ þæt hē āna hwearf,
 1715 mære þeoden, mon-drēamum from.
 Ðeah þe hine mihtig god mægenes wynnun,
 eafepum stēpte ofer ealle men,

1700. This 'sermon' of Hrothgar (ll. 1700-1768), in which the Christian influence is exceptionally clear (cf. ll. 1745-7 with *Ephesians* vi. 16), was naturally attributed by Müllenhoff¹³⁹ to his Interpolator B, whom he regarded as a person at once theologically minded, and yet learned in tradition. [For an eloquent defence of the passage, see Earle, pp. 166-7.]

1702. Bugge [*Tidskr.* viii. 53] suggests *þæt ð̄ eorl n̄wre*. But the change is unnecessary. In OE. the comparative sometimes appears in a context where, according to our ideas, no real comparison takes place. Cf. ll. 134, 2555 [and see Klaeber²⁵¹].

1707. *freoðe*, 'protection,' is supposed to be the reading of the MS. here. All recent editors read *frōde*, 'friendship' [Grundtvig²⁶²], which betters the sense. But I think there is no doubt that Thorkelin, Thorpe, and Wülker were right in reading the MS. itself as *frōde*. That the contrary view has latterly prevailed is due to Zupitza, who says: 'I think the MS. has *freoðe*, not *freode*; although the left half of the stroke in *ð* has entirely faded, yet the place where it was is discernible, and the right half of it is left.' But the alleged trace of the left half is due only to a crease in the parchment, and of the right half to a mere dot, apparently accidental.

1710. *Ecgwela* is unknown. He is presumably an ancient king of the Danes (*Ār-Scyldingas*), who are thus named the children, or perhaps retainers (cf. l. 1068), of their national hero. Müllenhoff⁵⁰ wished to alter to *eafora*, and thus to make Heremod the son of Ecgwela: a change which, after all, leaves us little wiser about either. Cf. l. 901, etc.

1714-15. May refer, as Bugge³⁸ thought, to Heremod's lonely death.

- forð gefremede, hwæþere him on ierþe grēow
brēos⁺-hord blōd-rēow; nallas bæazas zeaf
- 1720 Denum æfter dōme; drēam-lēas gebād,
þæt hē þas gewiunes weorc þrōwade,
lēod-bealo longsum. Ðū þe lār be þou,
zum-cyste ongit; ic þis gid be þe
āwræc wintrum frōd. Wundor is tō secganne
- 1725 hū mihtig god manna cyune
þurh sidne sefan snyttru bryttað,
eard ond eorl-scipe; hē āh ealra zeweałd.
Hwilum hē on lufan lāteð hworfan
monnes mōd-zeþone mēran cynnes,
- 1730 seleð him on ēple eorþan wynne,
tō healdanne hlēo-burh wera,
zedēð him swā zeweałdene worolde dārlas, Fol. 166^a.
side rice, þæt hē his selfa ne mæg
his unsnyttrum ende zeþencean.
- 1735 Wunað hē on wiste; nō hine wiht dweleð
ādł ne ylđo, ne him inwit-sorh
on sefa[u] sweoreeð, ne zesacu ōłhwār,
ecg-hete, ēoweð, ac him eal worolđ

1722. Bugge²² [following Müllenhoff in *A.f.d.A.* iii. 182] interpreted *lēod-bealo longsum* as the 'eternal pain' which Heremod had to suffer for his evil deeds. But a comparison of l. 1946, where the word is used to signify the 'national evils' of a wicked queen, favours Clark-Hall's translation: 'he suffered misery for his violence, the long-continued trouble of his folk.'

1724. *secganne*. See note to l. 473.

1726. *þurh sidne sefan*, 'God in his wisdom.'

1728. *on lufan*, apparently 'allows to wander in delight,' but there are difficulties both as to this interpretation and also as to the alliteration. Holthausen₂ conjectures *on hyhte*, Holthausen₃, *on luston* with much the same meaning; Sedgfield₁ adopts the conjecture *on hēahlufan* (cf. l. 1954), Sedgfield₂, *on hlisan*, 'in glory.' Grundtvig [1861, p. 59] had suggested *on luste*.

1733. Klaeber [*Archiv*, cxv. 180] takes *his* as referring to *rice*: 'the proud ruler can conceive no end to his rule.' The same result is achieved by Trautmann's conjecture *sīlfa*, 'prosperity,' for the rather otiose *selfa*.

1734. Thorkelin reads *for his unsnyttrum*, but *for* is not in his transcripts. Kemble omits, Thorpe retains, *for*. There would perhaps have been room for the word in the MS., but in view of the conflicting evidence it seems impossible to decide whether it ever stood there or no. Cf. *Elene*, 947.

1737. MS. defective at edge: *sefa[u]*, Grundtvig²²², Kemble₁.

Grēin₂, *ne zesacu ōłhwār ecg-hete ēoweð*, 'nor doth the adversary anywhere manifest deadly hate.' So Sedgfield, and, with slight variation, Holthausen.

- wendeð on willan. Hē þæt wyrse ne con,
 xxv 1740 oð þæt him on innan ofer-hygdā dāel
 weaxeð ond wridað, þonne se weard swefeð,
 sāwele hyrde —bið se slāp tō fæst—
 biſum ƒebunden, bona swiðe neah,
 sē þe of flān-boƒan fyrenum scēoteð.
 1745 Þonne bið on hreþre under helm drepēn
 biteran strāle —him bebeorgan ne con—
 wōm . 'or-bebodum werƒan ƒāstes;
 þinceð him tō lýtēl, þæt hē lanƒe hēold;
 ƒŷtsað ƒrom-hŷdiƒ, nallas on ƒylp seleð
 1750 fūtte beaƒas, ond hē þā forð-ƒesceaft
 forƒyteð ond forƒŷmeð, þæs þe him ār ƒod sealde,
 wuldres Waldend, weorð-mynda diel. Fol. 169.
 Hit on ende-stæf eft ƒelimpeð,
 þæt se lic-homa lāne ƒedreoseð,
 1755 fūƒe ƒefealleð; fēhð oþer tō,
 sē þe unmunlice mādmā dāleþ,
 eorles ār-ƒestreon, eƒesan ne ƒŷmeð.
 Bebeorh þē ðone bealo-nið, Beowulf lēofa,
 secƒ[a] betsta, ond þē þæt sēlre ƒeçeð,
 1760 ēce rūdas; oferhŷda ne ƒŷm,
 māre ceimpa. Nū is þines māƒnes blēd

1739. The MS. has a stop after *con*, the usual space with the number *xxv*, and then a large capital *O*. But it seems impossible to begin a fresh sentence with *oð þæt*, 'until,' as Earle does. Grundtvig [1861, p. 60] and Grein, make the break in the middle of l. 1739, Heyne after l. 1744.

1740. *ofer-hygdā dāel*, 'a deal of presumption, excessive pride.' Cf. l. 1150, note; and l. 1752 below.

1741. *weard* is apparently 'the conscience' [cf. Schücking, *Satzverk.* 121], hardly, as Sarrazin¹⁰³ suggests, 'the guardian angel.'

1746. *him bebeorgan ne con* is apparently a parenthesis and *wōm wundor-bebodum* parallel to *biteran strāle*. [Cf. Klaeber in *Archiv*, cviii, 369, and Holthausen in *Anglia*, Beiblatt, xiii, 364.]

1747. *wōm = wōum*.

1748. Zupitza: 'to imperfectly erased between *he* and *lange*.'

1750. *fūtte*, Thorpe: MS. *fēdde*.

1756. So in the O.N. *Rjarkamul*, as preserved by Saxo, the niggardly spirit of Roricus (*Hrōðric*) is contrasted with the generosity of Roluo (*Hrōðulf*) who succeeded to his throne, and distributed to his followers all the hoarded treasures of Roricus.

unmunlice. It is exceptional for *un* not to take the alliteration (in *Beowulf* only here and in l. 2000). [Cf. Schröder in *Z.f.d.A.* xliii, 377.]

1757. *eƒesan ne ƒŷmeð* echoes the idea of recklessness implied in *unmunlice*. There is no necessity for emendation.

1759. *secƒ[a]*, Sievers [*P.B.B.* x, 312]: MS. *secƒ*, cf. l. 947.

- āne hwile; eft sōna bið,
 þæt þec āll oððe eoz eafopes zetwīfeð,
 oððe fýres fenz, oððe flōdes wylm,
 1765 oððe zripe mēces, oððe zāres flit,
 oððe atol yldo; oððe ēazena bearhtm
 forsited ond forsworeð; semninga bið,
 þæt ðec, dryht-zuma, dēað oferswýðeð.
 Swā ie Hring-Dena hund missēra
 1770 wēold under wolcunm, ond hig wizge belēac
 manizum mēzga zeond þysne middan-geard
 asecum ond eezum, þæt ic mē ānizne
 under swezles bezonz zesacan ne tealde.
 Hwæt! mē þæs on ēple edwenden cwōm,
 1775 zyrn æfter zomene, seoþðan zrendel wearð,
 eald zewinna, iuzenza min;
 ie þære sōcne singāles wæg Fol. 169^a.
 mōd-eare miele. þæs siz Metode þanc,
 ēcean Dryhtne, þæs ðe ic on aldre zebād,
 1780 þæt ie on þone hafelan heoro-drēorizne
 ofer eald zewin ēazum starize.
 zā nū tō setle, symbel-wynne drēoh,
 wizge weorþað; une sceal worn fela
 māþma zemēnra, siþðan morgen oid.”
 1785 zēat wæs glæd-mōd, zēouz sōna tō,

1766-7. Earle and Clark-Hall translate 'glance of eyes will mar and darken all': an allusion to the evil eye. But the verbs seem to be intransitive: translate then 'the light of thine eyes shall fail.'

1767. *semninga*. Cf. l. 644.

1770. *wizge belēac*. It is not clear whether this means that Hrothgar protected his people 'from war' [Klaeber in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 464] or 'in war,' 'by his warlike valour.'

The spelling *ig=ī* is particularly frequent in this part of the poem: *hig=hi* (1596); *wizge=wige* (1656, 1783); *Scedenizge=Scedenwige* (1686); *sig=st* (1778); *wiztig=witig* (1841). See note to l. 1085.

1774. *edwenden*, Grein: MS. *ed wendan*. Cf. ll. 250, 2188.

1776. Most editors read *eald-gewinna*. I have avoided such compounds except where clearly indicated by the absence of inflection in the adj. Cf. ll. 373, 945, 1781 (where no editor makes a compound of *eald gewin*) with ll. 853, 1381, 2778.

1781. *ofer*, 'after' (cf. l. 2394, note), or possibly 'in spite of' (cf. l. 2409). It seems unnecessary, with Holthausen, to alter to *eald-gewinnan*, on the analogy of l. 1776.

1793. Wülker, *wiz-geweorþað*; Holthausen and Sedgwick, partly following Cosijn [*P.B.B.* viii. 571], who compares *Elene*, 150, *wizge [ge]weorþað*. I have followed the MS., for which cf. *Elene*, 1195.

- setles nēosan, swā se snotra heht.
 þā wæs eft swā ār ellen-rōfum
 fet-sittendum fægere zereorded
 niowan stefne. Niht-helm zesweare
 1790 deore ofer dryht-zunum. Ðaz. N. al ārās :
 wolde blonden-feax bedde nēosan,
 zamela Scylding. zōat un-zuntes wel
 rōfne rand-wigan, restan 1791 ;
 sōna him sele-þezn siðes we-zunum,
 1795 feorran-cundum, forð wisade,
 sē for andrysum ealle beweotede
 þeznes þearfe, swylce þy dōzore
 heapo-liðende habban scoldon.
 Reste hine þā rūm-heort; reced hliuade
 1800 zēap ond zold-fāh; zæst inne swæf,
 of þæt hrefn blaca heofones wyne
 blið-heort bodode; ðā eōm beorht scacan Fol. 169.
 [scīma after sceadwe]. Scapan onetton,
 wāron æþelingas eft tō lēodum
 1805 fūse tō farene; wolde feor þanon
 cuma collen-ferhð eōles nēosan.
 Heht þā se hearda Hrunting beran
 sunu Ecglāfes, heht his sword niman,

1792. *unigmetes*. Most edd. have followed Grundtvig²⁸³ in normalizing *ig* to *ge*. But for the spelling see Sievers₃ § 212, N. 1. It shows the beginning of the development of *ge* to *i*, which is commonest after *un*: cf. *unilic = ungelic*. Holthausen, on the other hand, wishes to write *unigmete* in ll. 2420, 2721, 2728.

1796. *beweotede*, Grundtvig²⁸³, Kemble₃: MS. *beweotene*.

1798. *heapo-liðende*. See note to l. 1862.

1799. For *hliuade = hlifude*, see Sievers₃ § 194.

1803. There is no gap in the MS., but metre and sense both demand some supplement: *scīma after sceadwe* was suggested by Sievers [*Anglia*, xiv. 137]. It is satisfactory, and has been generally adopted.

Sedgefield proposes: *scīma scyrdan*, 'the gleam hastening.'

Grein₂:

scacan [ofer scadu]. ðā eōm beorht [fōma]

Heyne:

scacan [ofer grundax]. ðā eōm beorht [sunne]

The objection to both these last emendations is that they suppose two lacunae instead of one.

1805. *farene*: MS. *farene ne*.

1808, etc. Grundtvig [1861, p. 62] suggested the change of *sunu* to *sunu*, and the addition of *hine* after *heht*: Müllenhoff²⁸² the substitution of *lānes* for *lānes*. With these alterations the meaning would be: *se hearda*

- leoflic iren: sægde him þæs léanes þanc,
 1810 cwæð, hē þone zūð-wine zōdne tealde,
 wiz-cræftigne; nales wordum lōg
 mēces ecge. þæt was mōdiȝ secȝ.
 Ond þā sīð-frome, searwum gearwe,
 wizend wāron, ēode weorð Denum
 1815 æbelingz tō yppan, þær se oþer wæs,
 hæle hilde-dēor Hrōðgār grētte.
 xxvi Bēowulf maþelode, bearn Ecȝþēowes:
 "Nū wē sū-liðend secȝan wyllað
 feorran-cumene, þæt wē fundiaþ
 1820 Higelāc sēcan; wāron hēr tela
 willum bewenede; þū ūs wel dohtest.
 ȝif ic þonne on eorþan ōwihhte mæȝ
 þinre mōd-lufan māran tilian,
 ȝumena dryhten, ðonne ic ȝýt dyde,
 1825 zūð-zeweorca ic bēo gearo sōna.
 ȝif ic þæt ze fricȝe ofer flōða bezanz,
 þæt þec ymb-sittend eȝesan þȝwað,
 swā þec hetende hwilum dydon,
 ic ðe þūsenda þeȝna bringe
 1830 hælepa tō helpe. Ic on Higelāce wāt,
 ȝōata dryhten, þeah ðe hē zeonȝ sȝ,

Fol. 170^a.

(Beowulf) orders Hrunting to be borne to Unferth, bids him take his sword, thanks him for the loan, and courteously speaks well of it.

But the text can be interpreted as it stands. We may render: 'Then the brave one (Beowulf) bade the son of Ecglaf bear Hrunting, bade him take his sword.' Or we may suppose that Beowulf has already returned the sword lent by Unferth. Then *se hearda* (Unferth) presents the sword to Beowulf, who courteously thanks him for the gift. The adj. *hearda* can well be applied to Unferth, whose spirit no one doubts (ll. 1166-7), though admittedly he is inferior to Beowulf, to whom the term *hearda* is even more appropriate (ll. 401, 1963). The change of subject (Unferth subject of *hæht*, Beowulf of *sægde*) though harsh, can also be paralleled. That a parting gift should be given to Beowulf by so important an official as Unferth seems quite natural. The relations of Beowulf and Unferth would, with this interpretation, be curiously like those of Odysseus and Euryalus (*Odyssey*, viii. 408, etc.). [See Klaeber²⁰. Other interpretations have been suggested by Jellinek and Kraus, *Z.f.d.A.* xxxv. 280.]

1816. *hæle*, Kemble₃: MS. *helle*.

1828. Most editors follow Grein in normalizing to *hettende*.

dydon. Metre demands *dædon* [Sicvers] or *dædon* [Holthausen].

1830. *wāt*, Kemble₃: MS. *wac*.

1831. *dryhten*. We might expect *dryhtne*, in apposition with *Higelāce*.

Is this inexact spelling or inexact syntax?

sȝ. See note to l. 435.

- folces hyrde, þæt hē mec fremman wile
wordum ond weorcum, þæt ic þē wel herige,
ond þē tō gēoce gār-holt bere,
1835 mægenes fultum, þær ðe bið mauna þearf.
gif him þonne Hrēþric tō hofum gēata
gēpingeð, þeodnes bearn, hē mæg þær fela
frēonda findan; feor-cyþðe beoð
sēlran gesohte, þām þe him selfa deah.”
1840 Hrōðgār maþelode him on ondsware:
“þē þā word-cwydas wigtig Drihten
on sefan sende; ne hýrde ic snotorlicor
on swā geongum feore zunan þingian;
þū eart mægenes straung ond on mōde frōd,
1845 wis word-cwida. Wēn ic talige,
gif þæt zegangeð, þæt ðe gār nymed,
hild heoru-grimme, Hrēþles eafaran,
ād l oþðe iren ealdor ðinne,
folces hyrde, ond þū þin feorh hafast,
1850 þæt þē Sē-gēatas sēlran næbben Fol. 170^b.
tō gecōsenne cyning ænigne,
hord-weard hæleþa, gif þū healdan wylt
māga rice. Mē þin mōd-sefa
licað leng swā wel, lēofa Bēowulf.

1833. *wordum ond weorcum*, Thorpe: MS. *weordum ⁊ weorcum*. Such interchange of *eo* and *o* was encouraged by the fact that in L.W.S. *weorc* often became *worc*: cf. Sievers₂ § 72.

herige, apparently from *herian*, 'praise': 'I will honour thee': but this sense of *herian* is hard to parallel: the comparison of *weorðode* in l. 2096 is hardly sufficient. The difficulty is, however, even greater if we take the verb as *hergian*, 'harry,' and interpret, with Leo and Schücking, 'supply with an army,' or, with Cosijn²⁷, 'snatch away.' If the symbol ϕ is sometimes used for *hā* (see note to l. 15) it might be so interpreted here: *hā ic þē wel herige*, i.e. 'when I have so much to report in thy praise,' Hygelac will gladly send help.

1836. *Hrēþric*, Grundtvig²²⁴: MS. *hreþrinc*. Cf. l. 1189.

1837. *gēpingeð*, Grein₂, partially following Kemble₂: MS. *gēpingel*.

1840. Since *him* seems hardly sufficient to bear a full stress, Holthausen supposes a lacuna, which he fills thus:

Hrōðgār maþelode, [helm Scyldinga,
eort æðelum gād] him on ondsware.

1841. *wigtig*. Kemble₂, following Thorpe and followed by most editors, altered to *wittig*. But no change is necessary: *wigtig* = *wittig*. See notes to ll. 1085 and 1770.

1854. Grein (*Sprachschatz*, under *swā*) and Bugge²⁸, followed by most subsequent editors, *leng swā sēl*. 'the longer the better'—a tempting emendation. But if one finds gross anomalies in accident in the *Beowulf*, why should one look for a flawless syntax?

- 1855 Hafast þū gefēred, þæt þām foleum sceal,
 ȝēata lēodum ond ȝār-Denum,
 sib ȝemāne, ond saeu restan,
 inwit-niþas, þe hie ær drugon;
 wesan, þenden ie wealde widau rīees,
 1860 māþmas ȝemāne; manig ōþerne
 ȝōdum ȝeȝrēttan ofer ȝanotes bæð;
 sceal hring-naea ofer heafu bringau
 lāe ond luf-tācen. Ie þā lēode wāt
 ȝe wið fēoud ȝe wið frēoud fæste ȝeworhte,
 1865 æȝhwæs untāle ealde wisan."
 Ðā ȝit him eorla hlēo inne ȝesealde,
 maȝo Healfdenes, māþmas twelfe,
 hēt [h]ine mid þēm lāeum lēode swāse
 sēean on ȝesyntum, snūde eft euman. —
 1870 ȝecyste þā eyning æþelum ȝōd,
 þeoden Scyldinga, ðeȝn[a] betstan,
 ond be healse ȝenanā; hruron him tēaras
 blonden-feaxum. Him wæs bēȝa wēn,
 ealdum, in- frōdum, ōþres swiðor, Fol. 171^a.
 1875 þæt h[ī]e seoðða[n nā] ȝeseon mōston,

1857. *gemāne*, Sievers [*P.B.B.* ix. 140]: MS. *ge mænnum*. The scribal error arises naturally from the three preceding datives.

1859-61. Holthausen regards *wesan* and *geȝrēttan* as optatives for *wesen*, etc., 'let there be'.... This compels us to take a pl. *geȝrēttan* with the sg. *manig*. Such syntax is possible, but it is surely simpler to take *wesan* and *geȝrēttan* as infinitives depending on *sceal*, *sculon*, supplied from l. 1855.

1862. *heafu*, Kluge¹⁹⁰: MS. *heafu*. *Hēafu* was retained by the older editors, who attributed to it the meaning 'sea' [from *hēah*; *altum*, *mare*, *Grein*; cf. also Cosijū, *P.B.B.* xxi. 10]. This would necessitate long *ea*: which would give us a line, not indeed quite unprecedented, but of an exceedingly unusual type [cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 235, 245]. In view of this difficulty, and of the fact that no certain instance of *hēafu* = 'sea' is forthcoming, it seems best to adopt the conjecture of Kluge¹⁹⁰, *ofer heafu*; especially as that phrase occurs later (l. 2477).

If we could substantiate a word *hēafu* meaning 'sea,' it would certainly help to explain the compounds *heafu-liðende* (*Beowulf*, 1798, 2955; *Andreas*, 426) and *heafu-sigel* (*Riddles*, lxxii. [lxxiii.] 19). We can explain these as 'warlike travellers,' etc., but it would be easier if we could take the first element in the compound as meaning 'sea.' For this, however, there seems insufficient evidence.

Sarrazin would retain *ofer heafu*, 'after the fight' (cf. ll. 1857-8).

1867. *twelfe*: MS. xii.

1868. *hine*, Thorpe: MS. *inne*.

1871. *ðeȝn[a]*, Kemble: MS. *ðeȝn*.

1875. *h[ī]*, Grundtvig²⁸⁴: MS. *he*.

seoðða[n nā]. Bugge¹⁹⁸ supplied [*nā*] in order to give Hrothgar cause for

mōdige on meþle. Was him se man tō þon leof,
 þæt hē þone brēost-wyln forberan ne mehte,
 ac him on hreþre hyge-bendum fæst
 æfter dēorum men dyrne langað
 1880 bearn wið blōde. Him Bēowulf þanan,
 gūð-rine gold-wlane, græs-moldan træd
 since hrēmig; sū-zenga bād
 āze[n]d-frēan, sē þe on ancre rād.
 þā was on ganze zifu Hrōðgāres
 1885 oft gearhted. þæt was ān cyning
 āghwas orleahre, oþ þæt hine yldo benam
 mæzenes wymmum, sē þe oft manegum scōd.
 XXVII CWÖM þā tō flōde fela-mōdigra
 hæg-stealdra [*heap*]; hring-net bāron,

his tears. The corner of the parchment is here broken away, and, on palaeographical grounds alone, it is likely that a short word has been lost, though, when Thorkelin's transcripts were made, only *scōðū* was to be seen, as now. Bugge's conjecture is therefore almost certain, and has been supported by Sievers [*Anglia*, xiv. 141] and adopted by Trautmann, Holthausen and Sedgefield.

gesēon, 'see each other.' For a parallel usage of *gesēon* see *Andreas*, 1012: also *gedēlan* in the sense of 'parting from each other' is found in Wulfstan. [Cf. Kluge¹⁰⁰; Pogatscher in *Anglia*, xxiii. 273, 299.]

1879-80. *bearn*, Grein: MS. *beorn*. The meaning must be 'a secret longing burnt.' *Beorn* is an unexampled form of the pret. of *beornan* [cf. Sievers, § 386, N. 2], so that it is necessary to make the slight change to either *born* [Thorpe and recent edd.], or *bearn* [Grein], with identical meaning: 'the longing burnt to his blood,' i.e. right into him. So Cosijn³³, comparing, for similar use of *wið*, l. 2673. [Cf. also Sievers, *Z.f.d.Ph.* xxi. 363.] Heinzel [*A.f.d.A.* xv. 190] would interpret *bearn* as in l. 67 (from *be-ieruan*, 'to run, occur'): but the alliteration is against this.

To avoid the unusual construction in the second half of this line Sedgefield would read *Gewūt him Bēowulf þanan*. Cf. l. 1601.

1883. *āze[n]d-frēan*, Keuble,³ MS. *agedfrcan*.

1885. A colon is usually placed after *gearhted*, and Earle remarks that what follows is 'the gist of their talk as they went.' I take it to be a reflection of the scop.

1887. For *sē*, Grein, [followed by Holthausen] reads *sō*, 'old age which has marred so many.' Cf. ll. 1344, 2685.

1889. We should expect *hæg-stealda*, not *hæg-stealdra*, and the reading of the text may well be only a misspelling resulting from the preceding *mōdigra*. It is conceivable, however, that the form is here used adjectivally.

The addition of [*heap*], a conjecture of Grein, and Grundtvig [1861, p. 65], is metrically essential.

bāron. In this type of half-line (A) the second accented syllable is almost always short if preceded by a compound (e.g. l. 833, *gūð-rinc monig*). Sievers [*P.B.B.* x. 224] would accordingly alter to the infinitive here, and in this he is followed by Trautmann (*beran*) and Holthausen (*berou*=*beran*). As Sievers points out, it is possible that the MS. should be read *berou*, as there is a dot under the first part of the diphthong *æ*, which perhaps is intended to cancel it.

- 1890 locene leoðo-syrcau. Land-weard onfand
eft-sið eorla, swā hē ār dyde;
nō hē mid hearne of hliðes nōsan
zæs[*tas*] grētte, ac him tōzēanes rād, Fol. 171^b.
cwæð þæt wilcuman Wedera lēodum
- 1895 scaþan scir-hame tō scipe fōron.
þā wæs on sande siē-zēap naca
hladen here-wiædum, hringed-stefna.
mēarum ond mādum; mæst hlitade
ofer Hrōðgāres hord-gestrēonum.
- 1900 Hē þām bāt-wearde bunden zolde
swurd gesealde, þæt hē syðþan wæs
on meoðu-bence māþme þy weorþra,
yrfe-lāfe. zewāt him on naca
drēfan deop wæter, Dena land ofzēaf.
- 1905 þā wæs be mæste me:ð-hrægla sum,
sezl sāle fæst; sund-wudu þunede;
nō þær wēz-flotan wind ofer yðum
siðes zetwæfde; siē-zenga fōr,
flēat fāmiz-heals forð ofer yðe,
- 1910 bunden-stefna ofer brim-strēamas,
þæt hie zēata elifu onzitan meah-ton,
cūþe næssas; cēol ūp zeþrang
lyft-geswenced, on lande stōd.
Hraþe wæs æt holme hȳð-weard zeara, Fol. 172^a.
- 1915 sē þe ār lange tid lēofra manna
fūs æt faroðe feor wlātode;

1893. MS. defective. Thorkelin's transcript A *zæs* (followed by a blank space); Grundtvig²⁹⁴, *zæs[*tas*]*.

1895. MS. defective. Thorkelin's transcripts, A *scawan*; B *scaþan*.

1902. *māþme þy weorþra*, Thorpe: MS. *māþma þy weorþre*.

1903. *naca*: MS. *nacan*. Grein suggested [*gð*]-*nacan* for the alliteration. Rieger⁴⁰² suggested *zewāt him on naca*, 'the ship went on': *on* being then an adv., emphatic, and therefore capable of alliterating, as in l. 2523. The alteration is very slight, for elsewhere (ll. 375, 2769) the scribe adds a similar superfluous *n*.

Bugge³⁷ supposed two half-lines to have been lost.

1913. Sievers [*P.B.B.* ix. 141] would supply [*þæt hē*] *on lande stōd*, comparing l. 404. [So Holthausen and Sedgfield.]

1914. *zeara* for *gearu* is probably not a scribal error: *a* for *u* in final unaccented syllables can be paralleled. [Cf. Bugge in *Z.f.d.Ph.* iv. 194; Klæber, *Anglia*, xxviii. 419.]

1915. *lēofra manna* may depend upon *fūs* or upon *wlātode*, perhaps upon both: 'looked for the beloved men, longing for them.'

- sāelde tō sande sid-faþme seip
 oneer-bendum fæst, þý læs hym ýþa drym
 wudu wynsuman forwrecan meahthe.
- 1920 Hæt þā úp beran æþelínza zestréon,
 frætwe ond fæt-gold; næs him feor þanon
 tō zeséanne sínces bryttan,
 Hízekæe Hréþlínz, þær æt hām wunað
 selfa mid zesíðum sã-walle nãh.
- 1925 Bold wæs betlie, brego rôf eyning,
 hêa healle, Hygd swiðe zeonz,
 wís, wel þunzen, þeah ðe wint lýt
 under burh-loean zebiden hæbt
 Hareþes dohtor; næs hio hnãh s.ã þeah,
 1930 ne tō znãað zifa zæata léodum,
 mãþm-zestréona. Mòd þrýðe [ne] wæg,
 fremu folces ewên. firen ondrysne;

1918. *oneer-bendum*, Grundtvig²⁸⁵: MS. *oneear-bendum*.

1923. Trautmann and Holthausen., *wunade*, following Thorpe and Grein. Sievers [*P.B.B.* ix. 141] regards this and the next line as *oratio recta*. But cf. the present tenses in ll. 1314, 1928, 2495.

Sievers would add *h̄* after *fær*. [So Holthausen.]

1925. Kemble, *brego-rôf*, 'the king was a famous chieftain' [so Grundtvig 1861, p. 66], but the hyphen is unnecessary. Holthausen, suggests: *br̄ec rôf cyning h̄ean healle*, 'the brave king enjoyed his high hall': *br̄ec* being an Anglian form for W.S. *br̄ac*.

1926. Either we must interpret 'high were the halls' (an unusual use of the plural), or (as an instrumental-locative sg.) 'in the high hall'; von Grienberger and Schücking, *h̄eahealle*, 'in the royal hall'; Sedgfield, on *h̄eahealle*, with the same meaning; on *h̄ean healle* has also been suggested [Kluge, Holthausen₃].

1928. *hæbbe*. See note to l. 1923, above.

1931. *Mòd þr̄ýðe [ne] wæg*, Schücking: 'She [Hygd], brave queen of the folk, had not the mood, the pride of Thryth': MS. *þr̄ýðo wæg*. The alteration is essential, for *þr̄ýðo* is hardly a possible form, whether we take it as a common or a proper noun: the *u* would be dropped after the long syllable, as in *ôsþr̄ýþ*, *Cygeþr̄ýþ* [cf. J. M. Hart in *M.L.N.* xviii. 118; Holthausen¹¹⁸]. Yet *þr̄ýþo* is perhaps conceivable as a diminutive of some form like *þr̄ýþ-gifu*, as *Ēadu* for *Ēadgifu* [cf. Klaeber in *Anglia*, xxviii. 452]. Both scribes frequently omit *ne*: cf. ll. 44, 1129, 1130, 2006, 2911.

Moreover the emendation explains *fremu folces ewên*, which seems not very applicable to Thryth: also it explains the otherwise unintelligibly abrupt transition from Hygd to Thryth. Schücking's emendation has been adopted by Holthausen, and is much the best explanation of a difficult passage.

Hygd and Thryth are contrasted, like Sigmund and Heremod.

The violent introduction of this episode from the Offa-cycle points probably to an Anglian origin for our poem. See *Introduction to Beowulf*, and *Index of Persons*: Thryth.

1932. Suchier [*P.B.B.* iv. 501] *firen-ondrysne*. We have elision of *unal*

- nāniz þæt dorste dēor zenēþan
 swiēstra gesiða, nefne sin frēa,
 1935 þæt hire an dægum ēazum starede;
 ac him wæl-bende weotode tealde Fol. 172^b.
 hand-zewriþene; hraþe seoþðan wæs
 æfter mund-gripe mēce geþinged,
 þæt hit sceāden-mārl scýran mōste,
 1940 cwealm-beau cýðan. Ne bið swylc cwēnlic þēaw
 idese tō efnanne, þēah ðe hio ānlicu sý,
 þætte freoðu-webbe fēores onsæce

r before a vowel in ll. 338 and 442. Lut perhaps the true explanation of the forms *frīfor* in l. 698 and *firen* here will be found in Sievers, § 251, N.

1933. *þæt* anticipates the clause *þu ...starede* (l. 1935).

1934. The MS. may be read either as *sinfrēa*, 'the great lord,' or as *sin frēa*, 'her lord.' It has been urged that metrically the first is preferable: yet instances enough can be found of the possessive bearing the alliteration. Cf. note to l. 262.

Thryth is the perilous maiden of legend, who slays her wooers, till the destined husband arrives. Her cruel acts are prior to her marriage, and therefore *sinfrēa*, 'the great lord,' i.e. her father, gives good sense. Yet *sin frēa* is possible—none save Offa, her destined husband, could gaze upon her as a wooer without paying the penalty. [See Cosijn in *P.B.B.* xix. 454; Klaeber in *Anglia*, xxviii. 449; and *Introduction to Beowulf*: Thryth.]

1935. *hire an dægum starede*. (1) This has been interpreted 'gazed on her by the eyes of day' [Grein, etc.]. But *hire an*, 'upon her,' is difficult, for *starian on* takes the acc. (cf. ll. 996, 1485). (2) If we read *an-dægum*, the rendering 'gazed upon her by day,' or 'the whole day,' has been proposed [Leo]; but here again the construction, *starian hire*, 'to gaze upon her,' is inexplicable. The substitution of *hie* for *hire* has therefore been proposed. (3) The MS. certainly divides *an dægum*. But, since little importance can be attached to this spacing, Bugge [*Tidskr.* viii. 296], following a suggestion of P. A. Munch, supposed *and-ægum* = *and-ēges* = 'in the presence of' (cf. Goth. *and-āggjō*), governing *hire*, 'that gazed with his eyes in her presence.' Suchier [*P.B.B.* iv. 502] rendered 'eye to eye,' 'into her face,' apparently following Bugge's etymology.

1938. *æfter mund-gripe*, 'after the arrest' of the presumptuous *gesið*. [So Bugge in *Z.f.d.Ph.* iv. 207; Suchier in *P.B.B.* iv. 502.] Sedgefield interprets *mund-gripe* as 'strangling,' but this surely would have rendered the subsequent use of the sword (l. 1939) superfluous.

1939. 'That the adorned sword might make it clear,' or 'decide it' [cf. Holthausen in *Anglia*, *Beiblatt*, x. 273] 'and make the death known': *sceāden-mārl* is undoubtedly a compound, 'a sword adorned with diverse or distinct patterns' (*sceādan*, 'to divide' or 'decide'). [Cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 313; in xxxvi. 429 he compares *wunden-mārl*, l. 1531.] The older critics took *sceāden* as a distinct word, qualifying *hit*: 'might make manifest (*scýran*) the matter when it had been decided,' or 'that it should be decided.' [So Suchier in *P.B.B.* iv. 502, and (with unnecessary emendation, *scýrian*, after Thorpe's glossary) Bugge in *Z.f.d.Ph.* iv. 207.] But these renderings are forced and unnecessary.

The second hand in the MS. begins with *mōste*.

1941. *efnanne*. Cf. note to l. 473.

1942. Kemble₃, *onsæce* [so Rieger⁴⁰⁸, Schücking and Holthausen]. The emendation is supported by *Juliana*, 673, *fēores onsōhte*, 'deprived of life.'

- æfter liġe-torne lēofne mannan.
 Hūru þæt onhōhsnod[e] Hemminges mæġ,
 1945 Ealo-drincende oðer sādān,
 þæt hio lēod-bealewa lās zefremede,
 inwit-nīða, syððan ārest wearð
 zyfen zold-hroden zēonzum cēpan,
 æðelum diore, syððan hio Offan flet
 1950 ofer fealone flōd be fæder lāre
 sīde zesōhte; ðær hio syððan well
 in ġam-stōle, zōde mīære,
 lif-zesceafta lifzende brēac,
 hiold hēah-lufan wið hælēþa brego,
 1955 ealles mon-cynnes, mine zefræzge,
 þone sēlestan bi sām twēonum,
 eormen-cynnes. Forðam Offa wæs, Fol. 173^a.
 zeofum ond zūðum zār-cēne man,
 wīde zeweorðod; wīsdōme hēold
 1960 eðel sinne. Þonon Eomār wōc
 hælēðum tō helpe, Hem[m]ingz mæġ,
 nefa zārmundes, nīða cræftiz.
 XXVIII GEwāt him ðā se hearda mid his hond-seole
 sƳlf æfter sande sƳē-wonz tredan,

1944. *onhōhsnod[e]*, Thorpe: MS. *on hohsnod*: *onhōhsnian* does not occur elsewhere. Dietrich [*Z.f.d.A.* xi. 413-5] proposed a derivation from *hōsc = hāsc*, 'contempt': 'Hemming's kinsman scorned this.' But the best suggestion is that of Bugge [*Tidskr.* viii. 302] who took *onhōhsnian* as 'hamstring' [cf. O.E. *hōhsinu*: Mod. Eng. *hock*, *hough*: M.H.G. (*ent*) *hāhsenen*]. Bugge interpreted the word in a figurative sense, 'stop' 'hinder.'

Hemminges, Kemble₁: MS. *hem ninges*; in l. 1961 the name is written *heminges*. A comparison of the many passages where this name (or its cognates) appears seems to show that the correct form is *Hemming* [cf. Müllenhoff¹⁵⁰; Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 501; Binz in *P.B.B.* xx. 172]. The 'kinsman of Hemming' who 'put a stop to' Thryth's cruel dealings is presumably Offa.

1945. *oðer sādān*, 'said yet another thing,' i.e. 'said further'; not 'said otherwise.' The words do not imply contradiction with what was said before. [Cf. Cosijn²⁸; Klæber in *Anglia*, xxviii. 418.]

1956. If we retained the MS. reading *Ƴæs*, we should have to take *brego* also as a *gen.*, which is unparalleled, the word being elsewhere extant only in *nom. voc.* and *acc.* Hence almost all editors follow Thorpe in altering to *þone*.

1960. For the MS. *geonor*, which fails to alliterate, Thorpe read *Eomār*; so, simultaneously and independently, Bachlechner [*German.* i. 298] *Eomār*. *Eomār*, in the Mercian genealogies, is grandson of Offa (see *Index of Persons*). The emendation seems fairly certain, though a skilful attempt to defend *geonor*, as referring to Offa's dulness in his youth, has been made by Miss Rickert [*Mod. Phil.* ii. 54-8].

- 1965 wide waroðas; woruld-candel scān,
 sigel sūðan fūs; hī sið druzou,
 elne geēodon, tō ðæs ðe eorla hlēo,
 bonan Onzenþēoes burzum in innan,
 zeongne zūð-eyning zōdne zefrunon
- 1970 hringas dēlan. Hizelāce wæs
 sið Beowulfes snūde gecyðed,
 þæt ðær on wordig wizendra hlēo,
 lind-gestealla, lifzende cwōm,
 heaðo-lāees hāl tō hofe zongan.
- 1975 Hraðe wæs zerymed, swā se rica bebēad,
 fēde-zestum flet innan-weard.
 zesæt þā wið sylfne, sē ðā sæcee zenæs,
 inēz wið mæze, syððan man-dryhten Fol. 173^v.
 þurh hlēoðor-ewyde holdne zezrētte
- 1980 meaglum wordum. Meodu-scencum hwearf
 zeond þæt heal-rēced Hæreðes dohtor,
 lufode ðā lēode, lið-wæze bær
 Hænum tō handa. Hizelāe ongan

1968. The actual 'slayer of Ongentheow' was Eofor: but, according to Germanic custom, the retainer's achievement is attributed to the chief.

1975. *Hraðe* alliterates here with *r*. [Cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 272.]

1978-80. Ambiguous. [Cf. Klaeber⁴¹.] Does Beowulf greet his 'gracious lord,' or the lord his 'faithful [thane]?'

1981. *heal-rēced*, Kemble₁; MS. *þæt side rēced*. Zupitza: 'side added over the line in the same hand I think, but with another ink.' Unless two half lines have been omitted [as Holthausen supposes] the emendation is necessary for the alliteration.

The meaning of the mark in the MS. under the first *e* of *rēced* is uncertain. Zupitza thinks it may be a mere flourish here, whilst it is used to convert *e* into *æ* in *bēl* (l. 2126). In *fædmig* (l. 2652) also it is ambiguous; the older form of the optative would have been *fædmiz* [cf. Sievers, § 361]. Under the *æ* of *sæcce* (l. 1989) it seems to be meaningless.

1983. *Hænum*: MS. *hæ nū*. Zupitza writes: 'between *æ* and *n* a letter (I think *ð*) erased.' There seems to me no doubt as to the erased letter having been *ð*.

Hæ(ð)num may be a proper name signifying the Geatas, or some tribe associated with them. So Bugge¹⁰, who interprets 'dwellers of the heath' (of Jutland) in accordance with his theory of the Geatas being Jutes. But the evidence for any name corresponding to *Hæ(ð)nas* in Jutland is not satisfactory. The *Hæ(ð)nas* would rather be identical with the O.N. *Hei(ð)mir*, the dwellers in *Heiðmörk*, Hedemarken, in central Scandinavia. Warriors from this district might well have been in the service of Hygelac; or the poet may be using loosely a familiar epic name. That those *Hæðnas* were known in O.E. tradition seems clear from *Widsith*, 81. The last transcriber of *Beowulf*, not understanding the name, and taking it for the adj. 'heathen,' may then (as Bugge supposes) have deleted the *ð*, not liking to apply such an epithet as 'heathen' to Hygelac's men.

- sinne zeseldan in sele þ^o n hēan
 1985 fāgre friegcean, hyne fyrwet bræc,
 hwylce Sū-Ʒrāta sīdas wīron:
 "Hū lomp ēow on lāde, lēofa Biowulf,
 þā ðū fāringa feorr Ʒehozodeſt
 ſaƷce ſēcean ofēr ſealt wāter,
 1990 hilde tō Hiorote? Ac ðū Hroðgāre
 wið-eūðne wēan wihte Ʒebēttest,
 mārum dēodne? Ic ðæs mōð-ceare
 sorh-wylhamu ſcād, sīde ne trūwode
 lēofes mannes. Ic ðē lange bæd,
 1995 þæt ðū þone wæl-Ʒrēſt wihte ne Ʒrētte,
 lēte Sūð-Dene ſylfe Ʒeweorðan
 Ʒūðe wið Ʒrendel. Ʒode ic þanc ſeƷe,
 þæs ðe ic ðē Ʒesundne Ʒesēon mōste."
 Biowulf maðelode, bearn EƷðioes:
 2000 "Þæt is unðyrne, dryhten Higelāc, Fol. 174.
 [māre] Ʒemēting, monesum fira,
 hwyle [orleg-]hwil uncer Ʒrendles
 wearð on ðām wange, þær hē worna fela
 SiƷe-Ʒeyldingum sorƷe Ʒefremede,
 2005 yrnðe tō aldre; ic ðæt call Ʒewræc,
 swā [be]Ʒylpan [ne] þearf Ʒrendeles māƷa

Grein₁, followed by Sedgefield, conjectured *hwlum*, i.e. dat. pl. of *hwle(f)*, 'man, hero.' But although the *ð* is often dropped in the nom. *hwle* for *hwleþ*, a dat. pl. *hwlum* is not paralleled, and if we wish to interpret the passage so, it is probably best, with Holthausen, to alter to *hwleðum*, the only recognised form (cf. l. 2024).

1985. Grein₂ puts into parenthesis (*hyne fyrwet bræc*); but ll. 232, 2784, show that these words form a satisfactory parallel to *friegcean*, and can govern a following interrogative clause.

1989. MS. *saƷce*. See note to l. 1981.

1991. *wid-*, Thorkelin, Thorpe: MS. *wið*.

1994, etc. The 'discrepancy' with ll. 415, etc., 435, etc., is not one which need trouble us much.

1995. *wæl-Ʒrēst*. See note to l. 102.

2001. MS. defective (more than usually) here, and in l. 2002: [māre], Grein₁.

2002. [orleg-], Thorpe.

2006. MS. defective, here and in ll. 2007, 2009. Many editors (including recently Sedgefield) follow the reading of Grundtvig²⁰⁰: *swā [ne] Ʒylpan þearf*: *ne* certainly is demanded by the sense, but that *ne* was not the word missing before *Ʒylpan* is implied by Thorkelin's transcripts: A has *swabe*, B *swat*, which seems to show that a portion of a letter involving a long upright stroke could be read.

Against the reading of the text it may be urged that *beƷylpan* is other-

- [*ānig*] ofer eorðan ūht-hlem þone,
 sē þe lengest leofað hāðan cymnes
 f[*ācne*] bifonzen. Ic ðær furðum ewōm
 2010 tō ðām hring-sele Hrōðgār grētan;
 sōma mē se mæra maȝo Healfdenes,
 syððan hē mod-sefan minne cūðe,
 wið his sylfes sinn setl zetūhte.
 Weorod was on wyrne; ne seah ic widan feorh
 2015 ander heofones hwealf heal-sittendra
 medn-drēam māran. Hwilum mæru ewēn,
 frīðu-sibb folca, flet eall ȝeond-hwearf,
 bādde byre ȝeonge; oft hio bēah-wriðan
 seeȝe [sealde]. ār hie tō setle ȝeong. Fol. 174^v.
 2020 Hwilum for [d]uȝuðe dohtor Hrōðgāres
 eorlum on ende ealu-wāȝe bær,
 þā ic Frēaware flet-sittende

wise unknown, and that it assumes an omission of *ne* where there is no gap in the MS. But the reading *ne gylpan fearf* involves difficulties at least as serious: for *gylpan* with an acc. can hardly be paralleled, and we should expect *gylpan ne fearf* (*ne gylpan fearf* would mean 'nor need he boast'). With difficulties thus on both sides there seems no justification for deserting the reading of Thorkelin's transcripts (cf. Klaeber in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 431).

2007. [*ānig*], Kemble₁.

ūht-hlem refers to the crash between Beowulf and Grendel rather than (as Gummere thinks) to the lamentation caused of old by Grendel (ll. 128-9) which is now no longer to be a cause of boasting to his kin: *hlem* signifies 'crash' rather than 'lamentation.'

2009. f[*ācne*] *bifonzen* [so Schücking and Sedgefield] was first suggested by Bugge⁹⁷, and is supported by *Juliana*, 350, where the devil is so described.

Thorkelin's transcripts read: A *fx* and a blank; B *fer...*; Kemble_{1,2} reads *fær-bifonzen* [so Wülker]; Kemble₃, *fen-bifonzen*; Grundtvig [1861, p. 69] *fenne bifonzen*; *flesce bifonzen*, 'enveloped in flesh' [Trautmann, Holthausen] is good in itself, but seems incompatible with the (certainly very conflicting) evidence of Thorkelin's transcripts. These leave us in doubt what was the letter following *f*, but make it clear that it was not *l*.

2018. The MS. reading, *bædde*, must mean 'constrained, urged them to be merry.' But the conjecture of Klaeber⁹¹ seems likely: *bædde* from *bielðan*, 'encouraged, cheered' [so Holthausen_{2,3}, Schücking]. Cf. l. 1094.

2019. MS. defective at corner: Thorpe, [sealde]. Many editors have normalized to *hio*: but the spelling *hie* = *hīo* can be paralleled. See Sievers, § 334.

ȝeong. Note the exceptional indicative here, after *ā*.

2020. MS. defective: [d]uȝuðe, Grundtvig²⁹¹.

2021. *eorlum on ende*. This is often interpreted 'to the earls at the end of the high table,' i.e. 'the nobles.' But the noblest did not sit at the end, but in the middle of the table. [Cf. Clark-Hall.] So the meaning must rather be 'from one end to the other.' Cosijn²⁰ would alter to *on handa*.

nemnan hýrde, þær hio [næ]gled sine
 hæleðinn sealde. Sio gehāten [is],
 2025 zeonȝ, gold-hroden, gladum suna Frodan;
 [h]afað þæs geworden wine Scyldingȝa,
 rices hýrde, ond þæt rād talað,
 þæt hē mid ðy wife wæl-fīrhða dāel,
 saecca zesette. Oft seldan hwār
 2030 æfter lēod-hryre lýtle hwile
 bon-gār būgeð, þeah sēo brýd duge.
 Mæȝ þæs þonne ofþyncan ðeoden Heaðobeardna
 ond þegna gehwām þāra lēoda,
 þonne hē mid fīmnan on flett zāeð.

2023. MS. defective at edge. [næ]gled, Grein's emendation, is confirmed by the *nægledē bēagas* of the *Husband's Message*, l. 34.

2024. MS. defective at edge, here and in l. 2026: [is] supplied by Kluge. So all recent editors. That some such short word has been lost at the edge of the page is clear from the present condition of the MS. and also from Thorkelin's transcripts.

2026. [h]afað. MS. defective at edge. emendation of Kemble₁.

2028. *wæl fīrhða dāel*, 'the manifold murderous feuds.' Cf. ll. 11¹ + 1740, etc., and 2068 below.

2029. *Oft* ends a line in the MS., which is defective at the beginning of the next line, the *s* of *seldan* being gone. In this gap Heyne proposed to insert the negative: *oft [nō] seldan hwār*. For the tautology of 'often, not seldom' cf. l. 3019, and *Psalms* lxxiv. 4. [Other parallels quoted by Bugge, *Vidensk.* viii. 54.]

Zupitza's view, however, with which I agree, is that there is not room enough for *nō* to have stood before *seldan*, though Kölbmg and Wülker think there is. *Oft seldan* has been defended by Kock [*Anglia*, xxvii. 233] as meaning 'as a rule there is seldom a place where the spear rests, when some time has elapsed....' Kock compares l. 3062. [See also Klaeber in *Engl. Stud.* xlv. 125: he would interpret, 'As a rule it is only in rare instances and for a short time that the spear rests....']

Sedgefield suggests *Oft sēlð* (= *sēlð*) *onhwearf æfter lēodhryre*, 'often has fortune changed after the fall of a prince.' But this hardly gives a satisfactory sense. Fortune did not change. Ingeld was defeated, like his father before him. Better is the conjecture of Holthausen₃, *Oft [bið] sēl and wār*, 'often is there prosperity and peace....'

2032. Kemble₁, etc., read *ðeodne*. In favour of this it can be urged that *ofþyncan* always takes a dat. of the person, and that *ðeoden* is not a defensible dat. form. But *ðeoden* is the clear reading of the MS., and he would be a bold man who should correct all its grammatical anomalies. [Cf. Klaeber²⁰⁰².]

2033. *þāra* is emphatic, and hence can take the alliteration.

2034, etc. The general drift of what follows is perfectly clear. The Danish warriors, who escort Freawaru into the hall of the Heathobard king, Ingeld (see *Index of Persons*: Heathobardan, Ingeld), carry weapons which have been taken from slaughtered Heathobard champions during the war now ended. An old Heathobard warrior urges on a younger man (apparently not, in this version, Ingeld himself) to revenge, and in the end this Heathobard youth slays the Dane, the *fīmnan þegn* of l. 2059, who wears his father's sword; the slayer (see *Index*, l. 2061) takes to flight. Thus the feud breaks out again.

2035 dryht-bearn Dena duguða bi werede ;
 on him gladiað zomelra lāfe
 heard ond hring-mūl, Heaðabearna zestrēon,
 þenden hie ðāra wāpnum wealdan inōston,
 [XXIX] oð ðæt hie forlæddan tō ðām lind-plezan
 2040 swāse zesiðas ond hyra sylfra feorh.
 þonne cwīð æt bēore, sē ðe bēah zesyhð, Fol. 175^v.

2035. *bi werede*, Grelm.; MS. *bivenede*. The alteration is exceedingly slight, since the difference between *n* and *r* in O.E. script is often imperceptible, and may well have been so here in the original from which our *Beowulf* MS. was copied; cf. *urder* for *under*, l. 2755.

Several interpretations of this passage are possible, (1) *hē* refers, not to Ingeld, but proleptically to the *dryht-bearn Dena*: 'when he [viz. the noble scion of the Danes] moves in the hall amid the chivalry [of the Heathobardan] then doth it displease Ingeld and all his men.'

The repeated *þonne* seems to demand this interpretation. The Heathobardan have consented to bury the feud, but *when* they see, *then* they can no longer control their fury.

But in spite of this, and of the slightness of the emendation *bi werede*, which it almost necessitates, most critics retain *bivenede*. We may then suppose that (2) *hē* refers to Ingeld, the *frōden Heaðobearna*, and that the conjunction *þæt* has to be understood before *dryht-bearn*: it displeases Ingeld. 'when he goes with his lady into hall, that his high lords should entertain a noble scion of the Danes' [Clark-Hall, following Wyatt]. This interpretation compels us to assume a pl. subject with a sg. verb (*duguða bivenede*), but in subordinate clauses such false concords can be paralleled: cf. ll. 1051, 2130, 2164, 2251, etc. For the omission of *þæt* cf. l. 801 and note to l. 2206.

In both (1) and (2) the *dryht-bearn Dena* is a young Danish warrior escorting the queen. Some editors alter to *dryht-beorn*, 'noble warrior.'

(3) Sedgefield takes *dryht-bearn Dena* to mean the young queen herself: 'it displeases Ingeld when he treads the floor with his wife, that noble child of the Danes, attended by her chivalry.' With this interpretation it is, of course, to the *duguð*, and not to the *dryht-bearn*, that the mischief-causing weapons belong.

(4) Klaeber [*Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 465] would take *duguða bivenede* as a parenthesis: 'the heroes are being feasted.' (For the omission of the verb 'to be' Klaeber compares ll. 811, 1559.)

2037. *Heaðabearna*. Thorpe normalized to *Heaðobearna*, and has been followed by most editors. It is not easy to say whether the omission of the *d* is an error of the scribe, due to confusion with *beorn*, 'child,' or whether it represents the omission of the middle consonant, which frequently occurs when three consonants come together. [Cf. Billbrink, § 533.] The *d* is omitted also below (l. 2067) and was likewise omitted by the scribe of the *Ezeter Book* (*Widsith*, 49) who, however, corrected himself.

2038-9. *hie...hie*: the Heathobard warriors.

2039. The MS. has a large capital *O* at the beginning of this line, such as one finds elsewhere only at the beginning of a new section (cf. l. 1740). But the number xxix [xxviii] is wanting, and the next break is at l. 2144, where the number is xxxi. There are signs of confusion and erasure in the numbering from the twenty-fourth section (l. 1651) up to this point.

2041. *bēah* is strange, for it is a sword, not an armlet, which is the cause of strife. If *bēah* can mean simply 'treasure,' it may be applied to a sword, like *māfdūm* (ll. 2055, 1528). [Cf. Klaeber²²².]

Bugge²⁰² would read *bā*: the old warrior gazes upon both Freawaru and her escort.

- eald æsc-wiða, sē ðe eall gem[an],
 gār-cwealm gumena —him bið grim sefa—,
 onzinneð zeōmor-mōd zeong[um] cempan
 2045 þurh hreðra zehygd hiȝes cunnian,
 wiȝ-bealu wecccean, ond þæt word ācwyð:
 'Meaht dū, min wine, mēce zecnāwan,
 þone þin fæder tō zefeolhte bær
 under here-zriman hindeman siðe,
 2050 dýre iren, þær hyne Dene slōgon,
 wēoldon wæl-stōwe, syððan Wiðergyld læȝ,
 æfter hælþa hryre, hwate Scyldungas?
 Nū hēr þāra banena byre nāt-hwylces
 frætsum hrēmiȝ on flet zæð,
 2055 morðres zylpe[ð], ond þone mādþum byreð,
 þone þe dū mid rihte rædan sceoldest.
 Manað swā ond myndgað māla zehwylce
 sārur wordum, oð ðæt sæl cymeð,
 þæt se fēmann þegn fore fæder dædum
 2060 æfter billes bite blōd-fūȝ swefeð,
 ealdres scyldiȝ; him se oðer þonau
 losað [li]hȝende, con him land zearre. Fol. 175^b.
 þonne bið [ā]brocene on bā healfe

Holthausen's conjecture, *beorn*, referring to the Danish warrior who carries the sword (the *fēmann þegn* of l. 2059), has been adopted by Sedgfield, but abandoned by Holthausen himself.

2042. MS. defective at corner and edge: *gem[on]*. Grundtvig²⁰⁰.

2044. MS. defective: Kemble₁ and Grein₁ supply *geong[um]*. Schücking follows Kemble₂, *geong[ur]*.

2048. The alliteration is improved by the addition of *frōd* before *fæder* [Holthausen₃, so Sedgfield₂] or of *fæge* after [Holthausen₃].

2051. *Wiðergyld*. Some of the older editors take the word as a common noun: so Heyne₃, *syððan wiðer-gyld læȝ*, 'when vengeance failed.' But a hero of this name is mentioned in *Widsith*, 124, although not in a context which would connect him with this story.

2052. *Scyldungas*, in apposition with *Dene*.

2055. MS. defective at edge: *gylpeð*, Kemble₁. For *mādþum* referring to a sword, cf. l. 1528 and *mādþum-sweord*, l. 1023.

2062. MS. defective at corner and edge here and in two following lines. Thorkelin's transcripts, A *fiȝende*, B *eiȝende*; Thorkelin's edition, *wiȝende* (so older editors); Heyne, [li]hȝende, followed by all recent editors.

him is a kind of 'ethic dative' or 'dative of advantage,' which cannot be rendered in modern English.

2063. Thorkelin's transcripts A and B *brocene* (B with a stop before it); Kemble₁, [ā]brocene [so Zupitza, Holthausen, Sedgfield]; Schücking, *brocene*. The space indisputably fits *ābrocene* best.

- 2065 *ǣð-sweord eorla, [syð]ðan Ing lde*
 weallað wæl-nīðas, ond him wif-lufan
 æfter ceap-wælmum cōlran weorðað.
 þy ic Heaðobearna hyldo ne telge,
 dryht-sibbe dæl, Denum unfræcne,
 frēond-scipe fæstne. / Ic secal forð sprecan
 2070 gēn ymbe Grendel, þæt ðū zeare cunne,
 sinceas brytta, tō hwan syððan wearð
 hond-ræs hæleða. Syððan heofones gim
 glād ofer grundas, gæst yrre cwōm,
 eatol æfen-grom, ūser nēosan,
 2075 ðær wē zesunde sæl weardodon.
 þær wæs Hondsciō hild onsæze,
 feorh-bealu frægum; hē fyrmest læz,
 zyrded cempa; him Grendel wearð,
 mærum magu-þegne, tō mūð-bonan,
 2080 lēofes mannes lic eall forswealz.
 Nō ðy ær ūt ðā gēn idel-hende
 bona blōdig-tōð, bealewa zemyndig,
 of ðām zold-sele zongzan wolde;
 ac hē mægnes rōf mīn costode,
 2085 zgrāpode gearo-folm. Glōf hanzode
 sīd ond syllic, searo-bendum fæst;
 sīo wæs orðoncum eall zezyrwed
 dēofles craftum ond dracan fellum.

Fol. 176^a.2064. *ǣð-sweord*, Thorkelin's correction: MS. *ad-sweord*.[*syð]ðan*, Kemble₁: MS. defective at edge.2067. *Heaðobearna*. Cf. note to l. 2037.2076. *Hondsciō* = *Hondsciōe* (dat.): presumably the name of the Geat slain by Grendel (ll. 740, etc.). *Hondsciō* is naturally first mentioned by name to the people who know him. Cf. the delay in mentioning the name of Beowulf (l. 343).Some editors have been unwilling to follow Grundtvig and Holtzmann [*Geru.* viii. 496] in taking this as a proper name, and have seen in it a reference to Grendel's 'glove' (cf. l. 2085). But a comparison of ll. 2482-3 (*Hæðcynne wearð...gūð ouwæge*), and the fact that place names postulating a proper name *Hondsciō* are found in both English and German charters (*Andscūheshām*, *Handschuchsheim*) seems to place the matter beyond doubt.It is necessary, with Holtzmann and Rieger¹⁰³, to alter the *hilde* of the MS. to *hild*. [Cf. also Bugge, in *Z.f.d.Ph.* iv. 209.]2079. *magu*, Kemble₂: MS. *mærū magū* (i.e. *uugum*) *þegne*. But see ll. 293, 408, etc. The mistake is due to 'repetition,' *magū* being written, incorrectly, through the influence of *mærū*. In l. 158 we have the opposite error of 'anticipation.'2085. *gearo*, Thorkelin's correction: MS. *gearo*.

- Hē mec þær on inuan unsynnigne,
 2090 dior dæd-fruma, gedōn wolde
 manigra sumne; hyt ne milte swā,
 syððan ic on yrre upp-riht āstōd.
 Tō lang ys tō recenne, hū·i[c ð]ām lēod-sceaðan
 yfla gehwylces (h)ond-lēan forgeald;
 2095 þær ic, þeoden min, þine lēode
 weorðode weorcum. Hē on weg losade,
 lýtle hwile lif-wynna br[ēa]c;
 hwæpre him sio swiðre swaðe weardade
 hand on Hiorte, ond hē hēan ðonan,
 2100 mōdes geōmor, mere-grund gefēoll.
 Mē þone wæl-ræs wine Scildunga
 flettan zolde fela lēanode,
 manezum mādum, syððan merzen cōm,
 ond wē tō symble zeseten hæfdou.
 2105 þær wæs zidd ond glēo. zomela [Scilding, Fol. 176^v.
 fela fricgende, feorran rehte;
 hwilum hilde-dēor hearpan wynne,
 zomen-wudu zrētte, hwilum zyd āwræc

2093. *recenne*. See note to l. 473.

MS. defective at edge here and in l. 2097. Thorkelin's transcript A has *luedam*; *hū i[c ð]ām* is a conjecture of Grundtvig²⁰⁷.

2094. *ond-lēan*, Grein; MS. *hond lean*. The alliteration demands *ond-lēan*, since in the first half-line the alliterating word is certainly *yfla*, not *gehwylces*. See note to l. 1541, where *hand-lēan* has been similar¹⁷ miswritten.

2097. *br[ēa]c*. The evidence of Thorkelin's transcripts is confused (*bræc* A; *brene* altered to *bræc* B). Probably the MS. had *bræc*; it was so read, conjecturally, by Kemble.

2100. Cf. *eorð on gefēoll*, l. 2834, and *næs gerād*, l. 2898.

2107. Since Hrothgar who speaks in ll. 2105-6, and again in ll. 2109-10, is naturally assumed to be the *hilde-dēor* who plays the harp in ll. 2105-6, it is rather than [with Earle, Clark-Hall and others] to assume an anonymous warrior, transition from Hrothgar to some anonymous warrior, and back to Hrothgar again. 'The poem gives us no ground,' says Clark-Hall, for attributing to Hrothgar 'the versatility of some modern monarchs.' But surely the burden of proof must lie with those who adopt a confused syntax in order to deny musical talent to Hrothgar. The ideal Germanic monarch was a skilled harper: Gunnar could even play with his toes [*Volunga saga*, cap. 37]. And, as a matter of history, the last king of the Vandals, driven to the mountains, craved three boons from his conquerors: one was a harp, with which he might bewail his lot. [Procopius, *Bell. Vand.* II. 6.]

2108. *zomen*, Grundtvig²⁰⁷: Thorkelin's transcripts A and B *zomet*: *mel* not now visible in MS.

- sōð ond sārlic; hwilum syllic spell
 2110 rehte æfter rihte rūm-heort cyning; Fol. 177.
 hwilum eft ongan eldo gebunden,
 gomel gūð-wiga gīozuðe cwīðan
 hilde-strenzo; hreðer inne wēoll,
 þonne hē wintrum frōd worn gemunde.
 2115 Swā wē þær inne ondlangne dæg
 niode uāman, oð ðæt niht becwōm
 oðer tō yldum. þā wæs eft hraðe
 gearo gyrn-wræce grendeles mōdor,
 siðode sorh-full; sunu dēað fornam,
 2120 wīg-hete Wedra. Wif unhýre
 hyre bearn gewræc, beorn acwealde
 ellenlice; þær wæs Æschere,
 frōdan fyrn-witan, feorh ūð-zenge.
 Nōðer hý hine ne mōston, syððan merzen cwōm,
 2125 dēað-wēriðne Denia lēode,
 bronde forbærnan, ne on bēl hladan
 lēofne mannan; hīo þæt lic ætbær
 fēondes fæð[mum un]der firzen-strēam.
 þæt wæs Hrōðgāre hrēowa tornost,
 2130 þāra þe lēod-fruman lange bezēate.
 þā se ðēoden mec ðīno life
 healsode hrēoh-mōd, þæt ic on holma gēpring
 eorl-scipe efnde, ealdre zenēðde,
 mīerðo fremede; hē mē mēde gehēt.
 2135 Ic ðā ðæs wælmes, þe is wide cūð,
 grimne, gryrelicne grund-hyrde fond.

2109. *sārlic*. Grein₁, followed by Holthausen_{2,3}, *searotic*, 'cunning.' But note that the song is of an elegiac type. [Cf. Schücking in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 12.]

2126. MS. *bgl* (= *bæl*). See note to l. 1981.

2128. *fæð[mum]*, Grein₂: MS. torn. Grein's emendation probably represents what was actually written in the MS. Zupitza gives the MS. reading as *fæðrunga*, but *unga* rests only upon a conjecture of Thorkelin, and the torn letter, which Thorkelin read as *r*, may well have been part of an *m*.

[*un*]der. Kemble₁ conjectured [*þær un*]der.

2131. *ðīno life*, 'conjured me by thy life': certainly not, as Earle translates it, 'with thy leave.' For 'leave' is *leaf*; also, how could Hygelac's leave be obtained?

2136. *grimne*, Thorpe: MS. *grimme*.

- þær unc hwile was hand-gemæne;
 holm heolfre wéoll, ond ic hēafde becearf
 in ðām [grund-]sele Ʒrendeles mōdor
 2140 ēaennum eozum; unsōfte þonan
 feorh oðferede: wæs ic fūze þā Ʒȳt;
 ne mē eorla hlēo eft zesealde
 mādma menizeo, maƷa Healfdenes.
 XXXI Swā se ðeod-kyning þēawum lyfde;
 2145 nealles ic ðām lēanum forloren hæfde,
 mæznes mēde, ae hē mē [mādma]s Ʒeaf, Fol. 177^b.
 sunu Healfdenes, on [min]ne sylfes dōm,
 ðā ic ðē, beorn-cyning, bringan wylle,
 ēstum ƷeƷwan. Ʒēn is eall æt ðē
 2150 [mīnra] lissa Ʒelonz; ic lȳt hafo
 hēafod-māƷa nefne, HyƷelac, ðee."
 Hēt ðā in beran eafor, hēafod-seƷn,
 heaðo-stēapne helmu, hāre byrnan,

2137. All recent editors read *hand gemæne*, but cf. German *handgemein werden*, 'to fight hand to hand.'

2139. No gap in MS. [*grund-*] was conjectured independently by Grundtvig²⁹⁷ and Bouterwek (*Z.f.d.A.* xi. 97); [*gūð-*]sele, Thorpe [followed by Holthausen and Sedgefield].

2146. MS. defective in corner here and in next line. Thorkelin's transcripts A and B give ...is: Grundtvig²⁹⁷ and Kemble₁ conjecture [*mādma*]s.

2147. [*min*]ne, Kemble₁: [*sin*]ne, the emendation of Grundtvig [1861. p. 73], gives inferior sense. With *on [min]ne sylfes dōm* cf. *on hyra sylfra dōm* (*Maldon*, 38), 'at my, their own choice.' Exactly parallel is the old Icelandic legal expression *sjalfsloemi*, 'self-doom,' the right of one party to settle for himself the extent of the compensation he shall receive from the other. So, too, in the 'Cynewulf and Cyneheard' episode in the *A. S. Chronicle*, the pretender offers to the retainers of the fallen king *hiera āgenne dōm*, 'as much as they wished': and in *Beowulf*, 2964, Ongentheow had to abide *Eafores āne dōm*, 'Eofor did as he chose with him.' [See Kock in *Anglia*, xxvii. 235.] Cf. the Old Saxon phrase *an is seltes dōm* [*Heliand*, 4488, where Sievers' note should be compared].

2149-50. Does this mean 'From now on I look to you only for my reward: I have done with foreign service'?

2150. MS. *lissa Ʒelonz* is unmetrical [Sievers]; emendations suggested are *lissa Ʒelenge* or *Ʒelonzra*: but a simpler remedy is to transpose the words [Holthausen, *Litteraturblatt*, xxi. 61] or to supply *mīnra* before *lissa Ʒelonz* [Klaeber, in *J.E.G.Ph.* viii. 257; so Holthausen,].

hafo. For this old form of the 1st pers. sg. cf. ll. 2668, 3000.

2152. Most editors read *eafor-hēafod-seƷn*. For the triple compound *Cosiju*³¹ compares *wulf-hēafod-trēo*. But, as compounds of three words are as rare in O.E. poetry as compounds of two words are common, it seems better to make two parallels, like *wudu*, *wulf-sceafas* (l. 398).

But what is this bear-ensign? A helmet, or an ensign with a bear-figure upon it? The last alternative is supported by l. 1021 [Klaeber⁴⁶²]. The *eaforcumbul* of *Elene*, 259, hardly helps us, being similarly ambiguous.

- 2155 gūð-sweord zeatolic, zyd æfter wræc:
 "Mē ðis hilde-sceorp Hrōðgār sealde,
 snotra fenzel; sume worde hēt,
 þæt ic his ærest ðe ēst zesæzde;
 cwæð þæt hyt hæfde Hiorozār cyning,
 lēod Scyldunga, lunge hwile;
 2160 nō ðy̅r̅ ier suna sīnum syllan wolde,
 hwatum Heorowearde, þeah hē him hold wære,
 brēost-zewædu. Brūc ealles well."
 Hyrde ic, þæt þām frætwwm fēower mēaras
 lungre gelice lāst weardode,
 2165 æppel-fealuwe; hē him ēst zetēah
 mēara ond māðma. Swā sceal mūz dōn, Fol. 178.
 nealles inwit-net oðrum bregdon,
 dyrnum cræfte dēað rēn[ian]
 hond-zesteallan. Hyzelāce wæs
 2170 niða hcardum nefa swyðe hold,
 ond zchwæðer oðrum hrōpra zemyndiz.
 Hyrde ic, þæt hē ðonc heals-bēah Hyzde gesealde,
 wrētlicne wundur-māððum, ðonc þe him Wealhðeo
 zeaf,
 ðeod[nes] dohtor, þrio wicz somod
 2175 swancor ond sadol-beorht: hyre syððan wæs,
 æfter bēah-ðege, br[ē]ost zeweordod.

2157. The obvious interpretation is: 'that I should first give thee his (Hrothgar's) good wishes.' So Schröder [*Angliā*, xiii. 342], Clark-Hall, Sedgefield. Yet, according to the general rules of O.E. style, we should expect l. 2157 to be parallel to ll. 2153-9. Hence Klaeber⁴⁰² [followed by Holthausen] suggests that *ēst* may mean 'bequest,' 'transmission,' 'so that the meaning would ultimately come near to Grein's old rendering 'that I the pedigree thereof should report to thee' [Earle]." Note, however, that this old rendering, if right, was so by accident. For the older editors misread *est* as *est*; and having thus turned a noun into an adv., they were compelled to find a new object by turning the adv. *ærest* into a noun, to which they gave the quite unprecedented meaning of 'origin,' 'pedigree.' The separation of *his* from the noun *ēst* with which it goes is unusual.

2164. Sg. verb with pl. noun. Cf. l. 1408 (note). Kemble, *etc.*, wear-dodon.

lungre gelice. It is not very clear here which is the adv. and which the adj.; are the horses 'quite alike' ('quite' is a rather forced use of *lungre*), or 'alike swift'?

2167. *bregdon* = *bregdan*.

2168. MS. defective at edge: *rēn[ian]*. Kemble₃.

2174. MS. defective at edge: *ðfōd[nes]*. Kemble₁.

2175. *sadol-beorht*. Cf. l. 1038.

2176. *br[ē]ost*, Thorpe, Grundtvig [1861, p. 74]: MS. *brost*.

- Swā bealdode bearn Ecgðeowes,
 zuma zūðum cūð, zōdum dædum,
 drēah æfter dōme, ncalles druncne slōz
 2180 heorð-zenēatas; næs him hrēoh sefa,
 ac hē man-cynnues mæste cræfte
 zin-fæstan zife, þe him zod sealde,
 hēold hilde-dēor. Hēan wæs lange,
 swā hyne zēata bearn zōdne ne tealdon,
 2185 ne hyne on medo-bence micles wyrðne
 drihten Wedera zedōn wolde; Fol. 178^b.
 swyðe [wēn]don, þæt hē sleac wære,
 æðeling unfrom. Edwenden cwōm
 tir-ēadizum menn torna zehwylces.
 2190 Hēt ðā eorla hlēo in zefetian,
 heaðo-rōf cyninz, Hrēðles lāfe
 zolde zezyrede; næs mid zēatum ðā
 sinc-māðpum sēlra on sweordes hād;
 þæt hē on Biowulfes bearn ālezde,
 2195 ond him zesealde seofan þūsendo,
 bold ond brezo-stōl. Him wæs bām samod
 on ðām lēod-scipe lond zecynde,
 eard, ēðel-riht, oðrum swiðor
 side rice, þām ðēr sēlra wæs.
- 2200 Eft þæt zeiode ufaran dōzrum
 hilde-hlæmmum, syððan Hyzelāc læz,
 ond Hear[dr]jēde hilde-mēceas
 under bord-hrēoðan tō bonan wurdon,

2186. The MS. has *drihten wereda*, which means 'Lord of Hosts' [cf. Rankin in *J.E.G.Ph.* viii. 405]. *Drihten Wedera*, 'lord of the Weder-Geatas,' the emendation of Cosijn²¹, seems exceedingly probable [so Holt-hausen and Sedgfield].

2187. MS. defective at edge: [wēn]don is Grein's emendation. Cf. *Crist*, 310.

2195. Probably 'seven thousand hides of land,' which would be an earldom of the size of an English county. [Cf. Kluge in *P.B.B.* ix. 191 and 2994.]

2198. *oðrum*, Hygelac, as being higher in rank (*sēlra*). [Cf. Cosijn²¹.]

2202. *Hear[dr]jēde*, Grundtvig²⁰⁸: MS. *heardede*. See l. 2375.

- 2205 *hilde-freacan*, Many editors follow Grundtvig [1861, p. 75] in altering to *hildfreacan*.
 2206. Most editors put a full stop or semicolon at the close of this line, leaving the sense of *þæt geiode*, etc. very lame or very obscure. I take the construction of the passage to be as follows: *þæt* (l. 2200), as in many other passages in the poem (cf. ll. 1846, 1591), has a forward reference like modern 'this,' and is a participatory of a substantive clause, which usually begins with a correlative *þæt*; this substantive clause is contained in ll. 2207-8 (first half), but the conjunction *þæt* is omitted here, as in l. 2035, perhaps because *syððan* (l. 2207) is correlative with *syððan* (l. 2201).
 2207. The folio that begins here (179*), with the word *beowulfe*, is the most defective and illegible in the MS. Moreover, it has been freshened up by a later hand, often inaccurately, so that most of what can be read cannot be depended upon (e.g. in l. 2209 the later hand seems to have changed *wintra* to *wintru*). Zupitza transliterates the readings of the later hand, and gives in footnotes what he can decipher of the original. I reproduce the more important of these notes: but in many cases I have not been able to make out as much of the first hand as Zupitza thought could be seen. All such cases I have noted: whenever Zupitza is quoted *without comment* it may be taken that I agree.
 2209. Many editors follow Thorpe in altering *ðā* to *þæt*.
 2210. *an* altered to *on* by later hand. Cf. l. 100.
 2211. *rics[i]an*, Kemble; Thorkelin's transcripts A and B *ricsan*: now gone in MS.
 2212. MS. very indistinct; nothing in Thorkelin's transcripts A and B between *hea* and *hord*. Zupitza, *hea[ðo]-hlæwe*, and in a foot-note: 'what is left of the two letters after *hea* justifies us in reading them *ðo*.' Zupitza's reading is followed by Holthausen and Schücking. But it gives unsatisfactory sense: what is a 'war-mound'? 'A burial mound about which a fight is going to take place,' says Schücking: this however seems at best a far-fetched explanation.
 Further, there is no evidence that the two missing letters were *ðo*: they look much more like *um*. And it is clear that the following word was not *hlæwe*, for the second letter of the word was not *l*. The word might be *hæfe* or *hope*. Sedgefield reads *hæum hæfe*, 'on the high heath': but *hæfe* is feminine; *hæfe* was also read by Sievers in 1870-1 [P.B.B. xxxvi. 418], so this is probably to be taken as the MS. reading. However to me it looks more like *hæum hope*, 'on the high hollow.' The word *hop* survives in Northern English *hope*, 'a hollow among the hills,' as, for example, in Forsyth, *Beauties of Scotland*: 'The hills are everywhere intersected by small streams called *burns*. These, flowing in a deep bed, form glens or hollows, provincially called *hopes*.'
 Although by the sea, the mound may have stood in such a hollow or *hope*: cf. the mention of the *burn* in ll. 2545-6.

stāu-beorh stēapne; stiȝ under læȝ
 eldum mecūð. þær on inuan ȝionȝ
 2215 niða nāt-hwyle : : : : : h ȝefēuȝ
 hāðnum horde hond : : : : : : :
 since fāhne hē þæt syððan : : : : :
 þ[ēah] ð[e hē] slæpende besyre[d wur]de
 þeofes cræfte: þæt sio ðiod [onfand]

2213. Later hand *stearne*.

2214-2220. Grein's attempt, in his *Beowulf*, to reconstruct the passage is too remote from the extant indications to need recording. That of Bugge¹⁰⁰ is important:

2215 niðða nāt-hwyle, þær on inuan ȝionȝ
 hāðnum horde; hond utgeuan
 sele-ful since fāh; ue hē þæt syððan āȝeaf,
 þēah ðe hē slæpende besyrede hȝerde
 þeofes cræfte: þæt se ðioden onfand,
 2220 hȝ-fōh beorua, þæt hē gebolgen wæs.

2214. þær on inuan ȝionȝ niða nāt-hwyle can be made out fairly clearly from the MS. and Thorkelin, and there can be little doubt of the correctness of the emendation to *niðða*, made by Kluge.

But what follows forms one of the severest cruces in *Beowulf*. Holt-hausen, in part following earlier editors, reads:

[nēadby]ge feng
 hāðnum horde; hond [āfeorde
 seleful] sinefāh: ue hē þæt syððan [ādrēȝ]...

'In dire need he (the fugitive) received the heathen hoard; his hand removed the jewelled goblet; nor did he (the dragon) endure it patiently.'

This may be accepted as giving the general sense correctly, and the words supplied by Hoithausen fit exactly into the gaps indicated in Zupitza's transliteration. But a glance at the MS. shows Holt-hausen's restoration to be impossible: (1) immediately preceding *ȝefēuȝ* was a letter involving a long upright stroke; i.e. either *b*, *h*, *l*, or *f*: (2) there is not room for [āfeorde seleful]; the space allows, according to Sedgwick's reckoning, only 8 or 9 letters, according to mine 10 or 11, but certainly not 13 (as Zupitza thought) or 14: (3) [ādrēȝ] cannot be right, for here again the first letter was *b*, *h*, *l*, or *f*.

The suggestion of Klaeber [*Anglia*, xxviii. 446], *ne hē þæt syððan beuūf*, seems likely, 'nor did he (the dragon) afterwards conceal it,' i.e. he showed evident tokens of his anger.

Sedgwick reads *sē [fe] a[ð]h ȝef[ra]ug* in l. 2215, and does not attempt to fill the gap in l. 2216: *sē fe nēh* is probably right, but the space does not allow of *ȝefrang*.

2217. Zupitza: '*fah* originally *fac*, but *h* written over *c*.' Heyne-Schiöcking, *fāue* (cf. l. 2009).

2218. Grein and Heyne make two lines of this, and have been unaccountably followed by their modern editors, Wülker and Schiöcking. In compensation, however, they make one line of ll. 2228, 2229, so that their reckoning comes right again.

[þēah] ð[e hē] was made out with fair probability by Zupitza.

besyre[d wur]de partly read, partly conjectured, by Kluge.

2219. *sio*, Kluge. According to Thorkelin's transcripts, the MS. had *sie*. The *e* has now gone: *sie* is a possible dialectical form for *sio* (Sievers: § 337, N. 4), but, as the *e* was almost certainly in the later hand, which has here freshened everything up, we need not hesitate to alter it to *o*.

onfand, Grein₂.

- 2220 [bū-]folc beorna þæt hē ȝebolȝe[n] wæs.
 XXXII Nealles mid ȝewældum wyrm-hord ābræc
 sylfes willum, sē ðe himi sære ȝesceōd;
 ac for þrēa-nēdla[n] þ[ēow] nāt-hwylces
 hæleða bearna hete-swengeas flēah,
 2225 [ærnes] þearfa, ond ðær inne fealh,
 seȝ syn-bysig, Sōna inw[el]atode
 þæt ::::: ðām ȝyst[e ȝryre-]brōȝa stōd;
 hwaðre [earn-]sceapen
 [earn-]sceapen Fol. 179'.
 2230 [þā hne] se fār beȝeat,

2220. *bū-folc* or *by-folc* seems to be the MS. reading, and has been adopted by Bugge and Sedgefield. Holtbausen follows Kluge, *burh-folc*: but the faint traces of letters in the MS. certainly favour *by* or *bu*, not *burh*: and there is not room for the longer word. Bugge¹⁰⁰ compares the prose *bifyle*, 'neighbouring people, province': Sedgefield renders *bū-folc*, 'nation, people.'

gebolȝe[n], Grein₁.

2221. '*weoldum* the later hand instead of *wealdum*, the *a* being still recognisable.' (Zupitza.)

The later hand reads *wyrm horda cræft*, which makes no sense. Kaluza's *wyrmhord abraec*, 'broke into the dragon's board,' has been adopted by Holtbausen (q.v.), Schüeking, and Sedgefield.

2223. Zupitza, [*fegn*], and in a foot-note: 'the traces of three letters between *f* and *nat* justify us in reading *egn* [*fegn*, Kemble.]' [So Holtbausen and Schüeking.] But the last three letters are now quite illegible, and even Thorpe, who made a careful collation of the MS. in 1830, three years before Kemble's first edition, leaves a blank. As *fegn* seems from the whole context to be an unlikely term for the *feā-accaptum uen* (l. 2285), I read *fōw*, following Grundtvig [1861, p. 76]. [So Sedgefield.]

2224. Later hand *flēah*.

2225. *ærnes* is not clear, but 'to judge from what is left' (Zupitza), and that is exceedingly little, it seems to be correct.

fealh, Grein₁: Thorkelin's transcripts A and B *weall*. 'Now only *weal* left, but *w* stands on an original *f*, which is still recognisable' [perhaps]; 'and what seemed to be another *l* in Thorkelin's time may have been the remnant of an original *h*.' (Zupitza.)

2226. The second hand has traced over the obscured letters *sona meotide*, which, of course, is nonsense. But what does it misrepresent? Thorpe [followed by Schüeking: cf. Bugge¹⁰¹], *sōna inelātode*, 'soon he gazed in': Holtbausen, *sōna hē wægode*, 'soon he (the dragon) bestirred himself': Sedgefield, *sōna hē fā wode*.

2227. Grein₂ [followed by Holtbausen] suggests *fār* to fill the gap. But probably more than 3 letters are missing: Sedgefield thinks 4, Zupitza 5; it is difficult to say exactly, as the gap comes at the end of a line in the MS.

'The indistinct letter after *ȝyst* seems to have been *e*. The traces of the third word allow us to read [with Grein] *ȝryre*.' (Zupitza.)

2228. 'According to the traces left, the first word [i.e. in the MS. line] may have been *earn*.' (Zupitza.) Kemble gives it as *earn*.

2230. Zupitza reads, with some doubt, '*þa hine* before *se*.' The extant traces seem to me to bear this out with fair certainty.

fār; Wülker reads this as *fār*; Zupitza: '*fār*s freshened up, but *s* seems to stand on an original *r*.' There can be little doubt that this is so.

- sinc-fæt [geseah]. þær wæs swylcra fela
 in ðām eorð-[hū]se ær-gestréona,
 swā hý on gear-dagum zumena nāt-hwylc,
 eormen-lāfe æþelan cynnes,
 2235 þanc-hyegende þær gehýdde,
 deore ināðmas. Ealle hie deað fornam
 ærran mælum, ond sē ān ðā gēn
 lēoda duzude, sē ðær leugest hwearf,
 weard wine-geōmor, wēnde þæs ylcan,
 2240 þæt hē lýtcl fæc long-gestréona
 brūcan mōste. Beorh eall gearo
 wunode on wonze wæter-ýðum nēah,
 niwe be næsse, nearo-cræftum fæst;
 þær on innan bær eorl-gestréona
 2245 hringa hyrde hord-wyrðne dæl,
 fættan goldes, fēa worda cwæð:
 "Heald þū nū, hrūse. nū hæieð ne mōstan,

2231. After the first line of the new folio, the illegibility is confined to the edges of the next three lines.

geseah is Heyne's emendation, but I doubt if there is room either for that or for *genom*, Holthausen_{2,3}. Yet the metre demands two syllables: *funde* might fit in.

2232. [hū]se, Zupitza's conjecture.

2237. 'Si the later hand, but *i* seems to stand on an original *e*.' (Zupitza.) I cannot see this.

2239. *weard* or *weard*: both make sense. 'The last letter of the first word was originally *ð*, although the later hand has not freshened up the stroke through the *d*.' (Zupitza.) I cannot detect traces of this stroke: and *weard* gives the better sense. [Schücking reads *weard* as an emendation.]

'rihde the later hand, but *wende* the first.' (Zupitza.) Here again I cannot share this certainty as to the first hand.

Sedgefield was the first to note that the MS. reading *ylcan* has been clumsily altered from *ylcan*. Both readings seem to be the work of the second hand. This is 'a genuine little find to rejoice at' [Klaeber in *Engl. Stud.* xlv. 122], as it gives us a simple and intelligible text:—the survivor 'expected the same fate as his friends,' viz. that his tenure of the hoard would be a transitory one.

2244. 'innon the later hand, but *o* stands on an original *a*.' (Zupitza.) Not clear to me.

2245. Zupitza, *hard-wyrðne*, and in a foot-note: '*w* (or *f*?) and the stroke through *d* in *wyrðne* not freshened up. The form *hard* occurs nowhere else in *Beowulf*. Klaeber [*Engl. Stud.* x. 431] suggested *hard-wyrðne*, 'worthy of being hoarded,' and this was independently adopted by Sedgefield (both adapting Schücking's *hord, wyrðne dæl*). The emendation to *hord* had already been made by Bouterwek [*Z.f.d.A.* xi. 98].

2246. '*fec* later hand, but originally *fea*.' (Zupitza.)

2247. '*meston* later hand, but I think I see an original *o* under the *e*; *a* also seems to stand on another vowel, *u* or *o*?' (Zupitza.) All very obscure.

- eorla iēhte. Hwæt, hyt ier on ðe
 zōdo bezēaton; zūð-dēað fornam,
 2250 feorh-bealo frēcne, fýra gehwylcne,
 léoda mīrna, þāra ðe þis [lif] ofzear;
 zesāwon sele-drēam. [Ic] nāh hwā sweord wege,
 oððe fe[o]r[mie] fīeted wāze. [Fol. 180^a.
 drync-fæt dēore; dug[uð] ellor scōc.
 2255 Sceal se hearda helm [hyr]sted golde
 fīetum befeallen; feormynd swefað,
 þā ðe beado-zriman býwan sceoldon;
 ze swylce sēo here-pād, sio æt hilde zebād
 ofer borda zebraec bite irena,
 2260 brosnāð æfter beorne; ne mæz byrnan hringz
 æfter wīz-fruman wide fēran

2250. 'reorh bealc later hand, but the first r stands on an original f, and c on an original o.' (Zupitza.) Not clear to me.

fýra, Kemble₃ [fira]: MS. fyrena.

2251. þara: the later hand has þana; 'nor do I see any sign of the third letter having originally been r.' (Zupitza.)

[lif] supplied by Kemble₃; [lwoht], Holthausen.

2252. *gesipa sele-drēam*, a conjecture of Rieger⁴⁰⁶, is adopted by Holthausen. Similar in meaning is (*ge*)*secga sele-drēam* [Trautmann: and independently Klaeber, in *J.E.G.Ph.* vi. 193, *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 465]. This is supported by *Andreas*, 1656, *secga sele-drēam*; a support which is all the more weighty because the writer of the *Andreas* seems to have imitated the *Beowulf*. The change from *gesāwon* to *gesecga* is not as violent as it looks: for *gesāwon* in the Anglian original of *Beowulf* may have been written *gesegu(n)*, which might easily have been miswritten for *gesecga* or *secga*. In support of the text, however, can be quoted *Exod.* 36, *geswifon sele-drēamas*.

Holthausen supplies ic, as there is a gap in the MS. sufficient for two letters.

2253. MS. defective here and in ll. 2254, 2255, and 2268; fe[o]r[mie], the emendation of Grein₁, is supported by Zupitza, who shows that the remaining traces of the word in the MS. make *fetige* impossible. A trace of the tail of an r certainly seems to be visible. Cf. l. 2256.

A C line: scan oððe feormiē.

2254. dug[uð], Kemble₃.

scōc, Grein₁: MS. seoc.

2255. hyr in [hyr]sted comes at the end of the line and is now lost. It is recorded by Kemble, after having been conjectured by Grundtvig²⁰⁹.

2256. Many editors have normalized to *feormiend* or *feormend* (cf. l. 2761) but the change is unnecessary.

2259. irena: Sievers would emend to iren[n]a [P.B.B. x. 253]. Cf. note to l. 673.

2260. æfter beorne: æfter is here certainly temporal: 'after the death of the warrior.' The same interpretation is often given to æfter wīz-fruman in the next line. But the two phrases are, in spite of appearances, not parallel; and it is very likely that æfter wīz-fruman means 'behind,' 'following,' 'along with,' the warrior. [Cf. Klaeber in *J.E.G.Ph.* vi. 197.] This is certainly the meaning of *hæledum be heulfe*, 'by the heroes' side.'

- hæleðum be healfre. Nes þearfan wyu,
 zomen gléo-ðames, ne gōd hute
 zeond sæl swin 3, ne se swiftra mearh
 2265 burh-stede bea. Bealo-cwealm hafas
 fela feorh-cyma forð onsided.
 Swā ziōmor-mōd ziōlō mǣn
 ān æfter callum unraðe hweorð
 dages ond nihtes. oð set dēades wum
 2270 hrān æt heortan. Hore-wynne tād
 oð ūht-geōða opene standan,
 so ðe byrnnde forzas
 nacod nið-geat. nihtes geōd
 yre þ fangen, geōd foð fōnd
 2275 [swið ond rā] dæ. Hē ze ca. 180.
 [ho]r[dæ] hrean, þær hē āðe
 warað wintrum tād. ne byð ge
 Swā se geod-se. geōd fōm wum
 hēold on geusa. geōd-ferm
 2280 ēacen-cræf. on hyne geōde
 mon on n. ; geōd-ferm

2265. Ne Thorpe's correction. (Cf. *Z.f.d.Ph.* iv. 212.) The MS. has *nes*. (ll. 1925, 2486, where I have kept the MS. reading. But here the change of tense is too harsh.)

2266. *forð* (Thorpe) in transcripts A and B, *feorð*; Zupitza reads it as *forð*. He says: "There is a dot under which is besides very indistinct." Underdotting is equivalent to erasure.

2275. *hweorð*. Kemble gives the reading as *hweop*, but the confusion of Thorpe's and the earlier scholars' Thorpe make it very doubtful whether the last two letters were *op* or *orð*; Kemble's *we* and *hweop*, which can only mean 'threatened,' are in no sense. It is possible either that *hwe* was miswritten for *wēop*, or that we should read *hweorf*, 'wandered,' both suggestions were made by Grein; the first is followed by Holthausen and Schöningh, the second by Holthausen, and Sedgefield. It seems equally probable to alter the *op*, which may be a mere guess of Kemble, to the *h*, which stands clearly in the MS.

2276. *geōd-se*. A defective and illegible. Zupitza's emendation. Cf. *Cottonian* MS. *geōd-se* | *frōd. frætum wanc.*

2280. *geōde*. *geōde* was conjectured by Zupitza. *on* had been conjectured by Grein. *hrusan* read by Kemble.

2281. *hweorð*, *hweorð* corrected; so Kemble, etc.: MS. *hrusan*

2281. *hweorð* follows *undteig*³⁰⁰, and alter to the normal form *ābealh*. The normalizations could not be tolerated in a Middle English text: why would they be allowed in an Old English one? The spelling *ch* is interesting here; see Sievers, *op. cit.*, p. 1.

2281. Müllenhoff¹⁴¹ thinks that the lord (*man-dryhten*) to whom the treasure was carried, and who in return gave the fugitive his protection, must be Beowulf. This does not however seem certain. All we know is that the treasure ultimately came to Beowulf (l. 2404).

- fited wæge, friodo-wære bæd
 hlāford sinne. Ðā was hord rūsol,
 onboren bæga hord; bēne getiðad
 2285 fēa-scœftum men. Frēa scēawode
 fira fyrn-geweorc fornan siðe.
 þū se wyrn onwōc, wroht was zenīwad;
 stonc ðā æfter stāne stanc-heort onfand
 fēondes fōt-lāst; hē tō forð zestōp
 2290 dyrnan cræfte dracan hēafde nēah.
 Swā mæg unfæge eade gedigan
 wēan ond wrīc-sið, sē ðe Waldendes
 hyldo gehealdeþ. Hord-weard sohte
 georne æfter grunde, wolde guman findan,
 2295 þone þe him on sweofote sære zetēode;
 hāt ond hrēoh-mōd hlēw oft ymbchwearf Fol. 181r.
 ealne ūtan-weardne; næs ðær ænig mon
 on þære wēstenne. Hwæðre wiges gefeh,

2283-4. The repetition of *hord* may perhaps be an error of the scribe. Holthausen, [followed by Sedgefield] suggests that the first *hord* is miswritten for *hlæc*, Bugge (*Z.f.d.Ph.* iv. 212) that the second *hord* is miswritten for *dæl*.

2287. *wroht was genwal*, 'a new, unheard of, strife arose.' Cf. use of *wre* in l. 783. [See Klaeber²³³.]

2295. Cosijn³³, followed by recent editors, reads *sār*. But cf. l. 2526.

2296. *hlæc*, Kemble₂. Thorkelin's transcripts A and B have *hlæcum* Grundtvig (ed. 1861, p. 79) *hlæw nū*.

ymbchwearf. The *e* of *ymbe* has probably been inserted by a scribe. [Cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 258, and ll. 2618, 2691, 2734, *Finnsburg*, 35.]

2297. *ealne ūtan-weardne* is unmetrical. Holthausen and Klaeber [*Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 465], following Sievers [*P.B.B.* x. 306; *Metrik*, § 85], propose *eal weard*; Schüeking, *ealne ūtweardne*. Cf. l. 2803.

2297-8. The MS. has: *ne ðær ænig mon on þære wēstenne hwæðre hilde gefeh*. This gives a sentence without a verb, and a line which fails to alliterate. The reading of the text is that of Schüeking's edition [adopted by Holthausen₂, vol. II, p. 170]: *næs* is a conjecture of Cosijn³⁴. It makes sense and gives a metrical line with the least possible disturbance of the text. Grein reads *ne [wæs] þær...*; Heyne [*wæs*] *on þære wēstenne*. Rieger³⁵ and Sedgefield assume two half-lines to be lost. Sedgefield₂ reconstructs the passage thus:

ealne ūtan ne wear[ð] ðær ænig mon
on þære wēstenne [wiht gesǣne].
Hwæðre hilde gefeh [.....]
be[ad]weorces [georn];

þær, Thorkelin's transcript B. A has a blank; in the rest itself nothing is now left but the lower part of the perpendicular stem. Norm. *wēsten* is masc. or neut., and many editors accord. Considering how corrupt the passage is, little wonder *wēsten* being treated here as fem.

Grein has *hæðe*, for the alliteration.

- bea[duwe] weorces; hwilum on beorh æthwearf,
 2300 sinc-fæt sōhte; hē þæt sōna onfand,
 ðæt hæfde gūmena sum gōldes gefandod,
 hēah-gestrēona. Hord-weard onbād
 earfoðlice, oð ðæt æfen cwōm;
 wæs ðā gebolgen beorges hyrde,
 2305 wolde se lāða lize forgyldan
 drinc-fæt dýre. þā wæs eaz sceacen
 wyrme on willan; nō on wealle læ[n]g
 bidan wolde, ac mid bāle fōr,
 fyre gefýsed. Wæs se fruma egeslic
 2310 lēodum on lande, swā hyt lungre wearð
 on hyra sinc-gifan sāre geendod.
 xxxiii Ðā se gæst ongan glēdum spīwan,
 beorht hofu bærnan; bryne-lēoma stūð
 eldum on andan; nō ðær aht cwices
 2315 lād lyft-floza lāfan wolde. Fol. 1-1^b.
 Wæs þæs wyrmes wíz wide zesýne,
 nearo-fāzes nīð nēan ond feorran,
 hū se gūð-sceaða zēata lēode
 hatode ond hýnde. Hord eft zescēat,
 2320 dryht-sele dyrne, ær dages hwile;
 hæfde land-wara lize befangen,
 bāle ond bronde; beorges getrūwode,
 wizes ond wealles; him sēo wēn zelēah.
 þā wæs Biowulfe brōza zecýðed
 2325 snūde tō sōðe, þæt his sylfes hām,
 bolda sēlest, bryne-wylmum meart,

2209. MS. mutilated: *bea[du]-weorces*, which was probably the MS. reading, gives a defective line. Holthansen [*Anglia*, xxi. 366] suggests *bea[du]-weorces* [*georn*]: Klaeber [*J.E.G.Ph.* viii. 257] *beaduwe weorces*, comparing l. 2626 (*gūðe rāes* for *gūðrāes*) and for the form *featuwe*, l. 2165, *beatuwa*, l. 281, *bealewa*, ll. 1946, 2082. The *we* might easily, as Klaeber points out, have been written once only instead of twice (haplography). [So Schüeking and Holthansen₂.]

2305. *se lāða*, Bugge [*Z.f.d.Ph.* iv. 212], etc.: MS. *fela ða*.

2307. *læ[n]g*: MS. *læng*. Grundtvig³⁰⁰ [and Kemble₂, following Thorpe's suggestion], *leng*. But by adopting the old form *leng* we can keep nearer to the MS. See Sievers₃ § 89, N. 5.

2312. *gæst*. See note to l. 102.

2325. *hām*. The MS., by an obvious scribal error, has *him*. Curiously enough Conybeare (p. 150) read the MS. as *hām*, but the credit of making the emendation goes to Grundtvig³⁰¹ and Kemble₂.

- gif-stōl gēata. þæt ðām zōdan wæs
 hrēow on hreðre, hyge-sorȝa mæst;
 wēnde se wisa, þæt hē Wealdende
 2330 ofer ealde riht, ēcean Dryhtne,
 bitre zebulȝe; brēost innan wēoll
 þēostrum zepōncum, swā him zepȝywe ne wæs.
 Hæfde liȝ-draca lēoda fæsten,
 ēa-lond ūtan, eorð-weard ðone,
 2335 glēdum forȝrunden; him ðæs zūð-kyning,
 Wedera þoden, wræce leornode.
 Heht him þā zewyrcean wizendra hlēo
 eall-irenne, eorla dryhten,
 wiz-bord wrētlic; wisse hē zearwe, Fol. 182^a.
 2340 þæt him holt-wudu he[lp]an ne meahte,
 lind wið liȝe. Sceolde lēn-daga
 æþelingz ær-zōd ende zebidan,
 worulde lifes, ond se wyrm somod,

2332. The 'dark thoughts' are presumably a foreboding of evil, rather than any rebellion against divine decree, and their unwonted character (*swā him gepȝwe ne wæs*) represents rather a lapse from Beowulf's customary optimism [Cosijn³⁴] than from his 'high standard of piety' [Earle].

2334. Arguments as to the home of the Geatas have been based upon interpretations of *ēa-lond* as 'island.' But it seems clear that *ēa-lond* need mean no more than 'water-land,' 'land that is bordered (not of necessity completely) by water,' as first interpreted by Bugge [*Tidskr.* viii. 68]. For other examples, cf. Krapp in *Mod. Phil.* ii. 403 and *N.E.D.*: 'Norway is a great flond compassed abowt almost wyth the See'.

ūtan, 'from without,' marks the direction of the dragon's attack.

eorð-weard is parallel to *lēoda fæsten* and *ēa-lond*.

Sedgefield₂ reads *ðon[n]e*, comparing for position of *ðonne*, l. 3062; and for *ðone* written for *ðonne*, l. 70.

2336. *leornode*, 'studied, gave his mind to vengeance.' Cf. *Cura Pastoralis*, p. 435, l. 23, *geleornuð ðæt hē ilēð ðæt yfel*, 'gives his mind to evil.'

2338. *eall-irenne* (masc.) forms, of course, a false concord with *wiz-bord* (neut.). Hence many editors [Holthausen_{1,2}, Schücking, 1910] have adopted the emendation *irenne scyld* proposed by Bugge [*Tidskr.* viii. 56]. Bugge subsequently withdrew his suggestion, in favour of the less probable explanation that there was a form *irenne* standing to *iren* as *ætterne* to *ætren* [*Z.f.d.Ph.* iv. 213]. But syntax is often confused in *Beowulf*: *scyld* may have been in the author's mind when he wrote *eall-irenne* [cf. Klaeber in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 465]. Holthausen₂ reads:

Heht him þā gewyrcean wigena hlēo [scyld]
eall-irenne...

Mr Grattan suggests that *irenne* is the weak neuter; 'that thing all of iron.'

This shield all of iron is, of course, as fictitious as the shield with which Achilles was equipped for his greatest struggle.

2340. MS. defective at corner: *helpan* is Thorkelin's emendation.

2341. *lēn*, Grundtvig³⁰¹, Kemble₃; MS. *þend*. Cf. l. 2591.

- þeah ðe hord-welan hēolde lange.
 2345 Oferhogode ðā hringa fenzel,
 þæt hē þone wid-flogan weorode gesōhte,
 sidan herge; nō hē him þā sæcce ondrēd,
 ne him þæs wyrmes wiȝ for wiht dyde,
 eafō ond ellen, forðon hē ār feia,
 2350 nearo nēðende, niða gedizde,
 hilde-hlemma, syððan hē Hrōðgāres,
 sigor-ēadiz secȝ, sele fūlsode,
 ond æt zūde forȝrāp ȝrendeles mæȝum
 lāðan cynnes. Nō þæt lāsest wæs
 2355 hond-ȝemōt[a], þær mon Hyzelāe slōh,
 syððan ȝēata cyning ȝūde rāsum,
 frēa-wine folca Frēs-londum on,
 Hrēðles eafora, hioro-dryncum swealt
 bille ȝebēaten; þonan Biowulf cōm
 2360 sylfes cræfte, sund-nytte drēah;
 hæfde him on earne [[āna] þrittiz Fol. 182^b.
 hilde ȝeatwa, þā hē tō holme [st]āȝ.
 Nealles Hetware hrēmȝe þorf[t]on
 fēðe-wiȝes, þe him foran onȝean
 2365 linde bāron; lȝt eft beewōm
 fram þām hild-frecau hāmes niosan.
 Oferswam ðā sioleða bizonȝ sunu Ecȝðēowes,

2347. *þā*, Kemble₃: MS. *þā* (= *þam*). *Sæcc* is fem. (Sievers § 258, 1). The scribe, by a natural error, has repeated the stroke (signifying *m*) over the *a*, which he rightly wrote over the *i* in the preceding *hi* (= *him*).

2353. *mæȝum*. See note to l. 565.

2355. *hond-ȝemōt[a]*, Kemble₁: MS. *hond gemot*.

2358. 'Died by the thirsty sword' [Earle, Cosijn²⁵]. The metaphor is an obvious one. But it is not so easy to say which, of many interpretations, was in the poet's mind. [Cf. Krüger in *P.B.B.* ix. 574: Rickert in *Mod. Phil.* ii. 67.]

2361. MS. defective at corner, here and in two following lines. Before *þrittiz*, written *xxx* in the MS., there seems to be space for some three letters. Grein₁ supplied [*āna*].

2362. [*st]āȝ*, Kemble₂.

2363. *þorf[t]on*, Kemble₁. *hrēmȝe þorfston*, 'needed to be exultant.'

2366. Holthausen and Sedgefield take *hild-freca* as a dat. pl. = *Het-warum*. But surely it refers to Beowulf: 'few got them back again from that war-wolf to see their homes' [Clark-Hall: so also Earle].

2367. *sioleða* 'the expanse of still waters,' if the conjecture of Bugge [*Z.f.d.Ph.* iv. 186] is correct, and *siolōð* is to be connected with the Goth. *anaulan*, 'to sink to rest.' [Dietrich in *Z.f.d.A.* xi. 416 would connect with *sol*. But we have seen that the apparent occurrence of this word

- earm ān-haza, eft tō lēodum,
 þær him Hygd gebēad hord ond rice,
 2370 bēagas onā brego-stōl; bearne ne trūwode,
 þæt hē wið æl-fylenm ēpel-stōlas
 healdan cūþe, ðā wæs Hygelāc dēad.
 Nō ðy ær fēa-sceafte findan mehton
 æt ðām æðeliuge ænige ōinga,
 2375 þæt hē Heardrēde hlāford wære,
 oððe þone cynedōm ciosan wolde;
 hwæðre hē hine on folce frēond-lārum hēold,
 ēstum mid āre, oð ðæt hē yldra wearð,
 Weder-ġēatum wēold. Hyne wræc-mæcȝas
 238c ofer sē sōhtan, suna Ōhteres;
 hæfdon hȳ forheakden helm Scylfinga,
 þone sēlestan sē-cyninga,
 þāra ðe in Swio-ricc sinc brytnade
 miærne þeoden. Him þæt tō mearce wearð; Fol. 183.
 2385 hē þær [f]or feorme feorh-wunde hlēat
 sweordes swengum, sunu Hygelāces.
 Ond him eft ȝewāt Onȝenðioes bearn
 hāmes nīosan, syððan Heardrēd læȝ,
 lēt ðone brego-stōl Biowulf healdan,
 2390 ġēatum wealdan; þæt wæs ȝōd cyning.
 XXXIV SĒ ðæs lēod-hryres lēan ȝemunde
 uferan dōȝrum; Ēadȝilse wearð

in l. 302 with the meaning of 'sea' is due to a scribal error: and the meaning of 'muddy pool' is equally unsatisfactory here.]

2370-3. *bearn*, *hē* refer to Heardred: *fēa-sceafte* to the Geatas.

2377. *hine*, Thorpe: MS. *hi* (= *him*).

2379. See *Index of Persons*: Onela, Eadgils.

2383. MS. *ðe ðe*, the first *ðe* at the end of a line, the second at the beginning of the next.

2384. With the punctuation given above, *Him* refers, of course, to Hygelac's son Heardred: 'that was his life's limit.' (For *mearc* in temporal sense cf. *Genesis*, 1719.) Sedgefield takes *him þæt tō mearce wearð* with the preceding lines, interprets *him* as referring to Onela, the *helm Scylfinga*, and *mearc* as meaning 'territory': 'Sweden had become his land,' i.e. Onela had succeeded Onthere.

2385. *for feorme*. The MS. has *orfeorme*, 'forsaken,' which does not give very satisfactory sense. Grein's *on feorme*, 'at a banquet,' is an improvement. Better still is *for feorme*, 'on account of his hospitality.' This was suggested by Möller [*V.E.* 111], and has been adopted by most recent editors and translators.

2387. *Onȝenðioes bearn*, i.e. Onela.

- fēa-sceaftum frēond, folce Ʒestēpte
ofer sǣ sīde sunu Ōhteres,
2395 wīgum ond wǣpnum; hē Ʒewræc syððan
cealdum cear-siðum, cyning ealdre binēat.
Swā hē niða Ʒehwane Ʒenesen hǣfde,
slīðra Ʒeslyhta, sumu EcƷðiowes,
ellen-weorca, oð ðone ānne dæg,
2400 þē hē wið þām wyrme Ʒewezan sceolde.
Ʒewāt þā twelfa sum, torne ƷebolƷen,
dryhten Ʒēata dracan scēawian;
hǣfde þā Ʒefrunen, lhwanan sio fīhð ārās,
bealo-nið biorna; him tō bearne cwōm Fol. 183^b.
2405 māðþum-fæt mǣre þurh ðæs mieldan hond.
Sē wæs on ðām ðrēate þreottēoþa secƷ,
sē ðæs orleƷes oð onstealde;
hǣft hyƷe-Ʒiðmor sceolde hēan ðonon
wong wisan. Hē ofer willan ƷionƷ,
2410 tō ðæs ðe hē eorð-sele ānne wisse,
hlāw under hrūsan holm-wylme nēh,
Ʒð-Ʒewinne, sē wæs innan full
wrætta ond wira. Weard unhiore,
Ʒearo Ʒūð-freca, Ʒold-māðmas hēold,
2415 eald under eorðan; næs þæt Ʒðe cēap
tō ƷezanƷenne Ʒumena ienigum.
Ʒesæt ðā on næsse nið-heard cyning,
þenden hǣlo ābēad heorð-Ʒenēatum,
Ʒold-wine Ʒēata. Him wæs Ʒeðmor sefa,
2420 wǣfre ond wæl-fūs, wyrd unƷemetē nēah,

2393. By supporting the exiled Eadgils against Onela, Beowulf obtains his revenge on the Swedes. [Cf. Bugge¹³, etc.] See note to l. 2603 and *Index of Persons*: Eadgils.

2394. Schücking adopts the emendation of Schröder [*Z.f.d.A.* xliii. 366-7] *ofer sǣ-siðe*, 'after a journey by water.' *Sǣ side* means the same as the *wid wæter* of l. 2473: the lakes which separate Swedes and Geatas.

2395. *hē*, Beowulf; *cyning*, Onela.

2396. *cealdum*: the battle between Eadgils and Onela took place on the ice of Lake Wener; nevertheless, *ceald* may mean nothing more than 'bitter, hostile.'

2401. *twelfa*: MS. xii.

2409. *wong wisan*. Not merely 'to show,' but 'to lead the way.' Cf. l. 208.

- sē ðone gomelan grētan sceolde,
 sēcean sǣwle hord, sundur gedǣlan
 lif wið lice; nō þon lange wæs
 ieorh æpelinges flāsce bewunden.
- 2425 Biowulf maþelade, bearn Ecgðēowes:
 "Fela ic on gιοgode zūd-ræsa genæs,
 orleg-hwila; ic þæt eall zemon.
 Ic wæs syfan-wintre, þā mec sinca baldor, Fol. 184.
 frēa-wine folca, æt minum fæder zenan;
- 2430 hēold mec ond hæfde Hrēðel cyning,
 zeaf mē sinc ond symbel, sibbe zemunde;
 næs ic him tō life lāðra ðwihte
 beorn in burzum þonne his bearna hwylc,
 Herebeald ond Hæðcyn, oððe Hygelac min.
- 2435 Wæs þān yldestan ungedēfe(lice)
 mæzges dǣdum morþor-bed strēd,
 syððan hƳne Hæðcyn of horn-bogan,
 his frēa-wine, flāne zeswencte,
 miste mercelses ond his mæz ofscēt.
- 2440 brōðor ððerne, blōdigan zære.
 þæt wæs feoh-lēas zefeohƳ, fyrenum zesynzad,
 hreðre hyge-mēðe; sceolde hwæðre swā þeah

2421. Many editors follow Grundtvig (ed. 1861, p. 83) and read *sēo*. *Wyrð* is fem. elsewhere, but cf. ll. 1344, 1887, 2685.

2423. *þon lange*. Sedgfield suggests that *þon* may be miswritten for *þon* (= *þonne*), which would then be interpreted, as in l. 435, etc. 'therefore, and so.' Keeping *þon*, we must interpret 'it was not long from that time.'

2430. Holthausen₁ and Sedgfield read
zeaf me Hrēðel cyning
sinc ond symbel...

Hrēðel cyning alone is certainly a light line. Holthausen_{2,3} avoids the difficulty by reading *Hrēðel cyning zeaf* as the half-line.

2432. *ðwihte*. Sievers [*P.B.B.* x. 256] would read *wihte* for metrical reasons [so Schüicking and Holthausen].

2435. *ungedēfelice* is hypermetrical, and is probably miswritten for *ungedēfe*. [So Holthausen and Schüicking: cf. Sievers, *P.B.B.* x. 234: *Metrik*, § 85.]

2438. Bugge¹⁰³, thinking *frēa-wine* 'lord' inapplicable, conjectured *frēo-wine* (= 'noble brother,' Earle), comparing *Genesis* 983, *frēomæg ofalōh*, *brūþor sinne*. Keeping *frēa-wine*: 'smote him who should have been his lord.'

2439. *ofscēt* = *ofscēat*.

2441. *fyrenum* in l. 1744 perhaps means 'maliciously,' 'treacherously': but here it has only an intensifying force, 'exceedingly': no malicious intent is attributed to Hæthcyn. [Cf. Klaeber⁴²⁰.]

2442. Holthausen, in part following Grein₁, reads *Hrēðle hygemēðo*, 'a heart sorrow for Hrethel.'

- æðeling unwrecen ealdres linlan.
 Swā bið geōmorlic zomelum ceorle
 2445 tō zebidanne, þæt his byre ride
 zionz on zalzan; þonne hē zyd wrece,
 sārigne sanz, þonne his sunu hangað
 hrefne tō hrōðre, ond hē him helpan ne mæg,
 eald ond in-frōd, ænize zefremman.
 2450 Symble bið zemyndzad morua zehwylce
 eaforan ellor-sið; ððres ne zȳmeð Fol. 184.
 tō zebidanne burzum in innan
 yrfe-weardas, þonne se ān hafað
 þurh dēaðes nȳd dāda zefondad.
 2455 zesyhð sorh-ceariz on his suna būre
 win-sele wēstne, wind-zereste
 rēote berofene; ridend swefað,
 hæleð in hoðman; nis þær hearpan swēz,
 zomen in zearðum, swylce ðær iū wæron.
 XXXV 2460 GEwiteð þonne on sealman, sorh-lēoð zaleð

2444. *Sicā*, 'in such wise,' a comparison of Hrethel's woe to that which an old man might feel, if his son were hanged. Gering has seen in the grief of this man a reference to Ermanaric, who (in legend) hanged his son: but the likeness seems remote. Ermanaric was not credited with taking the death of his kin so much to heart.

2445. Cf. *galgan ridan* in the *Fates of Men*, 33, and the Scandinavian 'kenning' for the gallows, 'Odiu's horse.'

2446. MS. *wreccē*. Grein *wreccēð*, followed by many editors, including Holthausen and Sedgefield. But the change is unnecessary. [Cf. Bugge in *Tidskr.* viii. 56.]

2448. *helpan*. Kemble₂ emended to *helpe*. There is no other certain instance of the weak noun. Possibly the scribe wrote *helpan* for *helpe*, thinking of the infinitive. [Cf. Sievers in *Z.f.d.Ph.* xxi. 357.] Indeed it would be possible to take *helpan* and *fremman* as two parallel infinitives, 'cannot help him, or in any wise support him' (understanding *hine*), as suggested by Kock [*Anglia*, xxvii. 220-1]. But *ænige* = 'in any wise' lacks analogy. [Cf. Klaeber⁴⁶³ and Sedgefield's note.]

2453. For gen. sg. in *-as* see Sievers₃ § 237, N. 1. Cf. ll. 63, 2921.

2454. The alteration of Grundtvig (ed. 1861, p. 84) and Müllenhoff¹⁴⁰, who transposed *dāda* and *dēaðes*, is not necessary.

2456. Holthausen's *windge reste*, 'windy resting place,' alters the form, but not the meaning.

2457. *rēote*. The best explanation seems to be that of Holthausen, that this is a mistranscription for *rēote* or *rāte* (see Sievers₃ § 27, N.), the old spelling of *rēte* (dat. of **rētu*, 'joy,' from *rōt*, 'cheerful'; cf. *rētan*, 'cheer'). Holthausen's conjecture is supported by such spellings as *beoc* for *bæc* in the *Codex Aureus Inscriptio*. An earlier explanation was that of Bugge [*Z.f.d.Ph.* iv. 215], who interpreted *rōt* as 'rest.'

swefað. Klaeber [*Anglia*, xxviii. 446] adopts Grein's emendation *swefēð*, and interprets *rideud* as 'the rider on the gallows' (cf. l. 2445); *swefað* might be a Northern singular: see Sievers₃ § 358, N. 2.

- æfter anna; þūhte him eall tō rūm,
 wonga and wic-stede. Swā Wedra helm
 æfter Herebealde heortan sorge
 weallinde wæg; wihte ne meahte
 2465 on ðām feorh-bonan fīzhdæ geþētan;
 nō ðy ier hē þone headorinc hatian ne meahhte
 lādum dlādum, þeah him lēof ne wæs.
 Hē ðā mid þēre sorhge, þē him sio sār belamp,
 zum-drēam ofgeaf, zodes lēoht zecēas;
 2470 eaferum læfde, swā ðeð eadiz mon,
 lond ond lēod-byriz, þā hē of life zewāt.
 Þā |wæs synn ond sacu Swēona ond zēata, Fol. 185.
 ofer [w]id wæter wrōht zemæne,
 here-nið hearda, syððan Hrēðel swealt,
 2475 oððe him Onzenðēowes eaferau wāran
 frome, fyrd-hwate, frēode ne woldon
 ofer heafo healdan, ac ymb Hreosnabeorh
 eatolne inwit-scear oft zefremedon.
 Þæt mæg-wine mine zewrūcan,
 2480 fīzhdæ ond fyrene, swā hyt zefrūze wæs,
 þeah ðe oðer his ealdre zebolhte,

2466. *headorinc* = Hæthcyn.

hatian, 'pursue with hatred.' [Cf. Klaeber in *Archiv*, cix. 305.]

2468. Holthausen_{1,2} adopts the reading of Rieger (*Lesebuch*), *þe him swā sār belamp*, 'which befel him so sorely': Schücking omits *sio*, on the ground that an article beginning with *s* is avoided before a substantive so beginning. Holthausen₃ accordingly reads *þe him gio sār belamp*.

2473. MS. defective at corner: [w]id, Grundtvig³⁰³. Thorkelin's transcript B has a blank, but A has *rid*: a mutilated O.E. *w* might easily be mistaken for *r*.

2475. For *oððe* = *and*, see note to ll. 648-9.

Sedgefield's conjectures, *seoððe* (= *niððan*), or *oð ðæ[t]*, do not seem necessary. War broke out after Hrethel died, and after Ongentheow's sons had grown to be valiant warriors.

him may be an 'ethic dative' referring to Ongentheow's sons [Bugge in *Tidskr.* viii. 57], in which case it need not be translated, or it might refer to the Geatas: 'valiant against them.'

Holthausen, following Sievers, spells *Ongenzēas*.

2477. *Hreosnabeorh* is unknown. Sedgefield, following Bugge, reads *Hrefna beorh* (cf. ll. 2925, 2935). But the engagements and the localities seem to have been distinct; *Hreosnabeorh* in the land of the Geatas, *Hrefna wudu* in the land of the Swedes, as Bugge¹¹ admits.

2478. MS. *ge ge fremedon*. Cf. ll. 986 (see note), 2383.

2479. *mæg-wine mine*, i.e. Hæthcyn and Hygelac.

2481. *his*. *hit*, the emendation of Grein₁ [adopted by Schücking and Sedgefield], is certainly an improvement.

- heardan eāpe : Hædcyune wearð,
 7ēata dryhtne, zūð onsūge.
 þā ic on morgne zefrægn mæg oðerne
 2485 billes ecgum on bonan stælan,
 þær Onzenþeow Eofores niosað;
 zūð-helm tōzglād, zomela Scyfling
 hrēas [*hilde-]blāc* : hond zemunde
 fēhðo ze.ōge, feorh-sweug ne oftēah.
 2490 Ic him þā māðmas. þe hē mē sealde,
 zeald æt zūðe, swā mē zifeðe wæs,
 læohtan sweorde; hē mē lond forzeaf,
 eard, eðel-wyn. Næs him æuiz þearf,
 þæt hē tō zifðum, oððe tō zār-Denum.
 2495 oððe in Swio-ric, sēcean þurfe
 wyrsan wīz-frecan, weorðe zecypan; Fol. 185^b.
 symle ic him on tēðan beforan wolde,
 āna on orde, ond swā tō aldre sceall
 sæcce freinman, þenden þis sword þolað,
 2500 þæt mec ær ond sið oft zelāste,
 syððan ic for dugeðum Dæghrefne wearð
 tō hand-bonan, Hūga ceppan.

2484-5. Right, rendered by Bosworth-Toller: 'One kinsman with the edge of the sword brought home to the slayer the death of the other': but the kinsmen are not Eofor and Wulf, as there explained (since Wulf is not slain), but Hygelac and Hæthcyn. [See Kock in *Anglia*, xxvii. 232: Coeljn²³.]

The episode is narrated more fully later (ll. 2949-2998).

2486. Grein, *niosade*; but cf. ll. 1923, 1928, etc.

2488. No gap in MS: [*hilde-]blāc*, Holthausen's conjecture [*Anglia*, xxi. 366], is followed by recent editors. The word is not extant, but cf. *wig-blāc*, *Exodus*. 204.

Bugge [*Tidskr.* viii. 297] suggested *hrēa-blāc*, 'corpse-pale,' since the repetition *hrēas hrēa-* would have accounted for the scribal blunder; and Grein *heoro-blāc*; but both these stop-gaps are metrically objectionable [the first obviously; for the second cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 300].

2489. *feorh-sweug*. We should expect the gen. with *oftēon* (see l. 5). We also find the dat. (see l. 1520), and accordingly Holthausen, followed by Sedgefield¹, would write *feorh-swege* here. [Cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxix. 307.] Yet the change is unnecessary, for the acc. construction is also found.

2490. The episode is ended: *him* refers to Beowulf's lord, Hygelac.

2495. For the present *þurfe*, cf. *hæbbe* (l. 1928).

2500. *ær ond sið*, 'early and late.'

2501. It is not clear whether *for dugeðum* means 'by reason of my valour' (cf. l. 1206 *for wlenco*), or whether it means 'in the presence of the doughty' (cf. l. 2020 *for dugud*).

2501-2. Beowulf praises his sword, which has done him good service, early and late, since the time when he slew Dæghrefn. But the following lines show that in this feat Beowulf did not use his sword. Hence some

- Nalles hē ðā frætwe Frēs-cyning[e],
brēost-weorðunge, bringan mōste,
2505 ac in campe gecronȝ cumbles hyrde,
æþeling on elne; ne wæs eoz bona,
ac him hilde-ȝrāp heortan wylmas,
bān-hūs ȝebræc. Nū sceall billes eoz,
hond onð heard sweord, ymb hord wigan.”
2510 Bēowulf maðelode, bēot-wordum spræc,
niehstan siðe: “ Ic ȝenēðde fela
ȝūða on ȝeozoðe; ȝyt ic wylle,
frōd folces weard, fæhðe sēcan,
mārðum fremman, ȝif mec se mār-sceaða
2515 of eorð-sele üt ȝesēceð.”
ȝeȝrētte ðā ȝumena ȝehwylcne,
hwate helm-berend, hindeman siðe,
swāese ȝesiðas: “ Nolde ic sweord beran,
wāepen tō wyrme, ȝif ic wiste hū Fol. 186^a.

editors [e.g. Schücking and Sedgefield,] separate the two sentences by a full stop after *gelæste*, and take *syððan*, not as a conj., but as an adv.

Yet the sword may have been taken by Beowulf from the dead Dæghrefn: in which case the connection is close enough between ll. 2499 and 2501. [So Rieger¹¹⁴; Klæber in *Archiv*, cxv. 181.]

2503. *ðā frætwe*, 'those famous spoils,' clearly the necklet of ll. 1195, etc., won by Beowulf at Heorot. This had naturally passed to his liege lord. (But note that in ll. 2172, etc., this necklet is said to have been given, not to Hygelac, but to Hygd.) Dæghrefn must be the slayer of Hygelac: as such he would, had he lived, have presented the spoils he had won to his chief. But Beowulf avenged his lord, though the body of Hygelac (*Lid. Monst.*) and his arms (l. 1211) remained with the Frankish foe.

Frēs-cyning[e], Grnndtvig²⁰⁴, Kemble₁: MS. *frescyning*.

Who is the Frisian king? Does it refer to some tributary prince, or is it a title of the Frankish overlord? Since Dæghrefn is presumably a Frank (*Hūga cempa*) he would present the spoils to his own king, Theodoric the Frank, or to his son Theodobert, who was actually in command. Ll. 1210, 2921 also support the interpretation of *Frēs-cyning* as a reference to the Frankish overlord. But the writer of Beowulf may well have been using traditional names which he himself did not clearly understand.

2505. *Campe* (*campe*), Kemble₁: MS. *cempan*. If we keep the MS. reading, we shall have to interpret *cempan*=*cempum*, and render 'among the warriors' [von Grienberger, Schücking, 1908: cf. *Engl. Stud.* xlii. 110]. But in this sense of 'among' seems unprecedented [Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxxvi. 409-10, as Schücking now admits].

2505-6. *cumbles hyrde*, *æþeling*, refer to Dæghrefn.

2509. Morgan¹¹⁵ *i.B.* xxxiii. 105] and Holthausen suggest *heard-sweord*, for the ms. . .

2514. Kemble₂, *mārðo*, supported by Bugge¹⁰⁴, and all recent editors, on the analogy of ll. 2134, 2645. But the argument from analogy may be pushed too far, and it is even possible that *fremman* is intrans., as in l. 1003.

- 2520 wið ðām āglācean elles meakte
 gylpe wiðgripan, swā ic gið wið ȝrendle dyde;
 ac ic ðær heaðu-fýres hātes wēne,
 [o]reðes ond āttres; forðon ic me on hafu
 bord ond byrnan. Nelle ic beorges weard
- 2525 oferflēon fōtes trem, ac nunc [*furður*] sceal
 weorðan æt wealle, swā unc wyrd ȝetēoð,
 metod manna ȝehwæs. Ic eom on mōde from,
 þæt ic wið þone ȝūð-flogan gylp ofersitte.
 ȝebide ȝē on beorge byrnum werede,
- 2530 secȝas on searwum, hwæðer sēl mæȝe
 æfter wæl-ræse wunde ȝedýȝan
 uncer twēȝa. Nis þæt ēower sið,
 ne ȝemet mannes nefn[e] mīn ānes,
 þæt hē wið āglācean efoðo dæle,
- 2535 eorl-scype efne. Ic mid elne sceall
 ȝold ȝezangan, oððe ȝūð nimeð,
 feorh-bealu frēcne, frēan ēowerne."
 Ārās ðā bi roude rōf ðretta,
 heard under helme, hioro-sercean bæp
- 2540 under stān-cleofu, strenȝo ȝetrūwode
 ānes mannes; ne bið swyle earȝes sið.

2520-1. Sievers [*P.B.B.* ix. 141] suggests *þæs āglācean gylpe*, 'against the boast of the adversary.' Schüröer [*Anglia*, xiii. 345] suggests *ȝylpe* for *gylpe*, 'come to grips with the adversary in war.' I take *gylpe* = 'with boast,' i.e. 'in such a manner as to fulfil my boast.'

2523. [*oreðes*, Grein], *āttres* Kemble; MS. *reðes 7 hattres*. Cf. ll. 2557, 2839. There is a dot over the *h* of *hattres*, which Sievers [*Z.f.d.Ph.* xxi. 355] regards as intended by the scribe to signify that *h* is cancelled. I should rather regard the dot as accidental.

2525. The second half-line is metrically deficient; *furður* is Klaeber's emendation [*Archiv*, cxv. 181] adopted by Holthausen. Holthausen's earlier suggestion, *feohte* [*Litteraturblatt für germ. u. rom. Philologie*, 1900, p. 61], is adopted by Schücking. Bugge¹⁰⁴ had also suggested *feohte*.

In view of the rarity of a 'prelude' of two syllables with this type of line [cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 302] Bugge¹⁰⁴ would omit *ofer*, comparing *Maldon*, 247, *Æon fōtes trym*. [So Sedgefield²⁰⁰.]

Holthausen, reads *ferflēon* (= *forflēon*).

2528. *þæt* = 'so that.' Sievers' emendation [*P.B.B.* ix. 141] *þæs*, 'therefore,' is unnecessary. [Cf. Klaeber⁴⁶³, Schücking, *Satzverk.*, 25.] 'The conj. *þæt* is found to denote the relation between two facts in the vaguest possible manner' (Klaeber).

2529. Note that, where the pronoun follows the imperative of the verb, the normal inflection of the verb is dropped.

2533. MS. defective at edge: *nefn[e]*, Grundtvig³⁰⁴.

2534. *þæt*, Grundtvig³⁰⁴, Kemble; MS. *wat*.

- 2545 zeseah ðā be wealle, | sē ðe worna fela, Fol. 186^b.
 gum-cystum zōd, zūða zedizge,
 hilde-hlemma, þonne hnitān fōðan,
 2545 ʃo[n]dan stān-bozan, strēam üt þonan
 brecan of beorge; was þiēre burnan wælm
 heaðo-fýrum hāt; ne meahhte horde nēah
 unbyrnende ænize hwile
 dēop zedýzan for dracan lēze.
 2550 Lēt ðā of brēostum, ðā hē zebolzen wæs,
 Weder-zēata lēod word üt faran,
 steare-heort styrnde; stefn in becōm
 heaðo-torht hlynnan under hārne stān;
 hete wæs onhrēred, hord-weard oneniow
 2555 mannes reorde: næs ðiēr māra fyrst
 frēode tō friclan. From iērest ewōm
 oruð āzhlēcean üt of stāne,
 hāt hilde-swāt; hrūse dynede.
 Biorn under beorge bord-rand onswāf
 2560 wið ðām zryre-zieste, zēata dryhten;
 ðā wæs hring-bozan heorte zefýsed
 sæece tō sēceanne. Sweord iēr zebraēd
 zōd zūð-cyninz, zomele lāfe,
 eczinn unslāw; æzghwæðrum wæs
 2565 bealo-hyezendra | brōza fram ððrum. Fol. 187^a.

2545. *sto[n]dan*, Thorpe: MS. *stodan*. Thorpe's emendation is confirmed by a passage in the *Andreas*, 1492, etc., where these lines seem to be imitated.

2547. *ne meahhte...dēop gedýgan*, 'could not endure the depths of the cave.' Grundtvig²⁰⁰ reads *dēor*; so Bugge [*Tidaskr.* viii. 297], but this was with the belief that the MS. could so be read, whereas the reading is clearly *dēop*, not *dēor*. *Dēor* has, however, been adopted by Earle and Sedgefield: 'nigh to the hoard could not the hero unscorched any while survive.'

2556. *frēode*. Sedgefield reads *freoðo*.

2559. *Biorn* refers to Beowulf. Sedgefield reads *born*, and puts the stop after *beorge*, making l. 2559^a a continuation of ll. 2556-8: 'the earth resounded and burned under the hill.' For *biorn*, *beorn* = *born*, *bearn* he compares l. 1880.

2562. *sēceanne*. See note to l. 473.

īr zebraēd, 'had already drawn his sword.'

2564. M^s. *un|glaw*. 'A letter erased between *l* and *a* in *glaw*: that it was *e* is not quite certain' (Znpitza). As there is all the appearance of an uncompleted alteration, I have adopted the emendation of Bugge¹⁰⁴ (following Thorpe). Klaeber [*Anglia*, xxix. 320] defends *unglāw*, which he takes to mean 'very sharp,' with *un* intensifying, as in *unhār* (l. 357). But this use of *un* appears to be very problematical.

2567. *stid-mōd* *gestod* wið *stéapne* *roud*
winia *bealdor*, *ðā* *se* *wyrn* *gebēah*
snūde *tōsomne*; *hē* *on* *searwum* *bād*.
zewāt *ðā* *byrnende* *gebogen* *scriðan*,
 2570. *tō* *gescipe* *scyndan*. *Scyld* *wel* *gebearz*
life *ond* *lice* *lāssan* *hwile*
mīerum *þeodne*, *þonne* *his* *myne* *sōhte*
ðær *hē* *þy* *fyrste* *forinan* *dōgore*
wealdan *mōste*, *swā* *him* *wyrd* *ne* *gescrāf*
 2575. *hrēð* *æt* *hilde*. *Hond* *ūp* *ābrēf*
zēata *dryhten*, *zryre-fāhne* *slom*
ince *lāfe*, *þæt* *sio* *ecz* *zewāc*
brūn *on* *bāne*, *bāt* *unswīdor*,
þonne *his* *ðiod-cyningz* *þearfe* *hæfde*,
 2580. *hysigum* *gebāded*. *þā* *was* *beorges* *weard*
æfter *headu* *wenze* *on* *hrēoum* *mōde*.
wearp *wæl-fyre*; *wide* *sprungon*
hilde-léoman. *Hrēð-sigora* *ne* *zealp*
gold-wine *zēata*, *zūð-bill* *zeswāc*
 2585. *nacod* *æt* *mīde*, *swā* *hyt* *nō* *sceolde*,
iren *ār-zōd*. *Ne* *was* *þæt* *ēde* *sīð*,
þæt *se* *māra* *maga* *Eozðeowes*

2567. *winia*. Cf. note to l. 1418.

2570. MS. *gscipe*. Heyne emended *gescife*, 'headlong,' in a conjecture upon an O.E. gloss in a MS. of Aldhelm's *de Virg.* (Brussels, in which *per preceps* is rendered *nidescife*, with explanation *nidesciente* in the margin. [Cf. *L.f.d.A.* ix. 46.] Bosworth-Toller.) Heyne's emendation has been adopted by Sievers and Sedgefield.

2573. *dōgore*: Sievers, followed by Holthausen, would read *dōgor* (uninflected instrumental, cf. Sievers, § 289) which improves the metre.

2573. *etc.* 'For the first time (literally, the first day) he had to spend his time in a struggle devoid of victory.' [But cf. Klaeber⁴⁶⁴.]

2577. MS. *ince* *lāfe*. The word *ince* is otherwise unrecorded (but cf. note to l. 1107). It has been conjectured that it means 'valuable' or 'weighty.' Thorpe conjectured *Inces lāfe* [so Holthausen^{1, 2}, abandoning an earlier conjecture, *Anglia*, *Beiblatt*, xiii. 78, and Sedgefield], believing the word 'to be a corruption of some proper name.' If Thorpe's reading is correct, *Ing* would presumably be identical with the primæval hero from whom the sea-tribes, the *Ingvæones*, were said to derive their name (see *Index of Persons*: *Ingvæne*). *Ing* is recorded in the O.E. *Runic Song*, 67, as a hero of the East Danes. Some have identified *Ing* and *Sceaf*.

Holthausen³, *Inglwin* [*lāfe*], a tempting conjecture, 'with the sword which Hrothgar had given him.'

2579. *his þearfe*, probably 'need of it.'

2581. *hrēoum*. See note to *fæum*, l. 1081.

grund-wong þone ofgyfan wolde ;
 sceolde [ofer] willan wie eardian
 2590 elles hweagen, swā sceal æghwyle mon Fol. 187^b.
 ālātan lān-dagas. Næs ðā long tū ðon,
 þæt ðā æghwēcan hȳ eft gemēttan.
 Hyrte hȳne hord-weard, hreðer āðme wēoll,
 niȳan fine ; nearo ðrōwode
 2595 fȳre beforȳgen sē ðe ār folce wēold.
 Nealles brim on hēape hand-ȳsteallan,
 wēclinga bearn, ymbe ȳstōðon
 hilde-cystum, ac hȳ on holt buȳon,
 ealdre burȳan. Hiora in ānum wēoll
 2600 sefa wið sorgum ; sibb āfre ne maȳ
 wiht mēwendan, þām ðe wel þenceð.
 XXXVI Wiglāf was hāten, Wēoxstānes sūru
 lēoflic lind-wiȳa, lēod Seyflinga,

2588. *grund-wong* was taken by the older editors to mean 'the earth'; hence *grund-wong ofgyfan*, 'to die' [so Clark Hall]. This interpretation of *grund-wong* has recently been defended by Klaeber [*Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 466].

Since Bugge [*Tidskr.* vii. 298], it has been more usual to interpret *grund-wong* as the ground in front of the barrow [so Cosijn³⁵] or the floor of the dragon's den. Beowulf has hardly got so far as the floor; but a concrete, local interpretation is supported by l. 2770 (cf. too l. 1196).

Beowulf has to retreat (ll. 2586-8); the poet alludes to the issue of the combat (ll. 2589-91); then returns to his description again.

2589. No gap in MS. Rieger⁴⁰ emends [ofer] willan (cf. l. 2499); Grein³, [wyrmez] willan (cf. l. 3077); Cosijn³⁶, [wyrme tō] willan.

2595. *se ðe ār folce wēold*: Beowulf, 'who had long ruled over his folk.' [Cf. Cosijn³⁶; Bugge in *Z.f.d.Ph.* iv. 216.]

2596. *hand*, Kamb³²; MS. *hand*.

2603. Wiglaf is called *lēod Seyflinga* because his father Weoxstan (though apparently by origin a Geat), had once been a chief in the service of the Swedish (Seyfling) king Onela. Weoxstan may well have married into the family of his king, like Eoghtow, Eotor, or Bothvar Bjarki; such a supposition would make the title *lēod Seyflinga* more appropriate to Wiglaf, and might perhaps explain *his mȳrum* (l. 2614, but see note there). Ælthere, whose name begins with a vowel, would then be a member of the Swedish royal family (since in Germanic heroic tradition princes of the same family commonly have names which alliterate together) rather than one of the Wægmundingas (whose names run on W).

When Eadgils and Eanmund rebel against their uncle Onela, and take refuge among the Geatas, Onela smites them (see ll. 2379-90). Weoxstan, serving under Onela, slays Eanmund, and, according to Germanic custom, presents the spoils of his slain foe to his king. But, contrary to custom, Onela does not accept them (for to do so would be publicly to approve the slaying of his own nephew); yet he rewards the slayer with the spoils, and hushes up the matter: 'Onela spake not of the feud, though Weoxstan had slain his (Onela's) brother's son' (i.e. Eanmund, son of Onthere), ll. 2618-9.

Yet Weoxstan belongs to the Wægmundingas (l. 2607), a family of the Geatas to which Beowulf is related (l. 2614). Why he was serving with

- 2605 mæ̅g Ælfheres; geseah his mon-dryhten
 nder here-griman hāt prōwian;
 gemunde dā dā āre, þe hē him āer forgeaf,
 wic-stede weligne Wē̅gmundinga,
 folc-rihta gehwyle, swā his fæder āhte;
 ne mihte dā forhabban, hond rond gefē̅ng,
 2610 geolwe linde, gomel swyrd zetēah.
 þæt wæs mid ealum Eanmundes lāf,
 suna Ōhtere[s], þām æt sæcece wearð, Fol. 188^a.
 wræcca[n] wine-lēasum, Wēohstān bana
 mēces eegum, ond his mā̅gum ætbær
 2615 brūn-fā̅gne helm, hringde byrnan,
 eald sweord etonise, þæt him Onela forgeaf,
 his gadelin̅ges gū̅ð-gewā̅du,
 fyrd-searo fū̅slie; nō ymbe dā fī̅ch̅e spræc,
 þeah ðe hē his brōðor bearn ābredwade.
 2620 Hē fratwe gehēold fela missēra,
 bill on-l byrnan, oð ðæt his byre milite
 eorl-scipe efnan swā his āer-fæder;
 geaf him dā mid gēatam gū̅ð-gewā̅du
 ā̅ghwæs unrim, þā hē of ealdre gewāt
 2625 frōd on forð-weg. þā wæs forma sið
 geon̅gan cenpan, þæt hē gū̅ðe rēs

the national enemy, or why, in spite of this, his own people ultimately received him back, we do not know. [Cf. Chadwick, *Origin of the English Nation*, p. 173.] The re-grant (l. 2606) of Weoxstan's fief to Wiglaf must not be taken as signifying that the fief had been forfeited by Weoxstan: a formal re-grant is in every case necessitated by the death of the father. [See *Widsith*, 95-6, and cf. Chadwick, p. 169.]

[The difficulties are well explained by Müllenhoff in *A.f.d.A.* iii. 176-8.]

2612. *ohtere[s]*, Grundtvig³⁰⁶, Kemble₁; MS. *ohtere* (partially corrected by Thorpekin).

2613. MS. defectiv. at corner: *wrecca[n]*. Ettmüller₂: *Wēohstān*, Grundtvig³⁰⁶, Kemble₁; MS. *wēohstanes*.

2614. *māgum* probably means Onela: pl. for sg., as in l. 2353: cf. note to l. 565.

his may refer to Weoxstan (see l. 2603, above) or, more probably, to Eanmund.

2615. The alliteration is improved if, with Rieger, followed by Holt-
hausen, we read *byrnan hringde*.

2620. *Hē*, i.e. Weoxstan.

Grundtvig [1861, p. 89], followed by Holtbausen, supplies *þā* before *frætwæ*.

2623. We must understand *Wēoxstān* as subject to *geaf*.

- mid his frēo-dryhtæ fremman sceolde;
 ne geinealt him se mōd-sefa, ne his mǣges lāf
 zewāc æt wize; þæt se wyrm onfand,
 2630 syððan hie tōzædre gezān hæfdon.
 Wiglāf maðelode, word-rihta fela,
 sæzle zcsīðum —him wæs sefa zeōmor—
 “Ic ðæt |mǣl zeman, þær wē medu þezun, Fol. 188b.
 þonne wē zehēton ūssum hlāforde
 2635 in bior-sele, ðe ūs ðās bēazas zeaf,
 þæt wē him ðā zūð-zetāwa zyldan woldon,
 zif him þyslicu þearf zelumpe,
 helmas ond heard sweord. Ðē hē ūsic on herze
 zecēas
 tō ðyssum sið-fate sylfes willum,
 2640 onmunde ūsic mārða, ond mē þās māðmas zeaf,
 þē hē ūsic zār-wizend zōde tealde,
 hwate helm-berend, þēah ðc hlāford ūs
 þis ellen-weorc āna āðōhte
 tō zefremmanne, folces hyrde,
 2645 forðam hē manna mǣst mārða zefremede,
 dāda dollicra. Nū is se dæg cumen,
 þæt ūre man-dryhten mǣznes be-
 zōdra zūð-rinea; wutum zonzan tō.
 helpan hild-fruman, þenden hyt sȳ,
 2650 zlēd-egesa zrim. Zod wāt on mec,
 þæt mē is miele lēofre, þæt minne lic-haman

2628. *mǣges*, Ettmüller₂: MS. *mǣges*.

his mǣges lāf, 'his father's sword.'

2629. *þæt*, Thorpe: MS. *þa*.

2633. To this appeal to the *geofas* to make good their boast there are two close parallels: *Maldon* (212-15) and the *Bjarka mál*, as recorded in the Latin paraphrase of Saxo Grammaticus (*Hist. Dan.*, Bk 11.). It is a commonplace of Old Germanic poetry: and indeed of heroic poetry generally.

2636. See note to l. 368.

2642. Bugge [*Z.f.d.Ph.* iv. 218] suggested *hlāford ūser* instead of *hlāford ūs*; Cosijn⁷⁶. *hlāford ur*.

2645. *forðam*: MS. *forða*; Zupitza transliterates *forðan*. So also l. 2741.

2649. *þenden hit hāt sȳ* or *þenden hāt sȳ* are alternative suggestions of Kemble₃; *hāt* is supported by Bugge¹⁰⁶, who compares l. 2605, and is adopted by Earle and Sedgfield.

- mid minne gold-ryfan glēd fæðmiġ.
 Ne þyncēð mē zerysne, þæt wē rindas beren
 eft tō earde, nemne wē ūror mægen
- 2655 fāne zefyllan, feorh ealġian Fol. 197^a.
 Wedra dēodnes. Ic wāt zearc,
 þæt nūron eald zewyrht, þæt hē āna scyle
 zēata duzude znorn þrōwian,
 zesigan æt sæcce; ūrum sceal sweord ond helm,
 2660 byrne ond beadu-scrūd, bām zemāne.”
 Wod þā þurh þone wæl-rēc, wiġ-heafolan bar
 frēan on fultun, fēa worda cwað:
 “Lēofa Biowulf, lāst eall tela,
 swā dū on zeugnð-fēore zēara zecwāde,
 2665 þæt dū ne ālūte be dē lifizendum
 dōm zedrēosan: scealt nū dāedum rof,
 æðeling an-hýdiġ, ealle mæzene
 feorh ealġian; ic dē ful-lāstu.”

2652. MS. *fæðmiġ*, optative sing. I take *z* here to signify *æ*, which is the oldest form of the optative ending. [Cf. Sievers, § 361.] See note to l. 1981.

2657. Most editors make a compound *eald-gewyrht*, which they generally [Holthausen, Sedgefield, Earle] render 'ancient custom,' etc.

eald-gewyrhtum occurs in the *Dream of the Rood*, 100, where it means 'deeds done of old,' with thought of the deserts therefrom resulting. 'Ties through deeds done' seems to be the meaning of *gewyrht* here.

2659. In the MS. a colon, a comma, and a *ð* are placed after *urum*, thus: *urū ð*. The colon signifies that something has been omitted, and the *ð* [signifying 'it is wanting': Lat. *desit*] corresponds to another *ð* in the margin, which is followed by the word *sceal*, between dots, thus: *ð · sceal*. This device, to signify that the word *sceal* has been omitted after *urum*, has often been misunderstood, and the line misread in consequence.

urum bām seems a strange way of expressing *urc bām*. Bugge [*Tidskr.* viii. 58; *Z.f.d. Ph.* iv. 215] supposes a gap. So Rieger⁴⁰ and Earle. Parallels can, however, be found: Cosijn quotes examples of *uāniges ūres, ūres nānes, etc.*, for *uāniges ūri, ūre nānes* [*P.B.B.* viii. 573] and *uora seltra* is found in *Orosius* [ed. Swert, 48, 21] for *uora selfra*.

Sedgefield²⁸ conjectures *hura* for *urum*: 'surely sword and helmet' must be common to both.

2660. *beadu-scrūd*, Ettmüller₂ (so Thorpe); MS. *byrdu scrūd*. The word *byrdu*, which is unknown, is defended by von Grienberger [*P.B.B.* xxxvi. 83] and *byrdu scrūd* interpreted to mean 'coat of mail.' Yet it is possible that *beadu* has (not unnaturally) been written *byrdu* through the influence of the preceding *oyrne*. Holthausen's further alteration [following Cosijn²⁶], *baud* and *beadu-scrūd*, does not seem essential, though it certainly improves the reading of the text, in which the shield is not mentioned, and the coat of mail enumerated twice.

Bugge [*Tidskr.* viii. 55 etc.] suggested *byrdu scrūd*, 'adorned vestment': *byrgan*, to adorn, occurs in l. 2257.

- Æfter ðām wordum wyrn yrre cwōm,
 2670 atol inwit-gæst, oððre siðe
 fȳr-wylnum fāh fionda nios[ī]an,
 lāstra manna. Liȝ-ȳðum forborn
 heof wif roud[e]; byrne ne menhte
 zeonȝum zār-wiȝan zēoce zefremman;
 2675 ac se maza zeonȝa under his mēzes scyld
 eīne zēode, þā his āzen w[æs]
 zlēdum forzrunden. þā zēu zūð-cyning
 m[æ]rða] zemunde, mazen-strenȝo slōh
 hilde-bille. þæt hyt on heafolan stōd
 2680 niþe zenȳded; Nægling forbærst,
 zeswāc at sæcce sword Biowulfes, Fol. 197^b.
 zomol ond zæz-mæl. Him þæt zifeðe ne wæs,
 þæt him irenna eeze mihton
 helpan at inle —wæs sio hond tō strong—
 2685 sē ðe mēca zehwane mine zefræȝe,
 swenȝe ofersōhte; þonne hē tō sæcce bær
 wapen wund[r]um heof; næs him wihte ðē sēl.
 þā wæs þeod-sceaða þ-blm siðe,
 frēne fȳr-draca fāhða zemyndiȝ,
 2690 nēse ðone rofan, þā him rūm āzeald,
 hut ond heaðo-zrim. heals calne ymbefēȝ

2671. MS. defective, here and in ll. 2676, 2678. Though evidence points to *nosian* having stood in the MS. here, it must have been a mere scribal variant of the form *nosian*, which the metre supports, and which is also found in *Beowulf*. See note to ll. 115, 1125.

2675. *roud[e]*, Kemble; MS. *roud*. The emendation is metrically necessary; cf. l. 3027. *Wif roud* = 'as far as to the roud.' [Cf. Klaeber in *M.L.N.* xx. 86.]

2675. In the *Iliad* (viii. 267, etc.) Teucer fights under the shield of Ajax. For other remarkable coincidences with Homer cf. ll. 2806, 3169.

2676. MS. defective at edge: *w[æs]*. Grundtvig³⁰⁰, Kemble.

2678. MS. defective at edge: *m[æ]rða*. Grundtvig³⁰⁰, Kemble.

2682. That a warrior should have been too strong for his sword seems to have been quite possible in the Germanic heroic age. It is told of Offa that he broke the swords offered him for his duel by simply brandishing them in the air [Saxo, *Hist. Dan.*, Bk II: ed. Holder, p. 115]. The Icelandic sagas, with their greater sobriety, tell of a hero, who, in his last fight, had to keep straightening out his sword under his foot [*Laxdæla Saga*, cap. 49].

2686. *þonne*. Bugge¹⁰⁵, followed by Holthausen, reads *þone*.

2687. *wund[r]um*, Thorpe: MS. *wundā*. A convincing emendation; cf. *wundrum wættlice*, *Phon* I, 63; *wundrum hēah*, *Wanderer*, 98.

2691. *ymbefēȝ*. The *e* is probably a scribal insertion [cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 260]: the line uns better when it is deleted.

biteran bānum; hē zeblōdeƷod wearð
 sāwul-driore; swāt Ʒðum wēoll.
 xxxvii ÐĀ ic æt þearfe [*gefrægn*] þeod-cyninges
 2695 andlonƷne eorl ellen eƷðan,
 craeft ond cēnðu, swā him ƷecƷyde was;
 ne hēdde hē þæs heafolan —ac sio hand Ʒebarn
 mōdigeƷes mænnes, þær hē his mæƷes healp—,
 þæt hē þone nið-Ʒæst niðor hwēne slōh,
 2700 seeg on searwum, þæt ðæt sweord Ʒedēaf
 fāh ond fūted, þæt ðæt fȳr onƷon
 sweðrian sƷððan. þā Ʒēn sylf cyning
 Ʒewōold his Ʒewitte, wæll-seaxe Ʒebrūð
 biter ond beadu-seearp, þæt hē on byrnan wæƷ;
 2705 forwrat Wedra helm wƷrm on middan. Fol. 189^a.
 Fēond ƷefƷldan —ferh ellen wræc—,
 ond hi hƷne þā bēƷen ābroten hæfdon,
 sib-æðelingas; swyle sceolde seeg wesan,
 þeƷn æt þearfe. þæt ðām þeodne was
 2710 siðas[*t*] siƷe-hwīl syltes dædum,

2694. No gap in MS.: [*gefrægn*], Kemble₁. See ll. 2484, 2752, etc.

2697. It is not clear whether it was his own head or the dragon's which Wiglaf did not heed. [For the former interpretation see Cosijn²⁷; for the latter Bugge¹⁰², who compares l. 2679.]

Wiglaf attacks what he knows to be the more vulnerable part of the dragon; both Frotho and Fridleifs in Saxo [Bk II., ed. Holder, p. 39; Bk VI., p. 181] learn a similar discrimination: the parallels between these dragon fights in Saxo and those in our text are close. Sigurd also attacked Fafnir from below, but in a more practical and less heroic manner.

2698. *mæges*, Kemble₂; MS. *mægenes* (so Grein-Wülker); cf. l. 2628, and foot-note. See also l. 2879.

2699. See note to l. 102.

2701. *þæt ðæt*. Sievers, objecting to this awkward collocation of *þæt*, proposed *fā ðæt* [*P.B.B.* ix. 141]. But Grundtvig had already suggested that the first *þæt* (which is written *þ*) should be read *fā*. See note to l. 15, where this problem of the interpretation of *þ* first meets us. Sedgfield reads *fā*: *þæt* can, however, be defended here. [Cf. Schücking, *Satzverk.*, 25.]

2704. It seems best, in spite of strict grammatical concord, to take *biter* and *beadu-seearp* as referring to *wæll-seaxe*.

2706. *gefƷldan*. Ettmüller, and Thorpe proposed to read *gefƷlde*, parallel to *forwrat*: Sievers [*P.B.B.* ix. 141] argues for this reading, which has been adopted by Sedgfield.

ellen. Cosijn²⁷ suggested *ellor* [so Holthausen_{1,2}; but Holthausen₁, *ellen*]: cf. ll. 55, 2254. The meaning would be 'drove his life elsewhere,' i.e. to Hell. With much the same meaning Kluge¹⁹² reads *feorh ealne* *wæc*, 'drove out all his life,' comparing *Genesis*, 1385.

2710. *siðas[*t*]*, Grein₁; MS. *siðas*. Grundtvig²⁰⁷ suggested *sifast*. Yet it is possible to defend *siðas* here as gen. of *sið*, parallel to *worlds geweorces*:

- worlde zeweorces. †Dā sio wund onzon,
 þe him se eorð-draca ār zeworhte,
 swelan ond swellan; hē þæt sōna onfand,
 þæt him on brēostum bealo-nið[e] wēoll,
 2715 ättor on innan. †Dā se aðeling zionz,
 þæt hē bi wealle wis-hycgende
 zesæt on sesse, seah on enta zeweorc,
 hū ðā stān-bogan stapulum faste
 ēce eorð-reced innan healde.
 2720 Hyne þā mid handa heoro-drēorizne,
 þeoden mārne, þegn ungemete till,
 wine-dryhten his, watore zelafede
 hilde-sadne, ond his helf[m] onspēon.
 Biowulf mapelode: ofer benne spræc,
 2725 wunde wæl-blēate; wisse hē zearwe,
 þæt hē dæg-hwila zedrogen hæfde,
 eorðan wynn[e]; ðā was eall seacen
 dōzor-zerimes, deað ungemete seah:
 "Nū ic suna minum syllan wolde
 2730 zūð-zewāslu, þær mē zifeðe swā

'That was to the chieftain a victorious moment of his allotted span, of his life-work.'

sige-hwyl, Kemble₂: MS. *sigehwile*. After *sige*, *hwile* might easily be written in error for *hwil*. Grein₁, *sige-hwila*.

2714. The older editors read *bealo-nið*, so also Solzfeld₁; but the word comes at the end of the line, and evidence points to a letter having been lost. (Thorkelin's transcripts: A *bealouð*, B *bealo niði*; now only *beal* left.) *Bealo-niðe* is essential on metrical grounds [cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 269], and is probably to be regarded as the MS. reading.

2715. *zionz*, 'went.'

2719. *ēce*. Holthausen would read *ēcne* = *ēacne*, 'mighty.'

Ettmüller₂, Rieger⁴¹ [in an excellent note], Heyne, Holthausen, etc., read *hēaldon*. But no change is necessary. For the tense cf. ll. 1923, 1928, 2486; and for the sg. verb with pl. subject in a subordinate clause cf. l. 2164, and see the note to ll. 1408 and 2035. Further I do not see why *eorð-reced* should not be the subject: 'How the earth-hall contained within itself the arches...'

2723. MS. defective: *helf[m]*, Grein₁, etc., following Grimm.

2724. Beowulf speaks *ofer benne*, 'over his wound,' 'wounded as he was,' just as the warriors boast *ofer eatowūge*, 'over their cups' (l. 481). [Cf. Cosijn²⁷, and Klaeber. *Archiv*, civ. 287, where the passage is elaborately discussed. Corson's rendering, 'beyond (i.e. concerning other things than) his wound,' *M.L.N.*, lii. 193, seems impossible.]

2725. *wæl-blēate*. Holthausen, following Grein [*Sprachschutz*], reads *wæl-blāte*, 'deadly pale.' Cf. *Crist*, 771, *blāst benna*.

2727. *wynn[e]*, Thorkelin's correction: MS. defective.

- ænig yrfe-weard æfter wurde
 lice zelenge. Ic ðæs leode hēold
 fiftig wintra; næs se fole-cyning
 ymbe-sittendra ænig ðāra,
 2735 þe mec gūð-winum zrētan dorste,
 egesan ðeon. Ic on earde bād
 mār-zesceafta, hēold min tela,
 ne sohte searo-nīðas, ne mē swōr fela
 āða on unriht. Ic ðæs ealles mæg
 2740 feorh-bennum sēoc zefēan habban;
 forðam mē witan ne ðearf Waldend fira
 morðor-bealo māga, þonne min sceared
 lif of lice. Nū ðū lungre zeonꝥ
 hord scēawian under hārne stān,
 2745 Wiglāf lēofa, nū se wynn lizeð,
 swefed sære wund, since berēafod.
 Bio mī on ofoste, þæt ic ær-welan,
 zold-æht onzite, zearo scēawize
 swegle searo-zimmas, þæt ic ðy sēft mæge
 2750 æfter mādðum-welan min ālētan
 lif ond lēod-sceipe, þone ic lunge hēold."
- XXXVIII ÐÁ ic snūde zefraꝥu sunu Wihstānes
 æfter word-cwyðum wundum dryhtne
 hýran heaðo-sioeum, hring-net beran,
 2755 brogdne beadu-sercean, under beorges hrōf.
 Zeseah ðā siꝥe-hrēdiꝥ, þā hē bi sesse zēonꝥ,
 mago-þeꝥu mōdiꝥ mādðum-sigla teado, Fol. 190^r.
 zold zlitimian zruode zetenge,
 wunlar on wealle, ond þæs wyrnes dem,

2738. *fela*. A typical example of that understatement so common in O.E. poetry. We must not, of course, suppose (as some have done) that Beowulf admits to having sworn some false oaths, but not many. Cf. l. 203.

2749. Bieger⁴¹¹⁻² saw in *swegle* a corruption of *sigle*, 'brooch,' comparing the parallel passage, l. 1157. Holthausen and Sedgfield, read pl. *sigla*; Klæber²⁵⁰ defends the sg. form *sigle*, quoting parallels for such collocation of sg. and pl.

2755. *under*, Thorkelin's correction; MS. *urder*.

2757. Most editors normalise to *wla* or *teola*. But see Severs, §§ 276, N. 5, and 150, 3; Bilbring § 236.

2759. *ond*. Trautmann, followed by Holthausen and Sedgfield reads *geond*.

- 2760 ealdes ūht-flozian, oreas stōdan,
fyrn-manna fatu, feormend-lēase,
hyrstum behrorene. þær was helm moniz
eald ond ōmiz, earm-bēaza fela
searwum zesāled. Sine ēaþe mæz,
2765 gold on grund[e], zūm-cynnnes zehwone
oferhizian, hȳde sē ðe wylle.
Swylce h̄ siomian zeseah sezn eall-zylde
hēah ofer horde, hond-wundra māst,
zelocen leoðo-craeftum; of ðām leomra stōd,
2770 þæt h̄ þone grund-wonz onzitan meakte,
wriete zindwlitan. Næs ðæs wyrmes þær
onsȳn ōmiz, ac hyne eez fornam.
Ðā ic on hlāwe zefrazn hord rēafian,
eald enta zeweore, āne mannan.
2775 him on bearm hlodon buman ond diseas
syffes dōme; sezn ēac zenōm,
bāacna beorhtost. Bill ūr zescōd
—rezn was iren— eald-hlāfordes

2760. *stōdan*: Holthausen, following Ettmüller, reads *stōdan*.

2765. MS. defective at edge. *grund[e]*, Grundtvig³⁰⁷, Kemble₁.

2766. No satisfactory explanation of *oferhizian* is forthcoming. The general drift is that gold gets the better of man, 'hide the gold whose will.' 'hu: how? Because, in spite of all, the gold is discovered again? Or because, when found, it carries a curse with it? *Oferhizian* may possibly be a compound of *hizian*, 'to strive' (Mod. Eng. 'his'), and so mean 'to over-reach.' An interpretation very widely accepted is 'to make proud, vain': hence 'deceive.' In this connection it has been proposed to connect *oferhizian* with *hēah*, 'high,' and with Goth. *ufarhūhūds*, 'puffed up, vain' [Bugge, in *Tidskr.* viii. 60, 298; Klaeber in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 466]; or with *oferhūd* (*oferhygd*), *oferhȳdig*, 'proud' [Kluge¹⁹², followed by Schücking, who spells *oferhūdzian*, and others]. Against the last it is objected [Holthausen] that a derivative from the *ād*, *oferhȳdig* must preserve the accent on the first syllable, and so cannot alliterate with *h*. Sedgfield²⁰⁸ suggests *oferhucian* (not elsewhere recorded, but assumed to mean 'deceive': *hwian* means 'to assume a false appearance,' 'to feign'): Sedgfield₂, *ofer hys[e hȳian]*, 'raise him above his (usual) mind, render presumptuous.'

2769. Earle follows Thorpe in reading *leoðo-craeftum* (with *eo*), 'locked by spells of song.' This seems forced and unnecessary.

leoma, Kemble₂; MS. *leoman*. For the opposite mistake cf. l. 60.

2771. *wriete*, Thorpe, here and in l. 3060: MS. *wrece* in both places.

2775. *hlodon*: MS. *hlodan*. Grundtvig³⁰⁸ emended to *hladan*, but it is not necessary to alter the second *a*. For infin. in *-on* cf. ll. 308, etc., and see Sievers₃ § 363, N. 1.

2777. *ūr zescōd*: MS. *ūre scod*. Kemble *ūr-zescōd*, 'sheathed in brass.' This has the support of Thorpe and Grein, but lacks analogy; for the reading in the text cf. l. 1587, and ll. 1615, 2562, and 2973.

2778. *Bill*, *eald-hlāfdes*, the MS. reading, is understood by Bugge

- þām ðāra mādma mund-bora wæs
 2780 longe hwile, liȝ-eȝesan wæȝ
 hātne for horde, hioro-weallende
 middel-nihtum, oð þæt hē mōðre swealt. Fol. 190^v.
 Ār wæs on ofoste, eft-siðes ȝeorn,
 frætsum ȝefyrðred; hȳne fyrwet bræc,
 2785 hwæðer collen-ferð cwicene ȝemētte
 in ðām wong-stede Wedra þeoden,
 ellen-siæne, þær hē hine ær forlēt.
 Hē ðā mid þām mādsum mārne þioden,
 dryhten sinne, drīorigne fand
 2790 ealdres æt ende; hē hine eft onȝon
 wæteres weorpan, oð þæt wordes ord
 brēost-hord þurhbræc. [*Beowulf reordode*,]
 ȝomel on ȝioðe ȝold scēawode:
 "Ic ðāra frætwa Frēan ealles ðanc,
 2795 Wuldur-cȳninge, wordum seeȝe,
 ēcum Dryhtne, þe ic hēr on starie,
 þæs ðe ic mōste minum lēodum
 ær swylt-ðeȝe swyle ȝestrȳnan.
 Nū ic on mādma hord mīne bebohte

[*Tidskr.* viii. 360], Holthausen, and Schücking to mean the sword of Beowulf, by Müllenhoff¹⁵² the sword of the former possessor of the hoard.

It is obvious that ll. 2779-2782 refer to the dragon. Whether *eald-hlāfordes* be taken to mean Beowulf or the former owner will probably depend on the interpretation of l. 2777. If we read *ær ȝescōd*, we shall interpret 'the sword of the lord of our time [Beowulf] with iron edge had slain the guardian of the treasure.' If, with Kemble, we read *bill ær-ȝescōd*, this will be object of *ȝenōm* in l. 2776, and we must accordingly delete the full stop.

Rieger¹⁵² and Cosijn³⁷ read *eald-hlāforde* (=the dragon) in apposition with *þām*. [This is adopted by Earle and Sedgfield.]

2791. *wæteres*. Kemble₃, etc. emended to *wætere*; but the instrumental gen. seems possible enough [Bugge in *Z.f.d.Ph.* iv. 218; Cosijn³⁸]. Cf. *ȝið-ȝeweorca*, l. 1825.

2792. No gap in MS. *Bēowulf maðelode* was suggested by Grundtvig³⁰⁸ and Kemble₂ [so Sedgfield]. But since *maðelode* is never found in the second half-line, other suggestions have been made: *Biowulf reordode* [Holthausen] or *þā s̄ beorn ȝepræs* [Schücking; the repetition of the letters *ræs* would account for the scribe's omission].

2793. *ȝioðe*, Thorpe (following Kemble₃, *ȝeðo*): MS. *ȝioȝe*. Cf. l. 3095.

2799. Instances of *in, on* = 'in exchange for,' are quoted by Klaeber [*Anglia*, xxvii. 258]: *hē behohte bearn wealdendes on seolfres sinc, Crist and Satan*, 577.

mine, Ettmüller₂; MS. *minne*.

- 2800 fróde feorh-lege, fremmað gēna
 lēoda þearfe; ne mæg ic hēr leng wesan.
 Hātað heaðo-māre hlāw gewyrcean
 beorhtne æfter bāle at brimes nōsan;
 sē scel tō gemyadum minum lēodum
- 2805 hēah blifian on Hrones-nasse,
 þæt hit sē-liðond syððan hātan
 Biowulfes biorh, ðā ðe brentingas
 ofer flōða zenipu feorran drifað." Fol. 191.
 Dyde him of healse hring zylde
- 2810 þoden þrist-hýdig; þegne zesealde,
 zeongum zār-wigan, zold-fāhne helm,
 bēah ond byrnan, hēt hýne brūcan well.
 "Þū eart ende-lāf ūsses cynnes,
 Wægumdinga; calle wyrd forsweop
- 2815 mine māzas tō metod-sceafte,
 eorlas on elne; ic him æfter sceal."
 Þæt wæs þām zomelan zū. este word
 brēost-zehyzdum, wē hē bē' eare,
 hāte heaðo-wylmas; hēa of hræðre zewāt
- 2820 sāwol sēcan sōð-fastra dōm.
 [XXXIX] Ðā wæs zezongen zuman unfrōdum
 earfoðlice, þæt hē on eorðan zeseah
 þone lēofestan lifes æt ende

2800. *gēna*. Thorpe, *gē nu*; and this emendation has been adopted by most recent editors. It does not appear necessary.

2803. Holthausen and Klaeber (*Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 465), following Sievers, read *beorht* (see note to l. 2297), and similarly *þæt* for *sē* in the next line.

2806. Cf. *Odyssey*, xxiv. 80, etc.: 'Then around them [the bones of Achilles] did we, the holy host of Argive warriors, pile a great and glorious tomb, on a jutting headland above the broad Hellespont, that it might be seen afar from off the sea by men, both by those who now are, and by those who shall be hereafter.'

2814. *forsweop*, Kemble; MS. *for speof* (*speof* at the beginning of the next line).

2819. *hræðre*: MS. *hræðre*, which might very easily have been miswritten for *hræðre*. Kemble emended *hræðre*.

2820. There is no number in the MS. after this line to indicate the beginning of a new section, but there is a space, and l. 2821 begins with a large capital. The next 'fitte'-number (l. 2892) is xl.

2821. *guman*, Grein; MS. *gumū unfrōdū*, doubtless another instance of 'anticipation.' Cf. l. 158, where the MS. has *banū fulmū*, and see note.

- blēate zebāeran. Bana swylce laꝥ,
 2825 eꝥeslic eorð-draca eahlre berēafod,
 bealwe zebāded. Bēah-hordum lenꝥ
 wyrn wōh-bogen weuldian ne mōste,
 ac him irenna eꝥa fornāmon,
 hearde, heaðo-scearde, homera lāfe.
 2830 þæt se wid-fluga wundum stille
 hrōas on hrūsan hord-ærne nēah;
 nalles after lyfte lācende hwearf Fol. 191^b
 middel-nihtum, mād̄m-āhta wlonc
 ansȳn ȳwde, ac hē eorðan zefēoll
 2835 for ðas hild-fruman hond-zeweorce.
 Hūru þæt on laude lȳt manna ðāh
 maꝥen-āꝥendra, mīne zefrūꝥe,
 þēah ðe hē ðāda zehwas dȳrstiꝥ wāre,
 þæt hē wið attor-sceaðan arede zerasde,
 2840 oððe hring-sele hondum styrede,
 zif hē wæccende weard onfinde
 huon on beorꝥe. Biowulfe wearð
 dryht-māðma dārl dēaðe forzolden;
 hafde āꝥhwæðer ende zefered
 2845 hēman lifes. Nas ðā laꝥ tō ðou,

2828. Grein₁ emended to *hine*; so Schücking and Sedgefield, on the ground that in other instances *forniman* governs the acc. But see Klaeber [*Engl. Stud.* xlii, 323] who instances *forgripan* with the dat., *Beowulf*, 2353; *Genesis*, 1275.

2829. Thorpe's emendation *heaðo-scearpe*, 'battle sharp,' has been followed by many editors, and, indeed, it seems very probable that *scearpe* might have been miswritten *scearde*, through the influence of the preceding *hearde*. Yet *scearde* can be defended [Schücking in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix, 110].

2834. *eorðan gefēoll*, 'fell to the earth.' Cf. ll. 2100, and 2898, *was gerād*.

2836. *on laude*, 'in the world.'
lȳt is probably dat. after *ðāh*, 'has prospered with few.' Klaeber⁴⁰⁵ takes *lȳt* as nom., translating 'few have attained or achieved': for this meaning *lȳt* he compares *Cottonian Genomic Verax*, 44, *gif hēo nelle on folce gefe. n.*, 'if she will not attain among the people that...' and a number of examples from the O.E. version of Bede's *History*, etc. [cf. *Anglia*, xxvii, 282].

2841. *wæccende*. Thorpe altered to *wæccendne*. But *wæccende* as acc. sing. masc. can be paralleled: cf. l. 46, *umbor-wæcende*.

2842. *huon = huon*.

2844. *āꝥhwæðer*, Kemble₂; MS. *āꝥhwæðre* Grein₁, *āꝥhwæðre* (acc. pl.), *ende* (nom.). But cf. l. 3063; besides, *āꝥhwæðer* is found nowhere else in the pl.

- þæt ðā hild-latan holt ofzēfan,
 tȳdre trēow-lozan tȳne ætsomne,
 ðā ne dorston ier dareðum lācan
 on hyra man-dryhtnes miclan þearfe :
 2850 ac hȳ scamiende scyldas biūran,
 zūð-zewārlu, þiēr se zomela hæz ;
 wlitan on Wilāf. Hē zewērgad sæt,
 fēðe-cempa, frēan eaxlum nēah,
 wehte hyne wætre ; him wiht ne spēow.
 2855 Ne meahte hē on eorðan, ðeah hē nūde wel,
 on ðām frum-zāre feorh zehæaldan,
 ne ðæs Wealdendes wiht oncirran.
 Wolde dōm [zodes dīælum riūdan Fol. 192^a.
 zūmena zehwyleum, swā hē nū zēu dēð.
 2860 þā wæs æt ðām zcongum zrim ondsvaru
 ēð-bezēte, þām ðe ier his elne forlēas.
 Wiglāf maðelode, Wēohstānes sunu,
 sec[ɣ] sārīg-ferð seah on nnlēofe :
 " þæt lā ! mæg secgan, sē ðe wyle sōð specan,
 2865 þæt se mon-dryhten, sē ēow ðā māðmas zeaf,
 ēored-zeatwe, þe zē þiēr on standað,
 —þonne hē on ealu-bence oft zesealde
 heal-sittendum helm ond byrnan,
 þeoden his þeznan, swylce hē þrȳðlicost

2852. It is possible that *wlitan* = *wlitan* (infin.), in which case only a comma should be placed after *wæg*. [So Sedgefield.] Most editors have followed Thorkelin in normalizing to *Wiglāf*. See note to ll. 218 and 1530.

2854. *wehte*, 'tried to awake him' [Klaeber²⁰¹]. Cf. *bræc* (l. 1511). Sedgefield²⁰⁰ suggests *wētte* = *wētte*, 'wetted.'

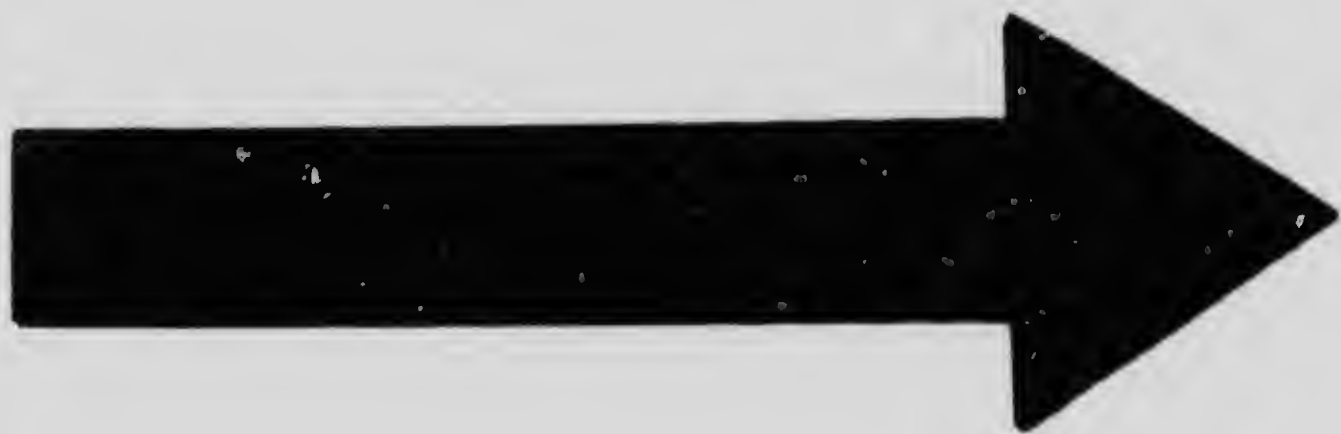
spēow, Thorkelin : MS. *speop*.

2857. The reading of the text would mean 'change might ordained of God.' Most editors follow Thorpe in substituting *willan* for *wiht* [so Holthausen and Schücking]. Klaeber suggests *weorold-endes wint*, 'anything of the end of his life'; i.e. 'he could not avert his death at all' [J.E.G.Ph. viii. 258].

2860. The strong form *geongum* after *ðām* is, of course, exceptional, and is probably only a scribal error for *geongan*. Holthausen and Schücking alter to *geongan*. See note to l. 158.

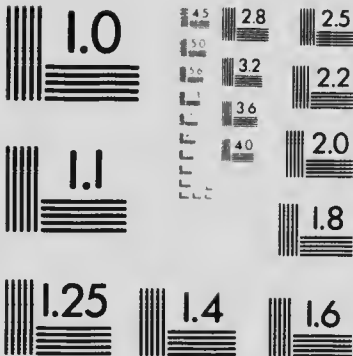
2863. *sec[ɣ]*, Thorkelin's correction : MS. *sec*.

2869. *þrȳðlicost*. From *þrȳþ*. Thorkelin²¹² corrected to *þrȳðlicost* here, and this spelling with *ð* has been retained down to the present day. The scribe is sometimes careless in crossing his *d*'s, but in the only other passage I know where the word occurs [Byrhtferth's *Handboc*, ed. Kluge in *Anglia*, viii. 302, l. 14] the same spelling with *d* occurs. Under the circumstances *d* for *ð* is quite a normal phonetic development (cf. Sievers, § 201, 3) and this spelling should surely be retained in the text.



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- 2870 ðwēr feor oððe nēah findan meahte—,
 þæt hē zēnunga zūð-zewādu
 wrāðe forwurpe. ðā hyne wīz bezet.
 Nealles folc-cyning fyrd-zesteallum
 zylpan þorfte; hwæðre him Ʒod ūðe,
 2875 siƷora Waldend, þæt hē hyne sylfne zewrae
 āna mid ceƷe, þā him wæs elnes þearf.
 Ic him lif-wraðe lýtle meahte
 ætƷifan æt zūðe, ond onƷan swā þeah
 ofer mīn zemet mæƷes helpan.
 2880 Symle wæs þý sēmra, þonne ic sweorde drep
 ferhð-zenīðlan: fýr unswiðor
 weoll of zewitte. Wergendra tō lýt
 þronƷ ymbe þeoden, þā hyne sio þrāƷ becwōm. Fol. 192^b.
 Hū sceal sine-þeƷo ond swyrd-zifu,
 2885 call eðel-wyn, eowrum cynne
 lufen ālicƷean! Lond-rihtes mōt,
 þære māƷ-burƷe, monna āƷhwyle
 idel hweorfan, syððan æðelingas
 feorran zefricƷean flēam eowerne,
 2890 dōm-lēasan dæd. Dēað bið sēlla
 eorla zehwylcum þonne edwit-lif."

2881. *fýr unswiðor*. This was defended by Rieger⁴¹³ as a conjectural emendation, and an exact scrutiny of the MS. shows it to be the actual reading, except for the negligible discrepancy in the division of the letters: *fýran* (*n* altered from *a*) *swiðor*. Grein conjectured *fýr ran swiðor*. Since this is inconsistent with *wæs þý sēmra* (l. 2880) we should then have to make Beowulf, instead of the dragon, the subject of *wæs*. Some [e.g. Co-ijn³⁸ and Sedgefield] take Beowulf, in any case, as the subject of *wæs*: but it seems better to make the dragon the subject. This is clearer if, with Sievers [*P.B.B.* ix. 142] and Holthausen, we alter *ferhð-gemōla* to *ferhð-gemōla*, putting a comma after *drep*.

2882. *Wergendra*, Grundtvig³⁰⁹, Kemble₁: MS. *fergendra*, which is unmeaning, and does not alliterate. *p* and *f* are easily confused.

2883. *þrāƷ*, 'time of terror.' Cf. note to l. 87.

2884. *Hū*. This was altered by Kemble₂ to *uū*, and almost all editors have followed. Yet, as Holthausen tentatively suggests, *hū* makes good sense as introducing an exclamatory clause. Cf. *Wanderer*, 95: *Hu sēo þrāƷ gewāt...!*

2886. If *lufen* means 'love,' it certainly forms an unsatisfactory parallel to *þeðelwyn*. [Cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxxvi. 427.]

2890. MS. *dæd* corrected from *dæl*.

2890-1. Does *W:Ʒlaf* mean 'you had better go and hang yourselves'? Tacitus [*Germ.* vi] mentions suicide as the last refuge from such disgrace: *multique superstites bellorum infamiam laqueo finierunt*. [Cf. Scherer, *Kleinere Schriften*, i. 490, for a comparison of this passage with other

- XL Heht ðā þæt heaðo-weorc tō hazan biodan
 ūp ofer ēg-clif, þær þæt eorl-weorod
 morgen-longne dæg mōd-giðmor sæt
 2895 bord-hæbbende, bēza on wēnum,
 ende-dōgores ond eft-cymes
 lēofes monnes. Lýt swigode
 niwra spella, sē ðe næs gerād,
 ac hē sōðlice sægde ofer ealle:
 2900 "Nū is wil-geofa Wedra lēoda,
 dryhten gēata, deað-bedde fæst,
 wunað wæl-reste wyrmes dædum.
 Him on efn ligeð ealdor-gewinna
 siex-bennum sēoc; sweorde ne meahte
 2905 on ðām āglæcean æwiige þinga
 wunde gewyrcean. Wiglāf siteð
 ofer Biowulfe, byre Wihstānes,
 eorl ofer oðrum unlifigendum,
 healdeð hige-mædum heafod-wearde Fol. 193^a.
 2910 lēofes ond lādes. Nū ys lēodum wēn
 orleghwile, syððan under[ne]
 Froncum ond Frýsum fyll cynniges
 wide weorðeð. Wæs sio wroht scepen

documents showing the punishment of the unfaithful retainer, and Bouterwek in *Z.f.d.A.* xi. 108 for a comparison with other formulas of solemn denunciation.

2893. *ēg-clif*, Kemble₃; MS. *ecg clif*. Kemble's emendation is supported by l. 577, and has been adopted by almost all later editors, it being urged that '*ecg* is used only of weapons in O.E.' This however is far from being the case: *ecg*, 'verge, brink of high ground,' occurs very frequently in the charters. Nevertheless, since *næs* in l. 2898 makes it probable that the army was stationed on a sea-cliff, I adopt Kemble's emendation, though with hesitation.

2898. See note to l. 2834.

2904. *siex-bennum*. Holthausen and Sedgfield spell *sex-bennum* [from *seax*]. Cf. Sievers₃ § 108, 2.

2909. Kemble, and Bieger⁴¹³ read *hige-mædum*, 'holds watch over the spirit-wearied, i.e. the dead.' This is not, in reality, a textual alteration, since in the Anglian original *mædum* and *mædum* would have coincided in form; but we should rather have expected *hige-mædra*, agreeing with *lēofes ond lādes*. Sievers [*P.B.B.* ix. 142; but cf. *P.B.B.* xxxvi. 419] and, tentatively, Bugge¹⁰⁶ would read *hige-mæde*, 'weary of soul,' qualifying Wiglaf, to whom similar epithets are applied, ll. 2852, 2863: *hyge-mæde* occurs in l. 2442, where, however, it seems to mean 'wearying the mind.' Bugge also suggests *hige-mædum*, from a presumed *hige-mædu*, 'weariness of spirit' [so Holthausen].

2911. *under[ne]*, Grein₁; MS. *under*. Cf. l. 127, and, for omission of *ne*, l. 1931.

heard wið Hūgas, syððan Higelāc cwōm
 2915 faran flot-herze on Frēsna land,
 þær hyne Hetware hilde ze(h)niægdon,
 elne zeēodon mid ofer-mæzene,
 þæt se byrn-wiga būzan sceolde,
 feoll on fēðan; nalles frætwe zeaf
 2920 ealdor duzode. Ūs wæs ā syððan
 Merewioingas milts ungyfeðe.
 Ne ic te Swēo-ðeode sibbe oððe trēowe
 wihte ne wēne; ac wæs wide cūð,
 þætte Onzenðio ealdre besnyðede
 2925 Hæðcen Hrēþling wið Hrefna-wudu,
 þā for onmēðlan ārest zesōhton
 zēata lēode zūð-Scilfinzas.
 Sōna him se frōða fæder Ōththeres,
 eald ond eges-full, (h)ondslyht āzeaf,
 2930 ābrēot brim-wisan, brȳd āheorde,
 zomela iō-mēowlan zolde berofene,
 Onelan mōdor ond Ōththeres,
 ond ðā folzode feorh-zenīðlan,

2916. MS. *gehnægdon*; *genægdon*, 'assailed,' Grein₁ and Bugge [*Tidsskr.* viii. 64] followed by Holthausen and Sedgfield: cf. l. 2206. This has the advantage of avoiding double alliteration in the second half-line: cf. l. 1151 and note.

2919. 'The prince gave no treasures to his retainers' (as he would have done had he been victorious). [So Bugge¹⁰⁶.]

2921. Grein₁, etc., *Merewioinga*, following Thorpe (G. Indtvig³⁰⁹ had suggested *mere-wioinga*). But correction is unnecessary: *Merewioingas* is gen. sg., 'of the Merovingian king.' See note to l. 2453. [So Bugge in *Tidsskr.* viii. 300.]

2922. *te* is the unaccented subsidiary form of *tō*. Instances occur both in E.W.S. (*Cura Pastoralis*) and in early glosses. Cf. O.S. *ti-, te-*; O.H.G. *zi, ze*. See Bosworth-Toller, and Napier's *C.E. Glosses*.

2929. *ondslyht*, a correction of Grein₁; MS. *hond slyht*, here and in l. 2972. The change is necessary for the alliteration. Cf. l. 1541 (and note), and see Sievers₃ § 217, N. 1.

2930. *ābrēot*. Some editors follow Kemble₂ in normalizing to *ābrēat*. But confusion of *ēo* and *ēa* is common in the non-W. S. dialects, and traces of it are abundant in *Beowulf*. Further, in this type of strong verb, *ēo* is found in place of *ēa*, even in W.S. See Sievers₃ § 384, N. 2.

brim-wisan refers to Hæthcyn, who must have carried off the wife of Ongentheow.

brȳd āheorde. The MS. has *bryda heorde*. No importance can be attached to the spacing of the MS.: yet the verb *āheordan*, 'to release from guardianship' (*heord*) is not elsewhere recorded, and is doubtful. Holthausen_{1,2} *āfeorde*, 'removed': so Sedgfield; Holthausen₃ follows Bugge¹⁰⁷, *ahredde*, 'saved.'

- oð ðæt hi oðeodon eartodlice
 2935 in Hrefnes-holt hlāford-lēase.
 Besæt ðā sin-herge sweorda lāfe
 wundum wērgē; |wēan oft gehēt
 eamre teohhe ondlonge niht;
 cwæð, hē on inergenne mēces eczum
 2940 gētan wolde, sum[e] on galg-trēowu[m]
 [fuglum] tō zamene. Frōfor eft zelamp
 sārīg-mōdum somod ær-dæge,
 syððan hie Hyzelāces horn ond bȳman,
 zealdor onzēaton, þā se zōda cōm
 2945 lēoda duzōde on lāst faran.
 XLI Wæs sio swāt-swaðu Sw[ē]ona ond zēata,
 wæl-rās weora, wīde zesȳne,
 hū ðā folc mid him fūhðe tōwehton.
 zewāt him ðā se zōda mid his zædelingum,
 2950 frōd, fela-zēōmor, fæsten sēcean,
 eorl Onzenþio ufor oncirde;
 hæfde Hizelāces hilde zefrunen,
 wlonces wīz-cræft; wīðres ne trūwode,
 þæt hē sē-mannum onsacan mihte,
 2955 heaðo-liðendum, hord forstandan,
 bearn ond brȳde; beah eft þonan

Fol. 193^b.

2940-1. Sedgfield, following Thorpe, reads *grētan*: but the change is unnecessary; *gētan*, 'to destroy,' is not uncommon in the compound *agētan*. [For the etymology cf. *I.F.* xx. 327, where Holthausen adduces Lithuanian and Lettish cognates.]

The MS. has *sum on galg treowu to zamene*: Thorpe corrected *sum[e]* and supplied [*fuglum*], comparing *Judith*, 297, *fuglum tō frōfre*: Kemble₂ had emended to *trēowu[m]*.

Bugge¹⁰⁷ [cf. *Tidskr.* viii. 60], Holthausen, and Sievers [*P.B.B.* ix. 143] suppose a gap here of a line or more, and this is borne out by the fact that, even after making the three corrections in the text in ll. 2940-1, the construction is not very satisfactory.

2943. *horn ond bȳman* are to be taken together in apposition with *zealdor* [with Holthausen], rather than *bȳman* construed as a gen. dependent on *zealdor* [with Schücking, etc.].

2946. *Su[ē]ona*, Thorkelin's correction: MS. *swona*.

2949. *se gōda* is Ongentheow. Bugge³⁷³ proposed *gomela* (cf. l. 2968), because he thought so complimentary a word inapplicable to the Swedish king in the mouth of the Geat who is here speaking. An unnecessary scruple; cf. l. 2382 for praise of a Swedish king.

2951. It is difficult to say whether *ufor* means 'on higher ground' or 'further away.' [Cf. Kock in *Anglia*, xxvii. 236.]

2955. *heaðo-liðendum*. See note to l. 1862.

- eald under eorð-weall. þā wæs æht boden
 Swēona lēodum, seȝn Higelāce;
 freoðo-wong þone forð oferēodon,
 2960 syððan Hreðlingas tō hazan þrunȝon.
 þær wearð Ongenðiow ecȝum sweorda,
 blonden-fexa, on bid wrecen,
 þæt se þeod-cyning ðafian sceolde
 Eafores ānne dōm. Hyne yrringa Fol. 194.
 2965 Wulf Wonrēding wæpne ȝeræhte,
 þæt him for swenge swāt ædrum sprong
 forð under fexe. Næs hē forht swā ðeh,
 ȝomela Scilfing, ac forȝeald hraðe
 wyrsan wrixle wæl-hlem þone,
 2970 syððan ðeod-cyning þyder oncirde.
 Ne mcahte se snella sunu Wonrēdes
 ealdum ceorle (h)ondslyht ȝiofan,
 ac hē him on hēafde heln āer ȝescer,
 þæt hē blōde fāh būȝan sceolde,
 2975 fēoll on foldan; næs hē fæȝe þā ȝit,

2957-9. If we retain the MS. reading, we must interpret: 'Pursuit was offered to the Swedes and a captured banner [was] offered to Hygelac.' Thus many editors, and lately Schücking, who quotes parallels for the importance attached in Germanic times to the capture of the enemy's banner. [Cf. Cosijn³⁸.] This reading compels us to take *boden* with two widely different nouns, but l. 653 may be quoted as a parallel to this [Klaeber²⁴⁰]; and, though the construction is harsh, none of the emendations are sufficiently convincing to justify our deserting the MS.

Schröder [*Anglia*, xiii. 347] takes *æht* as 'treasure,' and alters *ƿodum* to *ƿoda*: 'the treasure of the Swede' and a banner were offered [as ransom] to Hygelac.' So, too, Sedgefield, bn. 'without altering the text: 'were offered by the people of the Swedes to Hygelac.' Bugge¹⁰⁷ [and in *Tiðskr.* viii. 61], following Kemble, and Thorpe, read *Higelāces*, and explained: 'the banner of Hygelac was raised as a sign of pursuit.' But this also involves a forced construction: therefore if we read *Higelāces* it is better to delete the semi-colon, and construe with Holthausen: 'the banners of Hygelac overran the fastness' [so Clark-Hall]. Sievers, *sæcc Hygelāces*, 'the battle of Hygelac,' parallel to *æht*.

Holthausen, *oht*, 'pursuit,' for *æht*.

2959. *forð*, Thorkel's correction: MS. *ford*.

2960. Is the *haga* ('enlosure') equivalent here to the *wi-haga* ('phalanx') of *Maldon*, 102? [Cf. Cosijn³⁹.]

2961. *sweorda*, 'emble': MS. *sweordū*. Cf. l. 158.

2964. Grundtvig¹⁰, *Eafores*. But see l. 2757 (note), and cf. *eo'or*, l. 2152.

ānne dōm. See note to l. 2147.

2972. See note on l. 2929.

2973. *hē*, Ongentheow; *him*, Wulf.

2974-5. *hē*, Wulf.

- ac hē hyne zewyrpte, þeah ðe him wund hrine,
 Lēt se hearda Higelāces þegn
 brād[n]e mēce, þā his brōðor læg,
 eald sweord eotonisc, entiscne helm
 2980 breca[n] ofer bord-weal; ð̅ zebēah cyning
 folces hyrde, wæs in feorh dropen.
 Ðā wāron monige, þe his mæg wriðon,
 ricone arærdon, ðā him zerýmmed wearð,
 þæt hie wæl-stowe wealdan mōston.
 2985 þenden rēafode rinc oðerne,
 nam on Onzenðio iren-byrnan,
 heard swyrd hilted ond his helm somod;
 hāres hyrste Higelāce bær.
 Hē ð[ām] frætsum fēng, ond him fægre ƿehēt
 2990 lēana [mid] llēodum, ond zelēste s..ā; Fol. 194^b.
 zeald þone zūð-ræs zēata dryh
 Hrēðles eafora, þā hē tō hām becōm,
 Iofore ond Wulfe mid ofer-riðmum,
 sealde hi zehwæðrum hund þūsenda
 2995 landes ond locenra bēaga; ne ðorfte him ðā lēan
 oðwitan
 mon on middan-gearde, syðða[n] hie ðā miērða
 zeslōgon;

2977. Holthausen and Sedgfield, following Sievers, insert *þā* after *lēt*.
þegn, Eofor.

2978. *brād[n]e*, Thorpe: MS. *brade*.

2982. *his mæg*, Eofor's brother, Wulf.

2985. *rinc*, Eofor: *oðerne*, Ongentheow.

2989. MS. defective at corner: *ð[ām]*, Grundtvig³¹⁰.

2990. MS. defective at corner: room for either two or three letters.
 Kemble, [on]; Grundtvig (1861, p. 102), [mid]. Bugge¹⁰⁹ compares ll. 2611,
 2623.

gelēste, Kemble, MS. *gelæsta*.

2994. *þūsenda*. According to Plummer [*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, II, 23]
 and Kluge [*P.B.B.* ix. 191], 'hides' must be understood. But an earldom
 of 100,000 hides would have been about the size of the whole land of the
 Geatas: Sussex contained only 7,000: see l. 2195. Again, how, in this
 case, are we to construe *locenra bēaga*? I should rather, with Rieger⁴¹⁶ and
 Schücking, understand some money denomination: 'the value of 100,000
 sceattas in land and rings': a great, but not inconceivable, reward.

2995. The typical O.E. figure of understatement. It is not clear,
 however, whether *him* is sg. or pl., whether it is the generosity of Hygelac
 which is being celebrated (in which case *ne ðorfte...middan-gearde* must be
 taken as a parenthesis), or the valour of Eofor and Wulf.

2996. *syðða[n]*, Grundtvig³¹⁰: MS. *syðða*. Cf. note to l. 60.

ond ðā Iofore forzeaf āngan dohtor,
 hām-weorðunge, hylde tō wedde.
 þæt ys sio fiēhðo ond se feond-scipe,
 3000 wæl-nið wera, ðæs ðe ic [wēn] hafo,
 þe ūs sēceað tō Swēona lēoda,
 syððan hie gefricgeað frēan ūserne
 ealdor-lēasne, þone ðe ār gehēold
 wið hettendum hord ond rice
 3005 æfter hæleða hryre, hwate Scildingas,
 folc-rēd fremede, oððe furður gēn
 eorl-scipe efnde. Nū is ofost betost,
 þæt wē þeod-cyuing þār scēawian,
 ond þone gebringan, þe ūs bēazas geaf,
 3010 on ād-fære. Ne scel ānes hwæt
 meltan mid þān mōdigan, ac þār is māðma hord,
 gold unrime, grimme gecēa[po]d,
 ond nū æt siðestan sylfes fēore

3000. No gap in MS.: [wēn], Kemble₁. Cf. l. 383.

3001. For the pl. *lōda* see Wulfstan (ed. Napier), p. 106, l. 23 and *Psalms* lxxi. 10. [Cf. Sievers § 264 and Royster in *M.L.N.* xxiii. 122.]

3005. Müllenhoff¹⁵⁵ considered this line a careless repetition of l. 2052, and this is the easiest way out of the difficulty. Thorpe explained: 'It would appear that Beowulf, in consequence of the fall of Hrothgar's race [*hælefa hryre*] was called to rule also over the Danes (Scyldings).' Klaeber calls this an 'extraordinary assumption,' but we may note that, according to Saxo (Book III), the throne of Denmark was thus left vacant after the fall of Hrothulf, and was taken over by a Swedish prince, who ruled jointly over both kingdoms. The *Geatas* does not recognise any kingdom of the *Geatas* apart from the *Sveo*. The line might reasonably be interpreted as a reminiscence of such a tale. Thorpe assumes. The Geatic kingdom was at this date nearing its end, and it is accordingly exceedingly improbable that any such rule existed as a historic fact: for its existence in tradition of the empire attributed to king Arthur.

Most editors follow Grein₂ and alter to *Scyldingas*, and this can be taken (1) in apposition with *hie* in l. 3002, which is intolerably forced; (2) parallel with *hord ond rice* in l. 3004, in which case we can only suppose that the term *Scyldingas* could be applied equally, on the ground of common ancestry, to both Swedes and Geatas; compare l. 2603, where Wiglaf is called *fōd Scyldinga*; (3) l. 3005 might be taken as a parenthesis: 'After the fall of the heroes, the Scyldingas were bold'; or (4) it can be transposed to follow l. 3001 [Ettmüller₂; so Holthausen and Sedgwick].

But, since so little relief is gained by altering the text to *Scyldingas*, it is better to let *Scildingas* stand, unless we have the courage to make the satisfactory alteration to *Sveo-Geatas* [with Klaeber, whose discussion of the subject in *J.F.G.Ph.* viii. 258-9 should be consulted].

3007. *Nū is*, Kemble₂; MS. *meis*. *Mē is* is a possible reading: 'As for me,' 'as it seems to me.'

3012. MS. defective at corner: *gecēa[po]d*, Kemble₁.

- bēagas [geboh]te; þā seeall brond fretan,
 3015 æled þeccean, nalles eorl wegan Fol. 195^a
 māððum tō gemyndum, ne mægzð scýne
 habban on healse hring-weorðunge,
 ae see! zeōmor-mōd, zolde berēafod,
 oft, nalles æne, el-land tredau,
 3020 nū se here-wisa hleahtor ālegde,
 zamen ond zlēo-drēam. Forðon seeall zār wesau,
 moniz morgen-ceald, mundum bewunden,
 hæfen on handa, nalles hearpan swēz
 wizend weccēan, ae se wouna hrefn
 3025 fūs ofer fūzum fela reordian,
 earne seczan hū him æt æte spēow,
 þenden hē wið wulf[e] wæl rēafode.”
 Swā se seez hwata secgzende wæs
 lāðra spella; hē ne lēaz fela
 3030 wyrda ne worda. Weorod eall ārās;
 ēodon unbliðe under Earnna-næs,
 wollen-tēare, wundur scēawian.
 Fundon ðā on sande sāwul-lēasne
 hlīm-bed healdan, þone þe him hringas zeaf
 3035 ærran mælum; þā wæs ende-dæg
 zōdum zegongen, þæt se zūð-cyningz,
 Wedra þeoden, wundor-dēaðe swealt.
 Ær hī þær zesēzan syllieran wiht,

3014. [geboh]te: MS. defective, Grundtvig²¹¹ suggested *bebohte*. We may interpret *gebohte* as a pret. sing., with *Beowulf* understood as subject: or as pl. of the past part., agreeing with *bēagas*. [Cf. Lawrence in *J. E. G. Ph.* x. 638.]

3027. *wulf[e]*, Grundtvig²¹¹: MS. *wulf*. Correction metrically necessary. Cf. l. 2673. [See Martin in *Engl. Stud.* xx. 295.]

3028. Grein₂, *secg-hwata* (i.e. 'sword-brave'), a quite unnecessary compound: *se secg hwata* is paralleled by *se maga geonga* (l. 2675). [Cf. Bugge, *Tidskr.* viii. 61.]

For *secgende* see Sievers, § 216, N. 1.

3034. See note on l. 1271.

3035. According to Zupitza the MS. has *ærran* ('*u* altered from *a* by erasure'). But I should read this as *ærran*, and attribute the partial obliteration to accident.

See Sievers, § 304, N. 3.

3038. 'But first they saw a stranger being there' [Clark-Hall]. Many attempts have been made to improve this sentence: [*þ*]ær hī þā gesēgan, Sievers' emendation, is followed by Holthausen and Sedgefield. But, though somewhat awkwardly phrased, the meaning seems clear. [Cf. Klaeber in

- wyrin on won-der-rahtes þær
 3040 læðne liege wæs se læg-draca,
 grimlic -fāh], glédum beswæled. Fol. 195^v.
 Sigtigtes fót-gemearces
 on lezere; lyft-wynne hēold
 nihtes hwilum, nyðer eft gewāt
 3045 dennes niosian; wæs ðā deaðe fæst,
 hæfde eorð-scrafa ende genyttod.
 Him biȝ stóðan bunan ond orcas,
 discas lāzon ond dýre swyrd,
 ómize, þurhetone, swā hie wið eorðan fæðm
 3050 þūsend wintra þær eardodon;
 þonne wæs þæt yrfe ēacen-cræftig,
 iū-monna gold, zaldre bewunden,
 þæt ðām hring-sele hriuan ne mōste
 zumena ænig, nefue ȝod sylfa,
 3055 sigora Sōð-cyning, sealde þām ðe hē wolde
 —hē is manna gelyld— hord openian,

[*Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 427.] The fifty-foot-long dragon would naturally be the first thing to attract the gaze of those approaching.

3041. MS. defective at corner: *gry[re]*. Thorkelin; Heyne's *gryre-gæst* (cf. l. 2560) was based on Kölbing's statement that there is room for from four to six letters on the missing corner. [So Holthausen and Schücking.] Zupitza, on the other hand, reads *gryr[e]* simply. Yet an examination of the other side of the leaf, where several letters have been lost, makes it probable that more than one letter has been lost on this side also. On the other hand, there is hardly room for *gry[re-gæst]*: but *gry[re-fāh]* [Bugge in *Tidskr.* viii. 52] fills the gap well, and has the support of l. 2576.

3043-4. It is not clear whether *lyft-wynne* means 'joy in the air, pleasure of flying,' or is equivalent to *wynsumne lyft*, 'the joyous air,' abstract for concrete, like *eard-lufan* (l. 692). [For this last rendering cf. Cosijn³⁹.]

Equally it is uncertain whether we should construe *nihtes hwilum* as 'by night, at times' [cf. Bugge³⁷³] or 'in the time of night' [Cosijn³⁹].

3045. *niosian*. See note to l. 115.

3049. It is unnecessary to follow Kemble₂ and normalize *þurhetone* to *þurhetene*.

The emendation *óme þurhetone*, 'eaten through with rust' [Scheinert in *P.B.B.* xxx. 377], is one of those improvements of the MS. which are hardly legitimate.

3050. *þūsend wintra*. Müllenhoff draws attention to the discrepancy with l. 2278, according to which the time was 300 years. Krüger [*P.B.B.* ix. 577] tries to reconcile the passages by interpreting *swā* here 'as if,' 'as though.' But the discrepancy is immaterial. [Cf. Cosijn⁴⁰.]

3051. *þonne*, i.e. when the gold was laid in the earth [Bugge³⁷⁴].

3056. Bugge¹⁰⁹ [followed by Holthausen and Schücking] would read *hæleþa* for *manna* [so Morgan in *P.B.B.* xxx. i. 110], so as to get the alliterating syllable in the right place. The same improvement can be made more simply by transposing the words: *hē is gelyld manna* [Sedgefield₂].

Grein₂ reads *hēsmanna gelyld* in apposition to *hord*; so Earle: 'to open the hoard, the sorcerers' hold.'

- eine swā hwylcum manna, swā him gemet dūhte.
 XLII þā was zesȳne, þæt se sið ne ðāh
 þām ðe unrihte inne gehȳlde
 3060 wræte under wealle. Weard ƿƿr ofslōh
 feora sumne; þā sio fīrhd zewearð
 zewrecen wrādlice. Wundur hwār þonne
 eorl ellen-rōf ende zefere
 lif-zesceafta, þonae leng ne mæg
 3065 mon mid his [mā]gum medu-seld būan.
 Swā was Biowulfe, þā hē biorzes weard Fol. 196.
 sōhte, searo-niðas; seolfa ne cūðe,
 þurh hwæt his worulde gedāl weorðan sceolde.
 Swā hit oð dōmes dæg diope benemdon
 3070 þeodnas mēre, þā ðæt þær dydon,
 þæt se seoz wære synnum scildiz,
 hergum zeheaðerod, hell-bendum fæst,

3058, etc., mean, apparently, that the issue was a bad one for the dragon. Bugg^{109, 373} attempts a re-arrangement of ll. 3051-76, and makes ll. 3058-60 refer to the fugitive who originally stole the treasure.

3060. *wræte*, Thorpe: MS. *wræce*. Cf. l. 2771.

3061. *fēaru sumne* means Beowulf, being 'one of a few' (cf. l. 1412), i.e. Beowulf with few companions. But, by the usual understatement, 'few' here probably means 'none.' Cosijn⁴⁰ compares *Rood*, 69, *mæte weorode*, interpreting 'with a small company,' as meaning 'quite alone.'

3062 ff. The meaning seems to be 'It is a subject for wonder [i.e. it is uncertain] where a man will end his life, when he may no longer dwell on this earth. Even so was it with Beowulf—he knew not...'; *þonne* in l. 3062 is parallel with *þonne* in l. 3064. [See Kock in *Anglia*, xxvii. 233; Sievers in *P.B.B.* ix. 143; Nader in *Anglia* x. 544-5; Cosijn⁴⁰, who compares Alfred's *Cura Pastoralis*, Preface (ed. Sweet p. 8), *uncūð hā longe*, 'it is uncertain how long.']

Or the other hand we might take the *swā* in l. 3066 and *swā* in l. 3069 as correlative, with *seolfa...sceolde* forming a present tense. The meaning would then be: 'It happened unto Beowulf in such a way as the *þeodnas mēre* had laid the spell.'

3065. MS. defective at corner: [mā]gum, Kemble₁.

3067. *sōhte* governs both *biorges weard* and *searo-niðas*. Sedgefield reads *searo-niða*, comparing for the *niða* with *gen. pl. 11* 845, 1439.

3068. *þurh hwæt*, 'by what.' This is explained in the following lines (3069-3073); Beowulf's death is really caused by the curse known to him, had been placed upon the gold by the great enchanter (*mēre*) who had it in olden time. [Cf. Klaeber in *Engl. Stud.* vi. 22.] So feared were these curses that forms of prayer are explained as purifying *vana reperta in locis antiquis*. [See *Rituale Eccl. Dur.* 101, Surtees Society, 57, etc., and Bouterwek in *Z.f.d.A.* xi. 109.] The curse on the Niblung hoard may be compared.

3069. *diope*. Holthausen₁, *diore*: so Sedgefield.

3072. *hergum*. Holthausen₁, conjectures *hefgum* 'conferred by curses.' The change (h to f) is a slight one, but hardly for the better. *hergum* makes a good parallel to *hellbendum*.

womnum gewitnad, sē ðone wonz strude;
 næs hē gold-hwæte gearwor hæfde
 3075 Āgendes ēst ār zescēawod. —
 Wiglāf maðelode, Wihstānes sunu;
 "Oft sceall eorl moniḡ ānes willan
 wræc ādrēogan, swā ūs geworden is,
 Ne meah-ton wē gehāran lēofne þeoden.
 3080 rices hyrde, rād ānizne,
 þæt hē ne zrētte gold-werð þone,
 lēte hyne liegean, þær hē lonze was,
 wicum wunian oð woruld-eorde;
 hēold on hēah zescēap. Hord ys zescēawod,

3073. *strude*, Grundtvig³¹¹: MS. *strade*. [Cf. Bugge³⁷⁴.] See ll. 581 and 8126: *a* and *u* are in many scripts hardly distinguishable.

3074-5. The MS. reading is difficult, but admits of interpretation, if we take *næs* as the adv. of negation (cf. l. 562): 'Not before and he (Beowulf) beheld more fully the gold-abounding grace of the Lord': i.e. this was the biggest prize of gold which God had ever granted to him. [So Bugge in *Tidskr.* viii. 62, etc.] The MS. is also tentatively defended by Cosijn⁴¹, but with a different explanation: 'he (Beowulf) had by no means in gold-greedy wise (*gold-hwæte*) accurately surveyed (*gearwor zescēawod*, cf. l. 2748) the owner's inheritance (the dragon's hoard).' [For *ēst* = 'inheritance,' cf. also Klaeber²⁶⁴.] This would mean that, although Wiglaf had shown him some of the spoils, Beowulf had not been able to survey the hoard closely. Müllenhoff [*Z.f.d.A.* xiv. 231] also retains the MS. reading.

Holthausen's objection that *gold-hwæte* must be wrong, because *hwæt* is only compounded with abstract nouns, seems invalid: *blād-hwæt*, 'flower or fruit abounding' (*Riddles*, I. [II.] 9), is an exact parallel, and Holthausen, returns to *gold-hwæte* as an adv.

Neither Bugge's rendering nor Cosijn's gives very good sense, but neither are any of the suggested emendations satisfactory. Sievers (*P.R.B.* ix. 143) reads *næs hē goldhwætes gearwor hæfde*, etc., 'Beowulf had not experienced the favour of the gold-greedy owner (the dragon)'; Rieger⁴¹⁶ and Cosijn⁴¹, *næs hē gold hwæðre gearwor hæfde* [*ofer*] *āgendes ēst ār zescēawod*, 'Beowulf had never looked more eagerly upon gold which he had gained against the will of its owner'; ten Brink¹⁴⁵ and Wyatt, *næs* [i.e. *ne wæs*] *hē gold-hwæt*; *gearwor hæfde*... 'Beowulf was not avaricious; rather he had experienced the grace of the Lord' (and therefore was endowed with the virtue...); Holthausen, Schücking, and Sedgefield read *goldwēhte* or *goldfrætwæ*, '... before had Beowulf gazed more eagerly upon gold adornments, the delg... [or inheritance] of their owner'; or we might interpret the same reading, with Schücking [*Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 111], partly following Trautmann, 'rather would he [see *secy* of l. 3071] not have gazed upon the gold adornments...'

If the text is to be altered at all it would probably be best to read *hie...hæfdon for hē...hæfde*: 'in no wise had these avaricious lords known the grace of the Creator,' i.e. the authors of the spell were heathen. Cf. note to l. 3068 and ll. 175-188.

3078. *ādrēogan*, Kemble: MS. *a dreogeð*.

3084. 'We could not dissuade him; he held (on) to his high fate,' or 'he held on (adv.) his high fate.' Grein and Toller give several instances of the intrans. use of *healdan*, and of *on* used adverbially. See also Mätzner's *O.E. Dict.*, p. 405, col. 1; among other passages there quoted is: *hald hardliche o þat tu hanes bigunnen*, *St. Kath.*, 676.

- 3085 grimme gegongen; was þæt gifede tō swið,
 þe done [*þeod-cyning*] þyder ontyhte.
 Ic wæs þær inne ond þæt eall geondseh,
 recedes zeatwa, þā mē zerymed wæs
 nealles swiðslicc, sið ālyfed
- 3090 inn under eorð-weali. Ic on ofoste zefēnꝰ
 micle mid mundum mæzen-byrdenne
 hord-zestrēona, hider ūt ætbær Fol. 196^v.
 cyninge mīaum; cwico wæs þā zēna,
 wis ond zewittig. Worn eall zespræc
- 3095 zomo' . . . So, ond ēowie zrētan hēt,
 bæc . . . zeworhton æfter wines dēdum
 in bā . . . beorh þone hēan,
 micelne ond mārne, swā hē manna wæs
 wīgend weorðfullost wide geond eorðan,
- 3100 þenden hē burh-welan brūcan mōste.
 Uton nū efstan ððre [*siðe*]
 sēon ond sēcean searof-*gimma* zepæc,
 wundur under wealle; ic ēow wisige,
 þæt zē zenōze nēon scēawiað

Reading *hēoldon* [Heyne-Schücking, Holder], we must render 'we have gotten a hard destiny,' or, perhaps, 'fate appointed from on high'; reading *healdan* [Kemble, etc.], 'leave him (the dragon) to fulfil his high destiny' [Earle, Sedgefield]; or we might read *heoldon* = *healdan* [Bugge in *Z.f.d.Ph.* iv. 220-2, q.v. for further suggestions].

gecēawod. Sarrazin [*Engl. Stud.* xxviii. 410] suggests *gecēapod*, 'purchased.'

3085. *gifede*, 'Fate,' rather than, with Bugge¹⁰⁹, 'that which enticed the king (i.e. the treasure) was granted (*gifede*) in manner too overpowering, i.e. at too great a price, bought too dear.'

3086. No gap in MS.: [*þeod-cyning*], Grein₂; Grundtvig³¹¹ had suggested *þeoden*.

3094. *wis ond gewittig*, either 'the prudent and wise king' [Scheinert in *P.B.B.* xxx. 381, footnote] or 'still alert and conscious' [Klaeber in *Anglia*, xxix. 382]. This last interpretation is supported by the use of *gewittig* in Ælfric's *Homilies*, e.g. ii. p. 24, l. 12: *hēo þærrihte weard gewittig*, 'she forthwith became of sound mind.'

3096. *æfter wines dēdum*, 'in memory of the deeds of our king,' is defended by Cosijn⁴¹ against the conjecture of Bugge [*Tidskr.* viii. 300], *æfter wine dēadum*, 'in memory of your dead king.'

3101. No gap in MS.: [*siðe*], Grundtvig³¹², Kemble₂.

3102. Line defective both in sense and metre. Bugge¹⁰⁹ supplied [*gimma*], comparing ll. 1157, 2749.

3103-4. Sievers [*P.B.B.* ix. 144] suggests *þær* for *þæt*, with *ic ēow wisige* in parentheses; so too Holthausen. [But see Schücking, *Satzverk.* 26.]

Grundtvig³¹² normalized *nēon* to *nēan*, but unnecessarily. [See Sievers, § 150, 3, and Bugge in *Tidskr.* viii. 63.]

- 3105 bēagas ond brād gold. Sie sio bār gearo
 ādre zeæfned, þonne wē út cymen,
 ond þonne zeferian frēan ūserne,
 lēofne mannan, þær hē longe sceal
 on ðæs Waldendes wære zepolian.”
- 3110 Hēt ðā zebēodan byre Wihstānes,
 hæle hilde-dior, hæleða monegum,
 bold-āzendra, þæt hie bæl-wudu
 feorran feredon, folc-āzende,
 zōdum tōzēnes: “Nū sceal glēd fretan
- 3115 —weaxan wanna lēg— wizena strengel,
 þone ðe oft zebād isern-scūre,
 þonne stræla storm strengum zebæded
 scōc ofer scild-weall, sceft nytte hēold,
 feðer-gearwum fūs flāne full-ēode.”
- 3120 Hūru se snotra sunu Wihstānes
 ācizde of corðre cyniges þeznas
 syfone [æt]somne, þā sēlestan,
 ēode eahta sum under inwit-hrōf
 hilde-rinc[æ], sum, on handa bær
- 3125 āled-lēoman, sē ðe on orde zēonz.
 Næs ðā on hlytme, hwā þæt hord strude,

Fol. 198^a.

3113. *folc-āzende* may be nom. pl. [Cosijn⁴¹] or dat. sg. [Bugge¹⁰⁹].

3115. The introduction of a parenthesis between the verb *fretan* and its object *strengel* is certainly strange. Consequently many editors take *weaxan*, not as the intrans. verb 'to grow,' but as a trans. verb, meaning 'to devour,' parallel to *fretan* and, with it, governing *strengel*. Various cognates and derivations have been suggested. Cosijn connects with Lat. *vesci*, Earle and Sedgfield with *wacan* 'to bathe, envelope,' Holthausen with Goth. *fra-wisan*, 'to spend, exhaust.'

3119. *feðer-gearwum*, Kemble₁, partly following an emendation of Thorkelin: MS. *fæder gearwū*.

3121. This folio, the last, is very badly mutilated. *cyniges*. Thorkelin corrected to *cyni[n]ges*. But *cynig* is a recognized form in the late 10th and 11th centuries.

3122. All recent editors read [tō]-*somne*, following Zupitza, who however admits: 'now to entirely gone.' But there seems to be no evidence that it existed even in Thorkelin's time: its occurrence in Kemble₂ seems to be due to conjecture. In the absence of evidence in its favour, I read [æt]-*somne* with Grein₂; cf. l. 2847.

3124. *hilde-rinc[æ]*. Style and metre necessitate this emendation, made independently by Eittmüller₂ and Sievers [*P.B.R.* ix. 144]: cf. l. 1412. [For a defence of the MS. reading, see Cosijn⁴¹.]

3126. 'It was not decided by lot who should...' means, by the usual under-statement, that all pressed to take part. [Klaeber in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 432.]

- syððan orwearde ænigne dæl
 secgas zesēgon on sele wunian,
 lēne licgan; lýt ænig mearn,
 3130 þæt hi ofostlic[e] út zeferedon
 dýre mādmas. Dracan ēc scufun,
 wyrm ofer weall-clit, lēton wēg niman,
 flōd fæðmian, frætwa hyrde.
 þā wæs wunden gold on wīen hladen,
 3135 æghwæs unrim; æþeling boren,
 hār hilde[-rinc], tō Hrones-næsse.
 XLIII Him ðā zegiredan zēata lēode
 ād on eorðan unwācligne,
 helm[um] behongen, hilde-bordum,
 3140 beorhtum byrnum, swā hē bēna wæs;
 āleǵdon ðā tōmidde mārne þeoden
 hæleð hiofende, hlāford lēofne.
 Onzgunnon þā on beorze bæl-fýra mæst
 wīgend weccan; wud[u]-rēc āstāh
 3145 sweart ofer swioðole, swō-ende lēg
 wōpe bewunden —wind-blond zelæg—,
 oð þæt hē ðā bān-hūs zebroccen hæfde,
 hāt on hreðre. Higum unrōte
 mōd-ceare mændon mon-dryhtnes cw[e]alm;
 3150 swylce ziðmor zyd [[s]ia z[eō-]mēowle Fol. 198b.

3130. *ofostlic[e]*: MS. defective at edge, emended by Ettmüller₂.

3134. MS. *þ*, which should stand for *þæt* (bnt see note to l. 15): *þā*, Thorkelin's emendation, so Kemble₂; *þær*, Kemble₃.

3135. *æþeling*, Kemble₂; MS. *æþelinge*. Probably the original MS. had *æþelinge* [Bugge¹⁰⁶]. See Sievers, § 215.

3136. MS. *hilde to*. 'I am unable to decide whether there is an erasure of one letter after *hilde* or an original blank' (Znpitza): [*rinc*] is an emendation of Ettmüller₂; cf. ll. 1307 and 3124.

3139. *helm[um]*, Grein: MS. *helm*.

Sedgefield reads *helmum behēngon*, to avoid the discrepancy between *unwācligne* (inflected) and *behongen* (uninflected).

3144. Hole in MS.: *wud[u]*, Kemble₁.

3145. MS. *swioðole*; *swioðole* is Thorpe's conjecture, though he gave an impossible interpretation of it. See note to l. 782.

lēg, Thorpe: MS. *let*.

3147. *hē* refers to *lēg* (l. 3145).

3149. MS. torn at foot: *cw[e]alm*, Kemble₁.

3150, etc. All that can either be made out at present, or for which we have adequate evidence in Thorkelin's transcripts or elsewhere, is given in the text. It seems clear that the mutilated passage occupies six lines (not seven, as was unaccountably supposed by Heyne and Wülker, and still is by Schücking).

..... [b]unden-heorde
 ... sorȝ- Cearig s̄ēlðe ȝeneahhe,
 þæt hīo hyre :: :: :: ȝas hearde on :: ēde
 wæl-fylla wonn :: :: des eȝesan
 3155 hȳðo : h :: :: d. Heofon rēce swe[a]lȝ.
 ȝeworhton ðā Wedra lēode
 hl[æw] on [h]liðe, sē wæs hēah ond brād,
 [wæ]lȝ-liðendum wīde ȝ[e]sȳne,

It must be remembered that this page has been almost entirely freshened up in a later hand, and, in part, erroneously. Thus in ll. 3150, 3155, though only [s]ia, hȳðo can now be read, no doubt *sio*, *hȳndō* were the original readings. Bugge's restoration is therefore not to be discredited merely because a letter does not agree with what is now visible in the MS.

The reconstruction of ll. 3150-55 made by Bugge¹⁰⁻¹¹ is, apart from the last half-line, not to be improved upon:

3150 *swylec ȝiōmor-ȝyð sio ȝeō-mēowle*
æfter Bēowalfe bunden-heorde
song sorȝ- Cearig, s̄ēde ȝeneahhe,
þæt hīo hyre hearm-dagas hearde ondrēde
wæl-fylla wonn wīȝendes eȝesan

3155 *hȳndō ond hæft-nȳð h̄wof on rice wealg.*
ȝeō (l. 3150) had been conjectured by Ettmüller, and *sio ȝeō-mēowle*, partly conjectured, partly deciphered, by Zupitza, who pointed out that this reading was confirmed by the Latin gloss *anus* written above. Under an exceptionally good light, Zupitza had also read, or 'thought he had been able to read,' first *metodes*, and later [*w*]iȝendes (l. 3154). The *b* of *bunden-heorde* (l. 3151) was conjectured by Grein₂. All the remainder of this excellent restoration is due to Bugge.

But Bugge's last half-line, *h̄wof on rice wealg*, 'lamentation in a strange land,' is a wanton departure from the MS., and is certainly wrong. The MS. reading is clearly *heofon rēce swealg*, 'heaven swallowed the smoke' [*swealg* was conjectured by Ettmüller₂: on further examination it proved to be the MS. reading].

Bugge comments upon his reconstruction: 'For the whole passage cf. ll. 3016-20. Beowulf's aged widow (*ȝeō-mēowle*) was perhaps Hygd; cf. ll. 2369 ff.'

A close parallel is provided by the *Fates of Men*, 46-7, 'the lady laments, seeing the flames consume her son.' [For the O.E. song of lament over the dead, cf. Schücking in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 1, etc.] Compare too the lament of Andromache over Hector [*Iliad* xxiv. 725-45], which has the same governing motive: the fear that, now the tribal hero is dead, nothing hut captivity awaits the defenceless folk. See also ll. 2999, etc., 3016, etc.

3153. 'The first two letters after *hearde* look like *on* or *an*, the letter before *de* may have been *e*, as the stroke that generally connects *e* with a following letter is preserved' (Zupitza).

3157. Zupitza, *leode hl :: on liðe*, and in a foot-note: 'I am unable to make out *hlæw* after *leode*: the two last letters seem to me to be rather *eo*' [certainly]; *hlæw* is recorded by Kemble₁ as the MS. reading. See l. 3169. Thorpe, *hlīðe*.

Holthausen [followed by Schücking] reads, for the sake of the metre, *hl[æw] on [h]liðe[s nōsan]*.

3158. The remainder of this page of the MS. is frequently illegible or defective, both at the edges and elsewhere.

wælg is Kemble's conjecture.

- ond betimbredon on tȳn dagum
 3160 beadu-rōfes bēcn; bronda lāfe
 wealle beworhton, swā hyt weorðlicost
 fore-snotre mēn fiudan mihton.
 Hī on beorȝ dydon bēȝ ond siglu,
 eall swylce hyrsta, swylce on horde āw
 3165 nið-hēdiȝe men ȝenumen hāfdon;
 forlēton eorla ȝestrēon eorðan healdan,
 ȝold on ȝrēote, þær hit nū ȝen lifað
 eldum swā unnyt, swā hi[t āw]r wæs.
 þā ymbe hlāw riordan hilde-dēore
 3170 æþelinga bearn ealra twelfa,
 woldon [ceare] cwīðan, kyniȝ mēanan,
 word-ȝyd wrecan, ond ymb w[e:] sprecan;
 eahtodan eorl-sciþe, ond his ellen-weorc
 duȝoðum dēmdon, swā hit ȝedē[fe] bið,
 3175 þæt mon his wine-dryhten wordum herȝe,
 ferhðum frēoȝe, þonne hē forð scile
 of līc-haman [lāded] weorðan.
 Swā beȝnornodon ȝēata lēode
 hlāfordes [hry]re, heorð-ȝenēatas;
 3180 cwādon þæt hē wāere wyruld-cyniȝ,
 manna mildust ond mon-[ðw]ærust,
 lēodum līoost, ond lof-ȝeornost.

3163. *bēg*. Thorpe, *bēagas* [so Holthausen, *bēgas*].

3168. Zupitza, *hi* : : : : *r*; *h*[it āw]r, Kemble₂.

3169. So when Attila was buried (doubtless according to Gothic rites) mounted horsemen rode round the body as it lay in state. The account of the burial of Achilles (*Odyssey*, xxiv. 68-70) may also be compared: 'And many heroes of the Achaeans moved in armour around thy pyre as thou wast burning, both foot and horse.'

3170. *twelfa* may be a gen., attracted to *ealra*, but more probably it is miswritten for *twelfe*, 'twelve of the entire body' [Ettmüller₂. So Klaeber in *M.L.N.* xvi. 17, Holthausen, Schücking, Sedgfield. Cf. also Einkenel in *Anglia*, xxvii. 5, 51].

3171. Zupitza, : : : : *ceare*, Grein; *hie*, Sedgfield.

3172. Zupitza, *w* : : : : *wer*, Grein.

3174. Hole in MS.: *gedē[fe]*, Kemble₂.

3177. Zupitza: '*lachaman* MS., but there can be little doubt that *lac* instead of *lic* is owing only to the late hand.'

Zupitza, : : : : *lāne*, so Schücking. Kluge, Trantmann, Sedgfield, *lāsed*. But the reading *lāded* is supported by a comparison of the *Speech of the Soul*, 21, *syððan of lichoman lāded wære* [Jacobsen, so Holthausen].

3179. Zupitza, : : : : *re*; Thorpe, *hryre*.

3180. *wyruld-cyniȝ*. Kemble, etc., *cyniȝ[a]*.

3181. MS. torn at foo. [ðw]ærust, Grundtvig²¹².

APPENDIX

THE FIGHT AT FINNSBURG

George Hickes first printed the fragment of the *Fight at Finnsburg* in his *Thesaurus* (1705: vol. i. p. 192). He mentions that he had found it written on a single leaf in a MS. of 'Semi-Saxon' Homilies in the Lambeth Library. Repeated search has failed to discover this leaf, and we have nothing to depend on but Hickes' very inaccurate transcript [quoted as 'Hickes' in the notes below].

* * * [hor]nas byrnað nāfre?
 Hlēoþrode ðā heaþo-geong cyning:
 "Ne ðis ne dazað ēastan, ne hēr draca ne flēogeð,
 ne hēr ðisse healle hornas ne byrnað,
 5 ac hēr forþ berað,
 fugelas singað,

1. The first three words belong to a watcher (possibly Hengest), who is answered by the 'war-young king' (Hnæf).

[hor]nas, supplied by Rieger, *Lesebuch*.

2. Trautmann and Holthausen would write, for the sake of the metre, ðā hlēoþrode.

heaþo-geong, Grundtvig's correction; Hickes, *hearo geong*.

3. ðis, 'this light': ēastan, Grundtvig: Hickes, *eastun*; *a* and *u* are easily and often confused, cf. l. 27 below and *Beowulf*, 158, 581, etc.

5-6. The two half-lines make sense individually, but do not combine. Hence it has been generally supposed that between them two half-lines have been lost, though there is no gap indicated by Hickes. Bugge [*Tidskr.* viii. 305, *P.B.B.* xii. 23], following in part a suggestion of Rieger [*Lesebuch*, cf. *Z.f.d.A.* xlviii. 9], proposed:

ac hēr forþ berað [fyrd-searu rincas,
 flære flānbogan] fugelas singað,

'But here champions bear forward their battle array: the flickering birds of the bow [i.e. arrows] sing.'

Another suggestion is to make the two recorded half-lines fit each other either by altering *hēr* to *fēr* [= *fēr*], 'they bring forward the sudden assault' [Grein, so Heyne, and, though abandoned by Grein, the conjecture was long-lived], or *berað* to *fērað*, 'they, i.e. the fæs. press forward' [Grundtvig, followed by Holthausen]. In this case the *fugelas* will be birds: either carrion birds [ten Brink, *Pauls Grdr.* u. i. 545] or the birds of the morning [Klaeber in *Anglia*, xxviii. 447]; this last interpretation is supported by a parallel in the *Bjarkamál*, the opening call to arms of which has struck many students as resembling *Finnsburh*.

7. *gylleð* *græg-hama*, *gūð-wudu hlynned*,
 scyld scefte oncwýð. Nū scýneð þes mōna
 waðol under wolcnum; nū ārisað wēa-dæda,
 10 ðe ðisne folces nið fremman willað.
 Ac onwacniþeað nū, wīgend mīne,
 habbað ēowre [*h*]lenca[*n*], hicþeaf on ellen,
 þindað on orde, wesað onmōde."
 14. 15 Ðā ārās mænig gold-hladen ðegn, gyrde hine his
 swurde;
 Ðā tō dura ēodon drihtlice cempa,
 zeferð and Eaha, hyra sword zetuzon,
 and æt oþrum durum Ordlāf and Gūþlāf,
 and Hengest sylf hwearf him on læste.

7. *græg-hama*, 'the grey coat,' may refer equally well to the wolf or to a coat of mail.

8. *þes mōna*, 'the moon,' is quite idiomatic. [Cf. Klaeber in *Archiv*, cxv. 181.]

9. *waðol*. Exact meaning unknown. Suggestions, 'full (moon)' [so Holthausen and Schücking]; 'inconstant' [Boer, *Z.f.d.A.* xlvii. 143]; 'half covered' [von Grienberger, *P.B.B.* xxxvi. 100]. The M.H.G. 'wadel' has often been quoted in illustration; but as this term is ambiguous, denoting sometimes the full, sometimes the new moon, it does not help much. Cf. Grimm's *Mythology*, trans. Stallybrass, iii. 711.

12. [*h*]lenca[*n*]: *landa*, which Hickes gives, is unintelligible. The obvious correction *habbað eowre linda* [Bugge in *Tidsskr.* viii. 305], 'seize your shields,' is unsatisfactory from the point of view of alliteration, and *habbað* or *hebbað eowre handa* [Ettmüller, Grein, Heyne, Sedgefield], 'raise ye ur hands,' does not give very satisfactory sense; *hlencan* was suggested, but not adopted, by Bugge [*P.B.B.* xii. 23], and has been adopted by Holthausen and Trautmann. *Erosius*, 215, etc., *Moses bebæd eorlas...habban heora hlencan hycgan on ellen*, seems to be connected with the *Finnsburg* passage, and it seems probable therefore that *hlencan* should be restored here.

hicgeað is Grundtvig's obviously successful correction of Hickes' *hic geað*.

13. *þindað on orde*, 'Ye who are in the front rank, show your temper' [Rieger, *Z.f.d.A.* xlvi. 10; Klaeber, *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 428]. Till Trautmann [*B.B.* vii. 41] this was erroneously read *windað*, and 'corrected' to *winnað*. Sedgefield retains *windað*.

14. Metrically this line seems rather overweighted, and it is likely enough that two lines have here been telescoped into one. Holthausen [in part following Trautmann] reads

Ðē ā rās [of ræste ræstheort] mænig

gýrde hine his swurde.

'Then arose from the couch many a valiant and gold-bedeckedthane.'

17. *Sigferth*, prince of the Secgan (l. 25), is clearly identical with the *Sæferth*, prince of the Syegan, mentioned in *Widsith*, 31.

Eaha. Most editors emend to *Eawa*, a form for which there is more authority, as it occurs in the Mercian *Genealogy*.

18. *durum*. Pl. for sg.

Ordlāf: *Ordlaf* and *Guthlaf* are no doubt identical with the *Guthlaf* and *Oslaf* of *Beowulf*, 1148.

- 20 Ðā ȝȝt ȝārulf[e] ȝūðere stȝrde,
 ðæt hē swā frēolic feorh forman sȝpe
 tō ðære healle durum hyrsta ne biære,
 nū hyt niþa heard ānyman wolde;
 ac hē frægn ofer eal undearnunga,
 25 dēor-mōd hæleþ, hwā ðā duru h.ælde.
 “Sigeferþ is mīn nama (cweþ hē), ic eom Secgena
 lēod,
 wreccea wide cūð. Fæla ic wēana ȝebād,
 heardra hilda; ðē is ȝȝt hēr witod,
 swæþer ðū sylf tō mē sēcean wylle.”
 30 Ðā wæs on wealle wæl-slihta ȝehlyn,
 sceolde cellod bord cēnum on handa,

20. *þā ȝȝt*, as in *Maldon*, 273, serves to introduce a new incident in the chain of events. [Klaeber in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 307.]

stȝrde, Etmüller's emendation. Hickes, *stȝrode*; but the sense demands 'restrained' rather than 'incited.'

Guthere is apparently the speaker and Gārulf the person who is being restrained. For it is Gārulf who, neglecting the advice, falls.

Gārulfe, Trautmann: *Gārulf*, Hickes, followed by most recent editors. But *stȝran* should take a dat. of the person and the metre of the line is improved by reading *Gārulfs*. [Cf. Klaeber in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 307.]

21-22. Hickes has *he...bæran*. We must alter either to *hie bæran* [Grein, Heyne] or to *hē...biære* [Kemble]. The context emphatically favours the sg. because the advice to hold back from the attack can obviously be given to a special person for a special reason, but cannot be recommended generally. [Rieger in *Z.f.d.A.* xlviii. 11.]

forman sȝpe, 'in the first brunt,' or perhaps 'in his first battle.' Guthere is probably, as Klaeber points out [*Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 307], the uncle of Gārulf. It is essentially the part of the uncle, in heroic poetry, to watch over and advise the nephew. Guthilaf and Guthere would then be brothers.

The parallel examples quoted by Klaeber from the *Waltarius* and the *Nibelungen Lied*, where the uncle restrains the nephew, are not quite apposite, as in those cases the uncle has personal reasons for not wishing the nephew to join in the fight. Hygelac restraining Beowulf (ll. 1994, etc.) is more appropriate.

23, etc. *niþa heard* refers to Sigeferth; *hē...dēor-mōd hæleþ* to Gārulf.

24. *eal*: Trautmann, *ealle*, for metrical reasons, followed by Holthausen.

26. *cweþ hē* is hypermetrical, and doubtless the insertion of some copyist.

27. *wreccea*. Hickes, *wrecen*. Grundtvig emended *t* to *c*.

Fæla. There is no necessity, either here or in l. 35, to normalize, as many editors have done, to *fela*.

wēana. Conybeare's emendation. Hickes, *wēuna*.

28. *heardra*, Kemble's emendation. Hickes, *heordra*.

29. *swæþer*, probably 'thou canst have from me what thou wilt, good or evil,' rather than, as ten Brink thinks [*Pauls Grdr.* ii. i. 546], a bitter jest, 'thou canst have from me which thou wilt, either "woes" or "sharp contests."'

30. *on wealle*, Etmüller: Hickes, *on healle*. The alliteration demands the change.

31. *cellod*, Grein; *bord*, Kemble: Hickes, *Celæs bord*. A comparison

- bān-helm berstan. Buruh-ðelu dynede,
 oð æt ðære gūðe ȝārulf ȝecranȝ,
 ealra ārest eorð-būendra,
 35 ȝūðlāfes sunu, ymbe hyne ȝōdra fæla.
 Hwearf [f]lacra hrāw hræfen, wandrode
 sweart and sealo-brūn; swurd-lēoma stōd
 swylce eal Finns-buruh fȳrenu wære.
 Ne ȝefrægn ic nāfre wurþlicor æt wera hilde
 40 sixtiȝ siȝe-beorna sēl ȝebāerann,
 ne nāfre swānas swētne medo sēl forȝyldan,
 ðonne Hnæfe ȝuldan his hæȝ-stealdas.
 Hiȝ fuhton fif daȝas, swū hyra nān n: fēol

with *Maldon*, 283, leaves little doubt as to the correctness of the restriction; the meaning of *cellod* is a more difficult matter. Suggestions are: 'keel-shaped' [Grein]: 'vaulted' [Lat *celatus*, Kluge]; 'chilled, cold' [Jellinek in *P.B.B.* xv 431]; 'leather-covered = *cyllod*' [Trautmann in *B.B.* vii. 46]; 'having a boss or beak, *cele*' [Bosworth-Toller].

Holthausen₂ proposed *ce[or]las*, 'the man's, warrior's, shield,' the sg. used collectively: Holthausen₃, *clāne*.

32. *bān-helm* means either (1) 'bone-protector,' 'shield,' parallel to *bord*, or (2) *bān-hūs*, 'body,' object to *brecan*, the shield being used in 'last resort as a weapon of offence, as it was by Hereward the Wake.

34. *eorð-būendra*, perhaps 'first of all the dwellers in that land,' of the natives, Eotenas or Frisians, who are attacking Hnæf and his men.

35. The Guthlaf here, father of one of the assailants, can hardly be identical with the Guthlaf of l. 18, who is one of the besieged. It is probably not a case of the tragic meeting of father and son on opposite sides, for, if so, more would surely have been made of it. It is possible that we are dealing with two heroes of the same name [Klaeber in *Engl. Stud.* xxix. 308] or that *Gūðlaf* here is a corrupt reading [Trautmann, *B.B.* vii. 48].

36. *Hwearf [f]lacra hrāw hræfen*, 'the quickly moving raven hovered over the corpses,' an emendation hazarded by Bugge [*P.B.B.* xii. 27]: Conybeare had already conjectured *hrāw*, for Hicke's *Hwearflacra hræw*. But, as Bugge recognized, the sense does not fit the metre. Grundtvig, followed by Grein₂, had suggested *hwearflæra hrāw*, 'the corpses of the swift,' a phrase explaining *ȝōdra fæla* above. [So Sedgefield.] Jellinek suggests *hwearf lādra hrāw*, 'a crowd of foemen fell' [*P.B.B.* xv. 431]; Holthausen, *hwearf [h]lāera hrāw*, 'a company of pale [corpses] fell'; Trautmann, *hrāwblāera hwearf* [noun] *hræfen wandrode*, 'the raven gazed in astonishment at the mass of the corpse-pale [slain],'

40, etc. Cf. *Bonuculf*, 2633 ff.

41. *nāfre*, Grundtvig: Hicke's, *nefre*.

swānas swētne medo, Grein, partly following Ettmüller: Hicke's, *swa noc hwitne medo*.

43. This line, with the alliteration on the fourth accented syllable, is unmetrical. Hence Rieger and Grein postulated a gap of two half-lines, and suggested various stop-gaps which Möller finally improved into

hiȝ fuhton fif daȝas [forðȝerimed
 ond nihta oðer swyle] swū hyra...

and Trautmann

hiȝ fuhton fif daȝas [ferðȝ-grimme hæleð
 ond nihta al-ȝwā: hyra...

driht-ȝesiða, ac hiȝ ðā duru hēoldon.
 45 Ðā ȝewāt him wund hæleð on wæg ȝangan,
 sǣde þæt his byrne ābrocen wære,
 here-sceorp unhrōr, and eac was his helm ðȝrl.
 Ðā hine sōna frægn folces hyrde,
 hū ðā wiȝend hyra wunda ȝeniēson,
 50 oððe hwæþer ðæra hyssa * * *

44. *duru* must be pl., and is very probably an error for *dura*. Similar miswritings of *u* for *a* occur in ll. 3 and 27.

46, etc. It seems impossible to decide who is the wounded champion or whether the king who enquires is Hnæf or Finn. Is it possible that the speaker is Hnæf, who enquires why the *wigend*, the opposing warriors, seem to recover miraculously from the blows which his men give them? The position would then be identical with that in *Heimskringla* [ed. Jónsson, 1. 449], when King Olaf Tryggvason 'looked forward on the ship and saw his men swinging their swords and smiting fast, but that the swords bit ill, and he shouted, "Is it because ye raise your swords so dully that I see they bite not?" A man answered, "Our swords are blunted and broken"....'

47. Hickes has *here-sceorpum hrōr*, 'the brave one in his battle array,' which can be construed as in apposition to *wund hæleð*. Thorpe, followed by Bugge and most editors, *here-sceorp unhrōr*, in apposition with *byrne*, an exceedingly probable emendation. The interpretation of *unhrōr* is, however, not clear. Is it 'not stirring' in the sense of 'firm,' 'trusty,' 'his byrnie was broken, his trusty war gear,' or is it 'not stirring,' 'inactive,' 'useless,' 'his byrnie was broken and his war gear useless'? So Hjalto exclaims in the *Bjarka mál*, as translated by Saxo [Bk. II, p. 65],

Iam lute acies et spicula scutum

Frustratim secure meum, partesque minutim

Avulsus absumpsit elax per prelia ferrum...

Rupti etenim clypei retinacula sola supersunt.

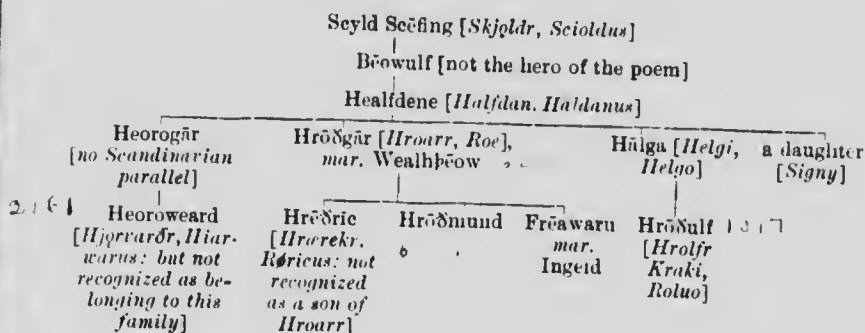
48. Holthausen, transposes, for the metre; *þā frægn hine sōna*.

50. Rieger [*Z.f.d.A.* xlvi. 12] suggests that the struggle probably ended by the hall being fired, Hnæf and his sixty men being driven into the open, and Hnæf there slain by Finn. This is improbable, for in that case we may presume that they would have all been overwhelmed, whilst we gather from *Beowulf*, 1082-5, that after Hnæf's death they were able, under Hengest's leadership, to hold out against Finn successfully to the end.

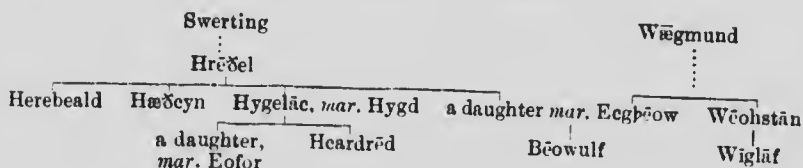
GENEALOGICAL TABLES

The names of the corresponding characters in Scandinavian legend are added in italics; first the Icelandic forms, then the Latinized names as recorded by Saxo Grammaticus.

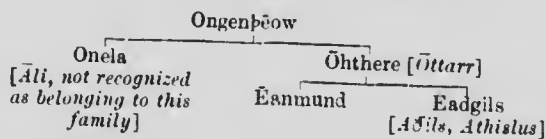
(1) THE DANISH ROYAL FAMILY.



(2) THE GEAT ROYAL FAMILY.



(3) THE SWEDISH ROYAL FAMILY.



PERSONS AND PLACES

The student will find particulars of many of the persons and places mentioned in *Beowulf* in the following books (among others):

Chadwick, *Origin of the English Nation*, 1907.

Clark, *Sidelights on Teutonic History during the Migration Period*, 1911.

Chadwick, *The Heroic Age*, 1912.

The *Introduction to the study of Beowulf*, supplementary to the present volume, will include a discussion of the origin of the legends most prominent in *Beowulf*.

Many of the characters mentioned in *Beowulf* are also referred to in *Widsith*. The references are to my edition (Cambridge Press, 1912).

Ábel, slain by Cain (q.v.), 108.

Elfhere. Wiglaf is called 'kinsman of Elfhere,' 2604.

Eschere, Hrothgar's counsellor and comrade in arms, slain and carried off by Grendel's dam in revenge for her son, 1288-1344, 2120-2130.

Ár-Scyldingas, 464, Honour-Scyldings, a name of the Danes; see **Scyldingas**.

Béanstán, Breca's father, 524. Müllenhoff² has suggested that the first element in the name may be connected with O.N. *bauni*, 'dog-fish,' thus echoing the aquatic names of Breca (q.v.) and the Brondingas.

Beorht-Dene, 427, 609, Bright-Danes; see **Dene**.

Béowulf the Dane (not the hero of the poem), 18, 53, an ancestor of the Danish king Hrothgar. Cf. Chadwick, *Origin*, 273, 291.

Béowulf the Geat (the second scribe, who begins in the MS. in l. 1939, preserves the spelling 'Biownlf,' 1987, 1999, etc.), the hero of the poem, first mentioned as 'Hygelac's thane' in l. 194, first named in l. 343. He is the son of Ecgtheow (263, etc.); his mother's name is not given, but she was the daughter of Hrethel, king of the Geatas, and therefore sister of Hygelac (371-5). After his seventh year Beowulf was brought up at the court of his grandfather, Hrethel (2428-34). In his youth (like many other heroes of legend) he was despised as slothful (2183-9), but when he grew up his hand had the strength of thirty other men's (379, cf. 2361). He gained glory in a swimming match with Breca (506-581), voyaged to Heorot, the hall of Hrothgar, king of the Danes, and purged it from the ravages of Grendel and Grendel's mother (q.v.), with both of whom he wrestled successfully. It is as a 'hand-slayer' (2502) that he attains his chiefest fame (2684 ff.).

He accompanied Hygelac in his fatal expedition against the Hetware, and saved his own life, after the fall of his king, by swimming (2359 ff.). He refused the throne, offered him by Hygelac's widow (2369 ff.); acted as guardian and protector to Hygelac's son Heardred (2377), and on the death of the latter became king of the Geatas, whom he ruled for fifty years (2209). Finally he slew, and was slain by, a fiery dragon (2210, etc.).

The setting against which Beowulf's exploits are depicted is historic: Hygelac was undoubtedly ruling the Geatas in the years following 500 A.D., and there is no reason to doubt that the other sovereigns mentioned are equally authentic. The contrast in tone between this historic setting and the fanciful character of Beowulf's chief exploits is obvious, and has led to the widely prevalent theory that our hero is a compound of a historic prince (Beowulf of the Geatas) and a mythical monster-quelling Beowa, who would be identical with the Beow, son of Seeldwea (Seyld), found in the Anglo-Saxon genealogies. The theory of double origin derives some support from the fact that our poem recognizes two Beowulfs, one the son of Seyld and the other the prince of the Geatas. Presumably the monster-slaying exploits have been transferred from the one to the other; but this theory does not admit of proof. For further details see *Introduction to Beowulf*: and for theories as to the etymology of the name *Beowulf* see (*inter alia*) Cosijn⁴²; Bugge in *Tidskr.* viii. 287; Binz in *P.B.E.* xx. 153, 159; Sarrazin in *Engl. Stud.* xlii. 19.

Breca, son of Beanstan (524), and a chief of the Brondingas (521). Unferth taunts Beowulf with his unsuccessful swimming-match with Breca. Beowulf asserts that he was the better swimmer, and could have out-paced Breca, but did not wish to do so (543).

Breca probably had a place in Old English legend, quite independently of Beowulf: he is mentioned as prince of the Brondingas, and a famous ruler, in *Widsith*, l. 25. The names are suggestive of a sea-story: *brecan* is used in O.E. of a ship dashing over the waves (*Elene*, 244, *Andreas*, 223, 513), and *branding* has for centuries been in use among the sailors of the North Sea to signify 'breakers,' 'surge.' But we need not therefore regard Breca as a mythological abstraction of the sea, which Beowulf conquers. A swimming contest between young men is a favourite episode in Germanic story. Cf. Bugge⁵¹.

Brondingas, 521, see **Breca**.

Brōsinga mēne (Icel. *Brisinga men*), the famous Brising necklace. The collar given to Beowulf is compared with it (l. 1197 ff.). Incidentally we are told that Hama carried off the *Brōsinga mēne* from Eormenric. In Scandinavian poetry the *Brisinga mēne* is the adornment of the goddess Freyja; but although Eormenric (q.v.) is a well-known figure in this Old Norse poetry, he is there in no way connected with the necklet. Elaborate theories have been invented, especially by Müllenhoff, to connect the Scandinavian references to the necklet with the English and German references to Eormenric, but these theories are necessarily hazardous. See *Widsith*, Introduction, p. 30, etc.

Cain is the ancestor of Grendel (107 ff., 1261 ff.), as of monsters and giants generally: see Emerson, "Legends of Cain, especially in Old and Middle English," in *Pub. Mod. Lang. Assoc. Amer.* 1906, xxi, 831, particularly § vi., on "Cain's descendants." Such a theological view of Grendel is not an isolated one, limited to the two passages where Cain's name occurs, but runs through the whole earlier portion of the poem. Contrast the dread (but not hellish) fire drake. For further notes on Cain's kin, cf. Bugge¹⁻²; Kittredge, *P.B.B.*, xiii, 210.

Daghrefn (*dat.* 2501), a warrior of the Hugas, seems to have killed Hygelac (cf. 1207-14 with 2503-4). Beowulf was his 'hand-slayer' (2501-8).

Dene (*gen.* Dena 242, Deniga 271, Denia 2125), the Danes, the subjects of Hrothgar. Their head-place is Heorot (q.v.), and their territory includes what is now the southern extremity of Sweden (Skaane), which is, indeed, the only portion of their kingdom specifically mentioned by name in our poem (*Scede-landum*, 19; *Sceden-ig*, 1686). They are called by various names: *Beorht-Dene*, *Gār-Dene*, *Hring-Dene*, in allusion to their warlike character; *East-Dene*, *Norð-Dene*, *Süd-Dene*, *West-Dene*, in allusion to their wide distribution; *Scyldingas*, *Ingwine*, and *Hrōðmen*, all of which see.

Eadgils, son of Ohthere.

What is told of the brothers Eadgils and Eanmund in the poem, as in the case of the other allusions and episodes, must have been originally intended for hearers who were supposed to know all about them. For us, the order and nature of the events referred to are often by no means clear. In this particular instance, however, it is not difficult to put together a complete story, as we have the Scandinavian accounts to help us.

Eanmund and Eadgils are banished from Sweden for rebellion against their uncle, king Onela (2379 ff.), and take refuge at the court of the Geat king, Heardred. The fact of their finding an asylum with his hereditary foes (see Ongentheow) causes Onela to invade the land of the Geatas (2202 ff.) and to slay Heardred (2384 ff.); but Beowulf succeeds to the throne (2389-90). Beowulf at a later time (2392) balances the feud by supporting Eadgils in the invasion of Sweden, in which Eadgils slays the king, his uncle Onela (2391 ff.), and takes the throne. This version of the story is confirmed by reference to the Norse accounts, in which ANIL (= Eadgils) slays ALI (= Onela) on the ice of Lake Wener (see l. 2396). Cf. Clark, *Sidelights*, 149, etc.; and *Introduction to Beowulf*.

Eafor (*gen.* 2964). See **Eofor**.

Eanmund, 2611, son of Ohthere; see **Eadgils**. Fighting, together with his brother Eadgils, against his uncle Onela, he was slain by Weohstan, who was at that time obviously a retainer of Onela. See note to l. 2613.

Earna-næs, 3031, Eagles'-ness, near the scene of Beowulf's fight with the dragon.

East-Dene, 392, 616, East-Danes; see **Dene**.

Eglaíf, 499, father of Unferth.

Ecgþeow (*Ecgþeo*, 373; *gen.* *Ecgþeos*, 1999), father of Beowulf the Geat;

married the only daughter of Hrethel, king of the Geatas and father of Hygelac (373-5). Having slain Heatholaf, the Wylting, Ecgtheow seeks protection at the court of Hrothgar in the early days of his kingship; Hrothgar accepts his fealty, and settles the feud by a money-payment (459 ff.).

Ecgwela, 1710 (see note), apparently an ancient king of the Danes.

Eofor (*dat.* before, 2993, 2997), a warrior of the Geatas, son of Wonred and brother of Wulf. He comes to the aid of Wulf in his combat with Ongentheow, whom he slays. Hygelac liberally rewards both the brothers, and gives his only daughter to Eofor (2484 ff., 2961 ff.). [Weyhe, in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 14, etc., seeks to connect this episode with several Scandinavian tales presenting similar features.]

Eomōr (*MS. geomor*), 1960, son of Offa and Thryth (q.v.).

Eormenric, 1201; see **Brōsinga mene**. The existence of Eormenric, king of the Goths, is certified by the contemporary evidence of Ammianus Marcellinus (xxxi. 3, 1), who records how Ermenrichus (= O.E. Eormenric) warred victoriously against his : : : us, till the Huns broke in upon his extensive empire, after which he slew himself (about the year 375 A.D.). Eormenric was : : : in the traditions of all the Germanic peoples as the type of : : : ant: he was supposed to have slain his wife Swanhild and his ne : : : ws the Harlungen (O.E. *Here-lingas*), and to have persecuted and exiled a third nephew, Theodoric of Verona. This last evil deed is chronologically impossible, the supposed nephew not having been born till eighty years after the death of the supposed uncle. The story of the murder of Swanhild is based on a cruel vengeance which the king is stated to have executed upon the wife of a traitor who had escaped him (*Jordanes*, xxiv.). Of the origin of the tale of the murder of the Harlungen we know nothing. By a series of most hazardous conjectures it has been argued that it was through this murder that Eormenric became possessed of the *Brōsinga mene*, which Hama in turn stole from him.

How well-known Eormenric was in Old English tradition is proved from the references to him in *Widsith* and *Deor*. See Clark, *Sidelights*, 232, etc.; *Widsith*, Introduction, pp. 15-36.

Eotenas, 1072, 1088, 1141, 1145; see **Finn**.

Finn (*Fin*, 1096, 1146, 1152; *gen. Finnes*, 1068, etc.), king of the Frisians, in some way comes to blows with Hnæf, the brother of his wife Hildeburh. Hnæf is the son of Hoc and lord of the Hocingas (*Widsith*, l. 29), who are a Danish, or at least half-Danish, clan (and are therefore called *Healf-Dene*, q.v.). Hnæf is slain, but ultimately vengeance for his death is taken upon Finn.

The story has to be pieced together from the short fragment of the *Lay of Finnsburg*, and from the references in the *Finn-Episode* in *Beowulf* (1068-1159), which are allusive and obviously intended for people who knew the story quite well. Agreement has not been reached as to the relation of these two versions. According to Möller, Hnæf attacks Finn in vengeance for a : : : : : which Finn had carried off his sister Hildeburh by : : : and sl : : : . : : : father Hoc. [For all

this there is no evidence whatever.] Hnæf is slain, and peace made between Finn and Hengest, the successor of Hnæf and captain of the Danish survivors. But the Frisians, Möller assumes, break the truce and attack Hengest. This, according to him, is the night attack described in the *Fragment*.

Möller's view is open to at least half a dozen objections, of which the most serious are (1) that it forces us to suppose that the 'war-young king' who is attacked by night in the *Fragment* is Hengest, whilst the evidence would lead us to suppose it to be Hnæf; and (2) that it forces us to assume a stirring night attack to have taken place between ll. 1145 and 1146 of the *Episode*, although there is no mention of it there.

This theory is, therefore, now generally discredited, and most recent scholars follow in the main the view of Bugge: that Finn attacked Hnæf by night, and that this is the night attack narrated in the *Fragment*; and that it is also the struggle which is alluded to in the *Episode* as preceding those further events which the *Episode* then narrates more at length.

Bugge's theory, though much more satisfactory than that of Möller, involves a very serious difficulty: it forces us to suppose that the Danish survivors ultimately entered the service of the Frisian king, *in spite of the fact that he had slain their lord by treachery*. Such conduct would be contrary to all the ties of Germanic honour, and cannot be reconciled with the praise which, in the *Fragment*, is given to the bearing of the Danish thanes.

The responsibility for the attack is placed, in *Beowulf*, upon a people called the *Eotenas*, whom critics have identified either with the Frisians [so Bugge, etc.] or with the Danes [so Möller] according to the view taken as to the beginning of the fight. Neither identification is very satisfactory, and a better solution is, I think, to be found by supposing the *Eotenas* to be a distinct tribe, possibly identical with the *Eote* or *Yte*, whom modern historians know as Jutes.

Archæological and historic evidence points to the Frisians having been a great nation, whilst the other tribes mentioned as taking part in the struggle—the *Höcingas* or *Healfdene*, the *Secgan*, and the *Eotenas*—are small and obscure clans. For it is clear that the *Höwingas* or *Healfdene*, though Danish, are not identical with the Danish nation proper, which was never ruled by kings named *Höc* or *Huæf*.

Finn, king of the Frisians, probably called a meeting of chieftains of subordinate clans subject to or allied with him, such as we read of in the Norse sagas. At this meeting a night attack was made upon Hnæf and the *Höcingas* by Garulf, presumably prince of the *Eotenas*. It may be assumed that the supreme chief, Finn, had no share in this treachery, though he had to interfere in order to end the conflict, and to avenge his son, who had fallen in the struggle. It is quite possible that Finn slew Hnæf with his own hands, but this does not necessarily follow from his being called the 'slayer of Hnæf' (l. 1102) since the chief is responsible for the acts of his followers. So Hygelac is called 'slayer of Ongentheow' (l. 1968).

Such a succession of events would explain allusions in the poem not explicable on other hypotheses, and the action of the Danish survivors, in making peace with Finn, becomes less unintelligible if Finu had no hand in the original treachery, and interfered only to avenge a slain son. That, nevertheless, this peace should have been broken, and Finn in the end slain, is quite in accordance with the usual development of a Germanic feud. Compare the story of Ingeld, and other tales where the tragic interest lies not merely in the actual fighting, but in the struggle in the minds of the heroes, who have to harmonize the duty of revenge with other conflicting claims.

Cf. Clark, *Sidelights*, 177, etc.; Möller, *V.E.*, 46-99; Bugge²⁰, etc.; Boer in *Z.f.d.A.* xlvi. 125, etc.; *Introduction to Beowulf*.

Finnas, 580, the Finns. The sea washed Beowulf up on their land at the end of his swimming-match with Breaa.

Fitela, 879, 889, nephew and comrade of the outlaw Sigmund (q.v.). Their adventures are told at length in the Icelandic *Völsunga Saga*. *Völsung* (= *O.E. Wæls*), the father of Sigmund and Signy, is treacherously slain, with his retinue, by the husband of Signy, on a visit. Sigmund alone escapes, and becomes an outlaw. Signy sends him as helper her son Sinfjötli (= Fitela), who is also Sigmund's own son. They take their vengeance, and Sigmund regains his father's throne. But Sinfjötli is at last slain through the wiles of Sigmund's wife, whose kin he has slain. Sigmund takes the corpse of Sinfjötli to the sea, and places it in a small boat to be ferried across a fiord; whereupon both the boat and the boatman, who is doubtless Odin, vanish.

Folcwalda, 1089, the father of Finn.

Francan, 1210, see **Froncan**.

Frēawaru (*acc.* Freaware 2022), daughter of Hrothgar and Wealhtheow, and wife of Ingeld. See **Ingeld**.

Frēsan, 1093, 2915, see **Frýsan**.

Frēs-cyning, 2503, the king of the [West] Frisians; see **Frýsan**.

Frēs-lond (pl.), 2357, the land of the [West] Frisians; see **Frýsan**.

Frēs-wæl, 1070, the Frisian field or place of battle, where Hnæf fell; see **Finn**.

Frōda, 2025, father of Ingeld (q.v.).

Froncan (*gen.* Franca 1210), the Franks. Hygelac was defeated and slain in his historic invasion of the Netherlands, by a combined army of Frisians and Franks (1202 ff., 2910 ff.).

Frýsan (*gen.* Frēsena 1093, Frýsna 1104, Frēsna 2915), the Frisians. The Frisians are alluded to in two connections, (1) as the people of Finn (q.v.; 1068 ff.), who are apparently the main body of the Frisians, dwelling east and north of what is now the Zuyder Zee; (2) as the [West] Frisians, who combined with the Franks against Hygelac (1202 ff., 2912 ff.). The land of the former is called 'Frýs-land' in l. 1126, that of the latter 'Frēs-lond' (pl.) in l. 2357, 'Frēsna land' in l. 2915; but that this is a purely accidental distinction is clear from *Widsith*, where the *e* and *y* are reversed (ll. 27, 68).

Frýs-land, 1126, the land of the Frisians. See **Frýsau**.

- Gār-Dene**, 1, 601, 1856, 2494, Spear-Danes; see **Dene**.
- Gārmund**, 1962. Eomær is said to be 'nefa Gārmundes.' Garmund is presumably the Wærmund of the Mercian genealogy of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, in which Offa and Eomær also appear.
- Gēat**, 640, 1301, 1785, 1792, the Geat (i.e. Beowulf). Used in the gen. pl., *Beowulf Gēata*, 'Beowulf of the Geatas,' 374, 1191, 1202, etc. [Cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxix, 309-11.]
- Gēatas** (*gen.* Gēotena 443), the people to whom Beowulf belonged. They are also called *Gūð-Gēatas*, *Hrēðlingas*, *Sw-Gēatas*, *Weder-Gēatas*, and *Wederas*. Evidence both etymological and historical is in favour of the identification of the Geatas with the inhabitants of what is now Southern Sweden, south of the great lakes (the Swedish *Götar*, O.N. *Gautar*). We have references in Greek writers to these *Gautoi* as an independent nation in the second century, and again in the sixth; and though at a later date they were absorbed in Sweden, the title of the king of Sweden, *rex Sveorum Gothorunaque*, commemorates to the present day the old distinction.
- Another theory (the warmest advocates of which have been Fahlbeck, Bugge, and Schütte) identifies the Geatas with the Jutes. But the arguments in favour of this view are not conclusive.
- Cf. Bugge¹, etc.; ten Brink¹⁹⁴, etc.; Schück. *Folknamnet Geatas*, Upsala, 1907; Schütte in *J.E.G.Ph.* xi, 574, etc.; *Introduction to Beowulf*.
- Gēat-mecgas** (*dat.* Gēat-mægum 491, *gen.* Gēat-mecga 829), Geat men, referring to the fourteen Geatas (207) who accompanied Beowulf to Heorot.
- Gifðas** (2491), probably the Gepidae, a people closely akin to the Goths, and originally their neighbours, dwelling near the mouth of the Vistula. They migrated south in the third century, and founded a kingdom in what is now S.E. Hungary, which was overthrown by the Langobardi in the sixth century. After this the Gepidae disappear from history, though their mention here and in *Widsith* (l. 60) points to the name having survived in tradition.
- Grendel** (*gen.* Grendles 127, 195, 2002, etc., Grendeles 2006, 2118, 2139, 2353; *dat.* Grendle 666, 930, 1577, 2521, etc.), the famous monster, slain by Beowulf. He is of the kindred of Cain (1265 ff.). His father is unknown (1355).
- Grendles mōdor** (Grendeles mōdor 2118, 2139), Grendel's dam, the slaying of whom is Beowulf's second great exploit. She is sometimes spoken of as a male, sometimes as a female; cf. ll. 1260, 1379, 1392, 1394, 1497, 2136 with 1292 ff., 1339, 1504 ff., 1541 ff.
- Gūð-Gēatas**, 1538, War-Geatas; see **Gēatas**.
- Gūðlāf**, 1148, a Danish warrior under Hnæf and Hengest. Since it was customary to give brothers names in which the same element occurred, it is probable, on *a priori* grounds alone, that the Ordlaf who is associated with Guthlaf (F. 18) is his brother, and that Hunlaf, who would be the father of Hunlafing, is a third brother. This is confirmed by the discovery of Chadwick, that, in the Latin summary of the *Skjöl-*

dunga Saga, a Danish king named *Leifus* is mentioned, who had seven sons, three of whom were called *Hunleifus*, *Oddleifus*, and *Gunnleifus*, names which correspond exactly to Hunlaf, Ordlaf, and Guthlaf.

Gūð-Scilfingas, 2927, War-Scylfings; see **Scylfingas**.

Hæreð, 1929, 1981, the father of Hygd, Hygelae's wife. [Cf. Binz, *P.B.B.* xx. 162.]

Hæðcyn (Hæðcen 2925, *dat.* Hæðeyne 2482), second son of Hrethel, king of the Geatas. He accidentally kills his elder brother Herebeald with an arrow during his father's lifetime (2435 ff.); succeeds to the throne at his father's death, but falls in battle at Ravenswood fighting against the Swedish king Ongentheow (2923 ff.).

Hǣ(ð)nas. See note to l. 1983.

Hálga, 61, 'the good' (*tíl*), younger brother of Hrothgar. He is the father of Hrothulf (1017, *etc.*), for he corresponds to the Scandinavian Helgi, the father of Rolf Kraki (= Hrothulf).

Hama, 1198; see **Brōsinga mene**. Hama is the *Heime* of continental German tradition, the comrade of Wittich (O.E. *Wudga*, *Widia*), with whom he is also associated in Old English story (*Widsith*, ll. 124, 130). In German, just as in Old English legend, Hama harries and robs the tyrant Eormenric (*Eymrich*, *Ermiurek*).

Cf. Bugge⁶⁸, *Widsith*, Introduction, pp. 48-57.

Healfdene, 57, king of the Danes, son of Beowulf the Scylding. As father of Hrothgar and Halga (= Hroarr and Helgi), he is known to us from Scandinavian sources.

Healf-Dene, Half-Danes, the tribe to which Hnæf belongs; see l. 1069. The name may perhaps signify a tribe akin to the Danes, but independent, or half independent, of the central Danish power at Leire (Heorot).

Heardrēd, son of Hygelae and Hygd. While still under age (2370) he succeeds his father as king of the Geatas, so that Beowulf for a time acts as his counsellor and protector (2377). He is slain by the Swedes under Onela (2200 ff., 2379 ff.).

Heaðo Beardan (2032, *etc.*), the tribe to which Ingeld (q.v.) belongs. They have been identified with the Langobardi, the tribe from whom the Lombards are descended; and with the Heruli, who are known to have been at feud with the Danes. But evidence for either identification is insufficient, though early kinship with the Langobardi is probable enough. Cf. *Widsith*, ed. Chambers, pp. 205-6.

Heaðolāf, 460, a warrior of the Wylfings, slain by Egeþeow, the father of Beowulf.

Heaðo-Rēamas, 519, the people on whose shores Breca is cast after his swimming-match with Beowulf. The name is given more correctly in *Widsith* (l. 63) as *Heaðo-Rēamas*: they are the Old Norse *Raumar*, and have given their name to Romerike in Southern Norway, near the modern Christiania.

Heaðo Scilfingas (*gen. sg.* Heaðo-Scilfingas 63), 2205, Battle-Scylfings; see **Scylfingas**.

Helmingas, 620. Hrothgar's queen, Wealhþeow, is 'a woman of the

- Helmings,' but we have no satisfactory information as to the clan. [Cf. Binz, *P.B.B.* xx. 177.]
- Hemming**, 1944*, 1961*. 'Kinsman of Hemming' describes both Offa (q.v.) and his son Eomær.
- Hengest**, 1083, 1091, 1096, 1127, took command of the Danes after Hnæf's fall; see **Finn**.
- Heorogār** (Heregār 467, Hiorogār 2158), 61, eldest son of Healfdene, and elder brother of Hrothgar (468). His arms are given by Hrothgar to Beowulf, and Beowulf gives them to Hygelac (2155 ff.).
- Heorot** (Heort 78, *dat.* Heorute 766, Hiorte 2099), the hall Heorot or Hart, which Hrothgar built (67 ff.). The site of Heorot can almost certainly be identified with Leire in Seeland, which, according to Scandinavian tradition, was the capital of the kings whose names correspond to *Hrothgar* and *Hrothulf*.
- Heoroweard**, 2161, son of Hcorogar; see **Hrothulf**.
- Herebeald**, 2434, 2463, eldest son of the Geat king Hrethel, accidentally killed with an arrow by his brother Hæthcyn (2435 ff.).
- Heremöd**, 901, 1709, a Danish king, is twice introduced as a kind of stock example of a bad and cruel king. In the end he is betrayed into the hands of his foes (903). He would seem to have preceded Seyld, and it must have been after his fall that the Danes suffered owing to lack of a lord (cf. l. 15). See Chadwick, *Origin*, 148 ff., 272 f., 291 ff.; Bugge, *etc.*
- Hereric**, 2206. Heardred is called 'Hererices nefa.' Probably Hereric was the brother of Hygd; the tie with the uncle on the *mother's side* was always peculiarly close.
- Here-Scyldingas**, 1108, the Army-Scyldings; see **Scyldingas**.
- Hetware**, 2363, 2916, the Hattnarii, the tribe against whom Hygelac made the raid in which he met his death. They were a Frankish people, and seem, in classical times, when they are first mentioned as submitting to Tiberius, to have been dwelling between the Rhine and the present Zuyder Zee. Subsequently they spread higher up the Rhine, to the neighbourhood of the modern Cleves, and it was no doubt here that Hygelac attacked the '*Attoarios*,' as they are called in the account of this attack given in the *Liber Historiæ Francorum* (see **Hygelac**).
- Hildeburh**, 1071, 1114, daughter of Hoc (1076), and wife of Finn; see **Finn**.
- Hnæf**, 1069, 1114, fell in the fight with Finn on the 'Frös-wæl' (1070); see **Finn**.
- Hóc**, father of Hildeburh (1076); see **Finn**.
- Hondsclo**, 2076, the one of Beowulf's fourteen comrades, in his expedition to the Danish kingdom, whom Grendel devoured before attacking Beowulf (740 ff., 2076 ff.).
- Hrefna-wudu**, 2925, Ravenswood, where Ongentheow slew Hæthcyn. Also called
- Hrefnes-holt**, 2935. See above.
- Hreosna-beorh**, 2477, the scene of the marauding invasions of Geatland made by Onela and Olthere after the death of Hrethel.
- Hrēðel** (*gen. weak form* Hrēðlan 454, *gen.* Hrēðles 1485), king of the

Geatas; he was 'nefa' to Swerting (1203), father of Hygelæc, and grandfather of Beowulf (373 ff.), to whom he left his coat of mail (454). He died of grief at the loss of his eldest son Herebeald (2435 ff.), who was accidentally shot by his own brother Hælcyn.

Hrēðling, son of Hrethel; applied in l. 1923 to Hygelac, and in l. 2925 to Hæthcyn.

Hrēðlingas, 2960, the people of Hrethel, the Geatas; see **Gēatas**.

Hrēð-men, 445, a name of the Danes; see **Dene**.

Hrēðric, 1189, 1836*, son of Hrothgar.

Hring-Dene, 116, 1279, Ring-Danes; see **Dene**.

Hrones-ness, 2805, 3136, 'Whale's Ness.' Beowulf, in his dying speech, names this place as the site of the barrow which is to hold his ashes and perpetuate his name.

Hrōðgār, 61, etc., king of the Danes, and builder of Heorot. The Scandinavian records (*Saga of Rolf Kraki*, Saxo Grammaticus) know him as 'Hroarr' or 'Roe.'

Hrōðmund, 1189, son of Hrothgar.

Hrōðulf, 1017, 1181, the son of Hrothgar's younger brother Halga (q.v.). He lived at the Danish court. *Wealththeow* expresses the hope that he will be good to their children in return for their kindness to him, if he survives Hrothgar (1180 ff.). It would seem that this hope was not destined to be fulfilled (1164-5). We know from Scandinavian sources that Roluo (Hrothulf) deposed and slew Roricus (Hrethric) and that finally his hall was burnt over his head and he himself slain by Hiarwarus (Heorowearð).

Cf. Chadwick, *Origin*, 146, etc.; *Widsith*, Introduction, pp. 81, etc.; *Introduction to Beowulf*; Clark, *Sidelights*, 63, etc.

Hrunting, 1457, 1490, 1659, 1807, the sword of Unferth (q.v.), which he lends to Beowulf for his fight with Grendel's mother.

Hugas, 2502, 2914. A name for the Franks current in Germanic epic poetry.

Cf. the *Quedlinburg Annals*, "olim omnes Franci Hugones vocabantur a suo quodam duce Hugone" (*Monumenta Germ.*, folio, SS. III. 31).

Hunferð, see **Unferð**.

Hunlāfing, 1143, the son of Hunlaf. Hunlaf is almost certainly a brother of Guthlaf and Ordlaf, and therefore a warrior on the Danish side. When the son of Hunlaf places a sword in Hengest's bosom, this signifies that Hengest enters his service. It may be that Hunlaf was slain by Finn's men in the fighting at Finnsburg, and that, by doing allegiance to his son, Hengest undertakes to help to avenge him, and thus to break his oath to Finn and the Eotenas.

Hygd, 1926, 2172, 2369, daughter of Hæreth (1929), wife of Hygelac (q.v.), and mother of Heardred; see 1926 ff., and **Hygelæc**.

Hygelæc (usually spelt Higelæc, 435, etc.; Hygelæc 2151, etc.; gen. Hygelæces 2386, 2943, Higelæces 194, etc., Hylæces 1530; dat. Hygelæce 2169, Higelæce 452, etc.), the reigning king of the Geatas during the greater part of the action of the poem. He is the third son of Hrethel, and uncle to Beowulf; see genealogical tables.

When his brother Hætheyn was defeated and slain by Ongentheow at Ravenswood (2924), Hygelac came quickly in pursuit (2943) and put Ongentheow to flight (2949); but though, as the leader of the attack, he is called 'Ongentheow's banesman' (1968), the actual slayer was Eofor (q.v.), whom Hygelac rewards with the hand of his only daughter (2977 ff.). At the later time of Beowulf's return from his expedition against Grendel, Hygelac, who is still young (1831), is married to Hygd, who is herself 'very young' and has not long been queen (1926-8); she would seem then to have been his second wife.

Hygelac came by his death in his historical invasion of the Netherlands, which is four times referred to in the poem (1202 ff., 2354 ff., 2501 ff., 2913 ff.), and occurred between 512 and 520 A.D. We have an account of this raid of 'Chlochilaicus' (*sic*) in the *History of Gregory of Tours*, who wrote in the same century in which it took place; and in the anonymous *Liber Historiæ Francorum*, which, though much later, preserves original features which are wanting in the earlier account.

Cf. Clark, *Sidelights*, 42, etc.; and *Introduction to Beowulf*.

Ingeld, 2064, son of Froda (2025), and prince of the Heathobeardan. Beowulf tells Hygelac that Hrothgar's daughter Freawaru is promised in marriage to Ingeld, and that the Danish king hopes thereby to terminate the feud between the two peoples (2024 ff.). Beowulf goes on to foretell that these hopes will prove vain (2067-9). That this was actually the case we learn from *Widsith*, ll. 45-49, which tells how Ingeld made an unsuccessful attack upon Hrothwulf and Hrothgar at Heorot:

" Hrōþwulf and Hrōðgār hēoldon lengest
sibbe ætsonne suhtorfædran,
sippān hȳ forwæcon Wicinga cyuu
and Ingeldes ord forbīgdan,
forhēowan at Heorote Heaðobeardna þrym."

The story of Ingeld (Ingellus) is also told by Saxo Grammaticus, though with some essential variations.

Cf. Clark, *Sidelights*, 103, etc.; *Widsith*, Introduction, pp. 79-81.

Ingwine is used in *Beowulf*, 1044, 1319, as synonymous with 'Danes.' It is obviously connected with the term 'Ingævones,' which, according to Tacitus, was the name of those Germanic peoples who dwelt *proximi Oceano*. Ing, the epouymous hero from whom the Ingwine claimed to derive their name, is referred to in the *Runic Poem*, 67-8: 'Ing was first seen among the East Danish folk.'

Cf. Chadwick, *Origin*, 209, 287-90, 295-6.

Iofor, 2993, 2997; see **Eofor**.

Merewioing (*gen.* Merewioingas 2921), the Merwing or Merovingian king of the Franks.

Nægling, 2680, the name of the sword which Beowulf used in his encounter with the dragon.

Norð-Dene, 783, North-Danes; see **Dene**.

Offa, 1949, 1957, king of the Angles ('Offa wēold Ongle.' *Widsith*, l. 35). The

reference to *Offa* as a descendant of Garmund and ancestor of Eomær [MS. *geomor*] identifies him with *Offa* son of Wærmund, whose name occurs in the Mereian pedigree twelve generations above that of *Offa II*, the historic king of Mercia. *Offa* the First must, if this pedigree is accurate, have ruled over the Angles towards the end of the fourth century, whilst they were still dwelling on the Continent; and there is very little doubt that he actually did so. His warlike exploits are alluded to in *Widsith* (ll. 35-44), and much later we have a detailed account of them in the Danish History of Saxo Grammaticus, and in the *Life of Offa I*, written at St Albans (both documents belonging to about the year 1200).

The *Beowulf* poet gives no details of these warlike exploits, but speaks at some length of Thryth, the fierce queen of *Offa*. In the *Lives of the Two Offas*, Thryth has been confused with Cynethryth, the historic wife of *Offa II*, and the story of the fierce wife is attributed in an altered form to the later king. There is little doubt, however, that the tale really belongs to *Offa I*, and that Thryth is a type of the perilous maiden, known to Germanic and classical story, who causes her wooers to be slain, till at length she meets with her destined lover.

See Suchier in *P.B.B.* iv. 500; Chadwick, *Origin*, 118-145; *Widsith*, Introduction, pp. 84-92; *Introduction to Beowulf*; and especially Rickert in *Mod. Phil.* ii. 29-76, 321-376.

Öththere (*gen.* Öhteres 2380, 2394, 2612, Öhteres 2928, 2932), son of the Swedish king Ongentheow, and father of Eamund and Eadgils.

Onela, 2616, 2932, brother of Ohthere, and king of Sweden at the time of the rebellion of Eamund and Eadgils. He invades the land of the Geatas, and slays Heardred (2387). At a later time *Beowulf* avenges his late king by supporting Eadgils in an invasion of Sweden in which Onela is slain (2391 ff.). See **Eadgils**.

Ongenþeow (*nom.* Ongenþeow 2486, Ongenþio 2924, 2951, Ongenþiow 2961; *gen.* Ongenþeowes 2475, Ongenþeoes 1968, Ongenþioes 2387; *dat.* Ongenþio 2986), king of the Swedes, and father of Onela and Ohthere. The early strife between the Swedes and the Geatas, in which he plays the leading part, is told in ll. 2472 ff., and more fully in ll. 2910-98. a retaliation for the marauding invasions of Onela and Ohthere (2475), riathcyn invades Sweden, and captures Ongentheow's queen. Ongentheow then invades the land of her captor, whom he slays, and rescues his wife; but in his hour of triumph he is attacked in his turn by Hygelac near Ravenswood, and falls by the hand of Eofor (q.v.).

Ordláf, a Danish warrior engaged against the Frisians (*Finnsburg*, 18). In the Finnsburh episode in *Beowulf* (1148) he is called Osláf, but that Ordláf is the more correct form is clear from the Danish form of the name in the *Skjoldunga Saga*—Oddleif. See **Guðláf**.

Ösláf, 1148; see **Ordláf**.

Sæ-Gēatas, 1850, 1986, Sen-Geatas; see **Gēatas**.

Scede-land (pl.), 19, = **Sceden-Ig** (q.v.).

Sceden-Ig (*dat.* Sceden-igge 1686; *O. Norse* Skáney), the most southern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula. See note to l. 1686.

Scēfing, 4; see **Scyld**.

Scyld Scēfing, 4, 19, 26, the mythical founder of the Danish Scylding dynasty. He comes as a child across the sea, and, after a glorious reign, his body is sent back in a funeral ship over the ocean. His mysterious advent rather precludes the idea of his parentage being known. We may then interpret Scyld Scēfing not as 'son of Sceaf' but as 'Scyld with the sheaf,' for according to one version the child was found in the boat with his head resting on a sheaf of corn. Or we may suppose that the story was originally told of Sceaf, and has been transferred to Scyld. The names of both Scyld and Sceaf occur in the West Saxon genealogy, and two Anglo-Latin historians, Ethelwerd and William of Malmesbury, tell the tale, but make the hero Sceaf, not Scyld.

See Chadwick, *Origin*, 274-285; *Widsith*, Introduction, pp. 117-121; *Introduction to Beowulf*.

Scylding (Scilding 2105), 1792, the Scylding, i.e. Hrothgar.

Scyldingas (Scyldungas 2052; *gen.* Scildunga 2101, Scyldunga 2159, Scyldinga 30, *etc.*), 58, *etc.*, the Scyldings, descendants of Scyld (q.v.), the name of the reigning Danish dynasty, commonly extended to include the Danish people. They are also called *Ar-Scyldingas*, *Here-Scyldingas*, *Sige-Scyldingas*, and *ƿeod-Scyldingas* (q.v.). Cf. Chadwick, *Origin*, 284, and see **Dene**.

Scyfling (Scilfing 2968), 2487, the Scyfling, i.e. Ongentheow.

Scyflingas, 2381, the Scyflings, the name of the reigning Swedish dynasty, extended to the Swedish people in the same way as 'Scyldings' to the Danes. They are also called *Gūð-Scyflingas*, *Heaðo-Scyflingas* (q.v.). Cf. Chadwick, *Origin*, 250.

If the MS. reading of l. 2603 is correct, Beowulf's kinsman Wiglaf belongs to the family of the Scyflings as well as to that of the Wægmundings (2814). Wiglaf may have been related to the Swedish house through his mother; Wiglaf's father Weohstan had been in the service of the Swedish king, and may well have wedded a Swedish princess.

Sigemund, 875, 884, son of Wæls, and uncle of Fitela. In our poem Sigemund slays the dragon; in the *Völsunga Saga* and the *Nibelungenlied*, it is Sigemund's son, Sigurd or Siegfried, who does the deed. See ll. 874-900. Cf. Chadwick, *Origin*, 148, 299; Binz in *P.B.B.* xx, 191.

Sige-Scyldingas, 597, 2004, Victory-Scyldings, a name of the Danes; see **Scyldingas**.

sūð-Dene, 463, 1996, South-Danes; see **Dene**.

Swēon, 2472, 2916*, 2958, 3001, the Swedes, called also 'Swēo-ƿeod,' and their country 'Swio-riec.' They are ruled by the Scyfling dynasty. Their home was in Sweden, north of the Geatas.

Swēo ƿeod, 2922, = **Swēon** (q.v.).

Swerting, 1203. Hygelac is called his 'nefa.'

Swio-riec, 2383, 2495, the land of the Swedes, modern Svea Rike; see **Swēon**.
ƿeod-Scyldingas, 1019, 'the mighty nation of the Scyldings,' a name of the Danes; see **Scyldingas**.

Frýð, 1931, wife of the Angle king Offa (q.v.), is introduced in contrast to Hygd, in much the same way as Heremod is a foil to Beowulf. She is at first the type of cruelty. But by her marriage with Offa she is subdued and changed. See ll. 1931-62.

Unferð, 499, 530, 1165, 1488 (his name is always 'Hunferð' in the MS., but alliterates with vowels), son of Eglaf, and spokesman (1165, 1456) of Hrothgar, at whose feet he sits (500, 1166). He is of a jealous disposition (503-5), and is twice spoken of as the murderer of his own brothers (587, 1167). For his 'tlyting' with Beowulf see ll. 506-606. He afterwards lends his sword Hrunting for Beowulf's encounter with Grendel's mother (1455), but it fails the hero at need (1522, 1659). The sword is returned to Unferth, and according to one interpretation finally given by Unferth to Beowulf (1807).

It has been conjectured that Unferth is the evil counsellor, through whose advice trouble arose between Hrothgar and Hrothulf (q.v.).

Wægmundingas, 2607, 2814, Wægmundings, the family to which both Beowulf and Wiglaf belong; see **Scyflingas**.

Wæls, 897, father of Sigemund; see also **Fitela**.

Wælsing, 877, son of Wæls, i.e. Sigemund.

Wealhþeow, 612 (Wealhþeo, 664, 1162, 1215; *dat.* Wealhþeow, 629), of the family of the Helmings (620), Hrothgar's queen. Mention is made of her queenly hospitality to Beowulf (612 ff., 1188 ff., 1215 ff.).

Wederas (*gen.* Wedera 225, *etc.*; but the second scribe uses the contracted *gen.* 'Wedra' everywhere but in l. 2336; see ll. 2120, 2462, *etc.*), = Weder-Geatas, a name of the Geatas (q.v.).

Weder-Geatas, 1492, 1612, 2379, 2551; see **Wederas**.

Weder-mearc, 298, Wedermark, apparently a name for the land of the Wederas or Weder-Geatas, i.e. the Geatas.

Weland, 455 (the *Vglundr* of the Edda), the famous smith of Germanic legend, the maker of Beowulf's coat of mail. (See the Franks' easket in the British Museum, and cf. Wayland Smith's forge in Berkshire.) The best account of Weland will be found in Jiriczek, *Die Deutsche Heldensage*, 1898, pp. 1-54.

Wendlas, 348. Wulfgar (q.v.) is a 'chief of the Wendlas.' They are probably the inhabitants of Vendill, the modern Vendsyssel in the north of Jutiand. We have evidence that the northern portion of Jutland was, at the time of Hrothgar, inhabited by a Danish folk: the Wendlas are therefore probably to be regarded as a Danish clan, subject to Hrothgar.

It is just possible, however, that the Wendlas are the Vandals of history, whose name was long remembered, though at this date they had migrated far south. If so, Wulfgar would be a wandering champion who has settled at the court of Hrothgar. [So Mullenhoff⁸⁹⁻⁹⁰, Bugge⁷.]

There was also a famous Vendil, north of Upsala, but it is not very probable that the Wendlas here referred to are connected with it. See *Widsith*, l. 59, and the note there given.

Wēohstān, 2613 (*gen.* Wēohstānes 2862, Wēoxstānes 2602, Wihstānes 2752, *etc.*), father of Wiglaf, and slayer of Eanmund (q.v.).

West-Dene, 383, 1578, West-Danes; see **Dene**.

Wigláf, son of Weohstan. He is a kinsman of Beowulf (2813), a Wigmunding (2814), and a 'chief of the Sey-fings' (2603). He was chosen with ten others (2401, 2817) to accompany Beowulf on his expedition against the dragon (2638 ff.), and he alone justified the choice. Taking shelter under Beowulf's shield (2675), he showed the utmost valour, and was the first to wound the dragon (2694 ff.). To him alone Beowulf made his dying speech, and gave his dying bequests (2809 ff.). He upbraids the coward thanes (2886), and gives orders for the burial of the hero in accordance with his dying instructions (2802, 3094 ad fin.).

Wiðergýld, 2051 (see note), the name of a Heathobard warrior.

Wonréd, 2971, father of Wulf and Eofor (q.v.).

Wonréding, 2965, son of Wonred, i.e. Wulf (q.v.).

Wulf, 2965, 2993, son of Wonred and brother of Eofor (q.v.). Wulf attacks Ongentheow and is disabled by him, but his brother Eofor comes to his aid and slays Ongentheow single-handed (2964 ff.).

Wulfgár, 348, 360, 390*, a chief of the Wendlas (q.v.); an official of Hrothgar's court, who is the first to greet the Geatas (331 ff.), and introduces them to Hrothgar.

Wylfingas (*dat.* Wylfingum 461, Wylfingum 471). Heatholaf, who was slain by Beowulf's father, was a warrior of this tribe. They are probably identical with the *Wulfingas* mentioned in *Widsith*, 29, and with the *Wulfinge* who in High German story are the faithful retainers of Theodoric of Verona (Dietrich von Bern). This last identification derives some support from the fact that in both cases members of the family form their names by compounds in *heado*: e.g. *Heatholaf*, *Hadabrant*.

Yrmenláf, 1324, younger brother of Eschere (q.v.).

PLAN OF GLOSSARY

The order of words is **strictly alphabetical**, except in the case of compound verbs, which will be found under their simple verbs.

Past participles compounded with *ge-* are usually glossed under the simple verb (Sievers, § 366), but occasionally an infinitive also compounded with *ge-* is assumed.

æ comes between **ad** and **af**.

ʒ and **þ** are treated as identical, and come after **t**.

Numerous cross references are given, especially for unusual forms, but not as a rule for mere flexional forms, such as parts of verbs, which a knowledge of grammar should suffice to trace.

All words are glossed under forms which actually occur in the poem, not under normalised forms. When **divergent forms** of the same word occur and cross references are not given,

io (both initial and medial) should be sought under eo .	
y	" i .
a (before nasals)	" o .

Dative and **Instrumental** are not distinguished, except when they have different forms, as in the singular of adjectives and of some pronouns.

Where the Modern English word is directly connected with the given Old English equivalent it is printed in small capitals. But the student must remember that in 'Beowulf' we normally find the word in its West Saxon form, which often differs from that Anglian form from which the modern word is derived. Where the Modern English word is descended from a related word, whether in O.E. or belonging to some other Germanic dialect, it is printed in small italic capitals. Such related words may naturally show umlaut changes or a different ablaut-grade.

Of course the Modern English etymological equivalent is often quite unsatisfactory as a translation. See Preface, p. xxxiv.

Gothic cognates have been given in cases where it appeared that they would be helpful, but not in cases where the Gothic parallel, without further details, might mislead a student (e.g. Goth. *awēns*, O.E. *awēn*). When doubtful whether or not to insert a Gothic cognate, I have quoted it if it occurs in parts of the Gothic Bible usually read by students, but have avoided exceptional words.

An Asterisk is placed after the reference in cases where the word is not found in the MS., but is conjecturally restored.

The following abbreviations alone require explanation:

<p>st. strong w. weak m. masculine f. feminine neut. neuter n. noun v. verb sg. singular</p>	<p>pl. plural subj. subjunctive part. participle pp. past participle conj. conjunction esp. especially obl. oblique</p>
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GLOSSARY

A. B. All compound verbs must be sought under their simple verbs.

A

- ā**, *adv.*, *av.*, ever, always, 283, etc. [*Cf. Goth. aiw.*]
- ac**, *conj.*, but, 109, etc. [*Cf. Goth. ak.*]
- ac**, *adv.*, *interr.*, - Lat. *nonne*, used to mark a question, 1990.
- ād**, *st. m.*, funeral pile, pyre, 1110, etc.
- ād-faru**, *st. f.*, [pyre-burning] way on to the funeral pile, 3010.
- ādī**, *st. f.*, burning-fever, hence sickness, 1736, etc.
- āder**, *st. f.*, stream, channel, vein; *dat. pl.* blōd ēdrum dranc, 'drank blood in streams,' or 'from his veins,' 742; *cf.* 2966.
- ādre**, *adv.*, quickly, 77, etc.
- āfen**, *st. m.* and *neut.*, EVEN, evening, 1235, 2303.
- āfen grom**, *adj.*, [EVENING-ANGRY] fierce in the evening, 2074.
- āfen-lēohht**, *st. neut.*, EVENING-LIGHT, 413.
- āfen ræst**, *st. f.*, EVENING-BEST, 616, 1252.
- āfen-spræc**, *st. f.*, EVENING-SPEECH, 759.
- āfnan**, see *efnan*.
- āfre**, *adv.*, EVER, at any time, 70, etc.
- after**, *prep.*, AFTER (1) *time*; 85, 117, etc. (2) *relation*: concerning, according to, 332, 944, etc. (3) *position*: along, on the side of, 140, 995, etc. *Æfter beorne*, 'after (the death of) the warrior,' 2260; *after māððuin-welan*, 'after obtaining wealth of treasure,' 2750; *after faroðe*, 'with the tide,' 580, 3096 (see note). [*Cf. Goth. aftra.*]
- after**, *adv.*, AFTER, afterwards, 1389, 315 (thereupon), etc.; *caesra after cenned*, 'a son born coming after him,' 12; so 2731.
- af-bæcca**, *w. m.*, vacation, 502.
- æg-hwā**, **æg-hwæt**, *pron.*, each, every one, every man, etc., 1384.
- æg-hwas**, *gen. neut.*, used *adverbially*, in every respect, altogether, 1865, 1886, 2624, 3135.
- æg-hwær**, *adv.*, EVERYWHERE, 1059.
- æg-hwæðer**, *pron.*, EITHER, each (*usu.* of two), 2564, 2844: *Æghwæðres sceal scearp seýldwiga geseald witan, worda ond worca*, 'a sharp shield-warrior must know the difference between words and works,' 287; *earfoðlice heora æghwæðrum*, 'with difficulty for each one of them,' 1636.
- æg-hwylc**, (1) *pron.*, each, everyone, 984, etc.; *with gen.*, 9, 1050, etc.; (2) *adj.*, each, every, 621, etc.
- æglæca**, see *æglæca*.
- æg-weard**, *st. f.*, sea-ward, watch by the sea-coast, 241.
- æht**, *st. f.*, owning, possession, power, 42, 516, etc. [*Cf. Goth. ahts and O.E. āgan.*]
- æht**, *st. f.*, pursuit, chase, 2957 (see note).
- æhted**, see *eahhtan*.
- æled**, *st. m.*, fire, 3015.
- æled-lēoma**, *w. m.*, fire-gleam, torch, 3125.
- æl-fylce**, *st. neut.*, alien FOLK, foreign nation, 2371. [*æl, cf. Goth. alps; fylce, cf. folc.*]
- æl-mihtig**, *adj.* [*cf. eall*], ALMIGHTY; *weak*, see *Ælmihtiga*, 92.
- æl-wiht**, *st. f.*, [alien-wight] strange monster, 1500.
- æne**, *adv.*, ONCE, once only, 3019.
- ænig**, *adj.-pron.*, ANY, anyone, 474, 503, etc.; *nom. næs se folc-cýning ymbe-sittendra ænig ðara þe*, 'among neighbouring folk-kings

- there was not one that,' 2734.
For *anige þinga* see *þing*.
- an-lic.** *adj.*, [ONE-LIKE] unique, peerless, 251, 1941.
- anne.** see **an**.
- appel-fealu.** *adj.*, APPLE-FALLOW, apple or reddish yellow, 2165.
- ær.** *adv.*, ERE, erst, before, formerly, 15, etc.; earlier, 2500; first, 3038, *nō þy ær*, 'none the sooner,' 754, etc.; *ær hō feorh seleX ær hō*, 'he will sooner give up life than he...,' 1370. [*Cf. Goth. áris.*]
ær is often used simply to mark that the verb is pluperfect: sword argement, 'the sword had melted,' 1615. [*Cf. 2562, 2777, 3060.*]
- æror.** *compar.*, before, formerly, first, 809, etc.
- ærest.** *superl.*, [ERST] first, 6, etc.
- ær.** *prep.*, with *dat.*, ERE, before, 1388, etc.
- ær.** *conj.*, ERE, before: *usu.* with *subj.* 252, etc.; with *indic.* 2019. *Correl.* with *ær adv.* (q. v.), 1371.
- ær þon.** *conj.*, ERE, 731.
- ær-dæg.** *st. m.*, [ERE-DAY] morning twilight, day-break, 126, etc.
- ærende.** *st. neut.*, ERRAND, 270, 345.
- ærest.** see **ær**.
- ær-fæder.** *st. m.*, [ERE-FATHER] father, 2622.
- ær-gestræon.** *st. neut.*, [ERE-TREASURE] ancient treasure, former gain, 1757, 2232.
- ær-geweorc.** *st. neut.*, [ERE-WORK] ancient work, 1679.
- ær-gōð.** *adj.*, [ERE-GOOD] good before others, very good, 130, 989, etc.
- ærn.** *st. neut.*, house, 2225*. [*Cf. Goth. nuzn, and O.E. renwearla-*, l. 770.]
- ærra.** *compar. adj.* (formed from *adv.* *ær*), earlier, former: *dat. pl.* *ærran mælan.*, 'in former times,' 907, 2237, 3035.
- ær-wela.** *w. m.*, [ERE-WEAL] ancient wealth, 2747.
- æs.** *st. neut.*, carrion, carcase, corpse: *dat.* *atol ase wlane*, 'the dire creature carrion-proud' (Grendel's mother exulting over Æschere's corpse), 1332.
- æsc.** *st. m.*, [ASH] spear, 1772.
- æsc-holt.** *st. neut.*, [ASH-WOOD] spear, 330.
- æsc-wiga.** *w. m.*, [ASH-WARRIOR] spear-warrior, 2042.
- æt.** *prep.* with *dat.*, AT, in, of time, place and circumstance, 32, etc.; at the hands of, from, 629, etc.: *nū is se rad gelang eft æt þē ānum*, 'now is the tide again along of thee alone,' 1377.
- æt.** *st. n.*, EATING, meal, 3026.
- æt-gædere.** *adv.*, TOGETHER, 321, etc.; after samol, 'all together,' 329, etc.
- æt-græpe.** *adj.*, AT GRIPS with, 1269.
- æt-rihte.** *adv.*, almost, 1657.
- æt-somme.** *adv.*, together, 307, etc.
- æt-tren.** *adj.*, poisonous, 1617.
- æþele.** *adj.*, noble, 198, etc.
- æþeling.** *st. m.*, ÆTHELING, noble, prince, 3, etc.
- æþelu.** *st. neut.* (always *pl.* in 'Beowulf'), noble descent, lineage, 332*, 392: *æþelum gōð, diore*, 'good, dear, by virtue of lineage,' 1870, 1949.
- æðm.** *st. m.*, breath, 2593.
- āgan.** *pret. pres. v.*, *pres. āh, pret. āhte* (or *ahnt*): OWNS, possess, have, 487, etc.; absolutely, 31 (but see note). *Neg. form* *nāh* = *ne + āh*, 2252. [*Cf. Goth. āgan.*]
- āgen.** *adj.* (*pp.* of *āgan*), OWNS, 2676.
- āgend.** *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), OWNER, perhaps = God, 3075 (see note to ll. 3074-5).
- āgend-fræa.** *w. m.*, OWNING lord, owner, 1883*.
- āglæca.** *āglæca.* *w. m.*, adversary *hewe*: (1) monster, 159, 425, 433, 556, 592, 732, 739, 816, 1000, 1269, 2520, 2534, 2557, 2905, *alhæcan*, 646, 989; (2) champion, 893, perhaps 1512 (see note); both meanings combined, 2592.
- āglæc-wif.** *st. neut.*, MONSTER-WIFE; *nom.* Grendles mōdor, *ides*, *āglæc-wif*, 1259.
- āh.** *āhte*, see **āgan**.
- āhsian.** (*āschian*), *w. v.*, learn by asking, 423, 433, 1206. [Sievers, § 204. 3.]
- āht** (= *ā-wiht*), *st. neut.*, AUGHT; with *gen.* *āht* *ewices*, 'aught living,' 2314; see also *ē-wiht*.
- aldor.** see **ealdor**.
- Al-walda.** **Alwealda.** *w. m.*, the ALI-WIELDER, God, 316, 928, 955, 1314.
- an.** 1225, *pres. sg.* 1st of *unnan*, *q. v.*
- an.** *prep.*, see **on**.
- ān.** *num.* (*adj. and pron.*), *acc. sg.* *m.* *ānne* and *ānne*: (1) ONE, AN, A, 46, 190, 135, etc.; with the *def. art.* 1053, 2237; *emphatic*, sometimes perhaps de-

- monstrative*, 1458, 1885, 2410, 2774; *weak masc. āna*, only, alone, 145, etc.; on *enne sið*, 'once,' 1579; *gen. pl. ānra gehwylces, gehwylcum*, 'of, to, each one,' 732, 784; (=Lat. *alter*) *ān* after *ānum*, 'the one for the other,' 2461.
(2) only, alone, 46, 1377, 2964 (sole); *gen. ānes hwæt*, 'a part only,' 3010. [*Cf. Goth. āins.*]
ancor, *st. m.*, ANCHOR, 303, 1883. [*From Lat. ancora.*]
and, see **ond**.
anda, *w. m.*, indignation, evil intent, mischief, 2314; *dat. wrāpum on andan*, 'meaning mischief to the foe,' 708. [*Cf. Goth. us-anan*, 'breathe out.']
and-git, *st. neut.*, understanding, intelligence, 1059.
and-lēan, see **ond-lēan**.
and-long, see **ond-long**.
and-ryso, *st. f.*, etiquette, courtesy, attention due, 1796.
and-weard, *adj.*: *acc. neut.*, sword swāte fāh swin ofer helme.. and-weard seireð, 'the blood-stained sword cuts the opposed boar,' i.e. the boar standing on the opposed (foe's) helmet, 1287.
and-wilta, *w. m.*, face, countenance, 689.
ān-feald, *adj.*, ONEFOLD, plain, frank, 256. [*Cf. Goth. āinfalps.*]
ānga, *w. adj.*, only, sole, 375, 1262, 1547, 2997. [*Cf. Goth. ānaha.*]
āngeng(e)a, *w. m.*, [ONE-GOER] one who goes alone (of Grendel), 165, 449.
ān-haga, *w. m.*, a solitary, 2368.
an-hār, *adj.*, HOARY, 57* (see note).
an-hydg, *adj.*, resolute, 2667.
an-mōd, *adj.*, resolute, F. 13.
ān-pæð, *st. m.*, [ONE-PATH] lonesome path, or single track, 1410.
ān-rēd, *adj.*, resolute, 1529 (see note), 1575.
an-sund, *adj.*, SOLID, 1000.
an-syn, see **on-syn**.
an-tīd, *st. f.*, 219 (see note).
ānunga, *adv.*, once for all, utterly, 634
An-walda, *w. m.*, [ON-BEHELDER] God, 1272.
ānwig-gearu, *adj.*, prepared for single combat, 1247 (see note).
ār, *st. m.*, messenger, 336, 2783. [*Cf. Goth. āirus.*]
ār, *st. f.*, honour, kindness, benefit, favour, grace, 2378, 1272; in *con-*
crete sense, estate, 2606; *gen. pl. ārna*, 1187; *dat. pl. ārum healdan*, 'hold in (with) honour, hold safe,' 296, 1099, 1182.
ār-fæst, *adj.*, [KINDNESS-FAST] merciful [*Cf. Kheber*³⁹⁹] 1168.
ārian, *w. v.*, *with*, to respect, spare, 598.
arn, see **Arna**.
ār-stafas, *w. pl. only*, 5, our, mercy, kindness, 317, 282, 458.
atelle, *adj.*, horrible, die, 74.
āter-tān, *st. m.*, possibly, 1459 (see note). [*Cf. Goth. tāns, and Mod. Eng. toe in mistletoe.*]
atol, **atol**, *adj.*, dire, horrible, 159*, etc.; *dat. pl. atolan*, 1502.
āttor, *st. neut.*, poison, venom, 2715; *gen. sg. āttres*, 2523*.
āttor-sceaða, *w. m.*, [poison-SCATTER] poisonous foe, 2839.
āð, *st. m.*, OATH, 472, etc. [*Cf. Goth. āiþs.*]
āð-sweord, *st. n.*, OATH-SWEARING, oath, 2064.
āðum-swerian, *w. m. pl.*, father-in-law and son-in-law; *dat. āðum-swerian*, 84 (but see note).
āwa, *adv.*, aye, ever; in *āwa tō aldre*, 'for ever and ever,' 955; see also **ā**.

B

- bā**, **bām**, see **bēgan**.
bædan, *w. v.*, constrain, oppress, urge, encourage, 2018 (see note); *pp.* gebæded, 2580, 2826, 3117. [*Cf. Goth. baidjan.*]
bæl, *st. neut.*, fire, burning, 2308, 2322; *bēl*, 2126 (see note); the fire of the funeral pile, pyre, 1109, etc.
bæl-fyr, *st. neut.*, FIRE of the funeral pile, 3143.
bæl-stede, *st. m.*, PYRE-STEAD, place of the funeral pile, 3097.
bæl-wudu, *st. m.*, PYRE-WOOD, wood for the funeral pile, 3112.
bær, *st. f.*, BEER, 3105.
bēran, *w. v.*
ge-bēran, *w. v.*, BEAR oneself, behave, fare, 2824; *with two comparatives*, ne gefrægen ic þā mægþe mārnan weorode...sēl gebāran, 'I heard not that that people in greater numbers ever bore themselves better,' 1012; *cf.* F. 40.
bærnan, *w. v.*, *trans.*, BURN, 1116, 2313. [*Cf. Goth. -gabranñjan.*]
forbærnan, *w. v.*, *trans.*, burn up, 2126.

- bētan**, *w. v.*, bridle, bit; *pp.* gebēted, 1399.
- bæð**, *st. neut.*, BATH, 1861.
- baldor**, see **bealdor**.
- balu**, *adj.*, BALEFUL; *dat. pl.*, balwon, 977.
- bān**, *st. neut.*, BONE, 2578 (of the dragon's teeth), 2692.
- bana**, see **bona**.
- bān-cofa**, *w. m.*, [BONE-COVE] body, 1445.
- bān-fæt**, *st. neut.*, [BONE-VAT] body; *acc. pl.* bān-fatu, 1116.
- bān-fæg**, *adj.*, BONE-dight, adorned with antlers, 780.
- bān-helm**, *st. m.*, F. 32 (see note).
- bān-hring**, *st. m.*, BONE-RING, vertebrā, 1567.
- bān-hūs**, *st. neut.*, BONE-HOUSE, body, 2508, 3147.
- bān-loca**, *w. m.*, BONE-LOCK, joint, 818; BONE-LOCKER, body, 742.
- bannan**, *st. v.* [*cf.* BAN in sense of 'sunimon'].
- ge-bannan**, *st. v.*, order; *inf.* ðā ic wide gefragn weore gebannan manigre mægpe, 'then I learnt that orders for the work were given widely to many a tribe,' 74.
- bāt**, *st. m.*, BOAT, 211.
- bāt-weard**, *st. m.*, BOAT-WARD, 1900.
- be**, **bi**, *prep.*, with *dat.*, BY in its various meanings, originally and usu. local, more rarely instrumental (nearer in meaning to German *bei than Eng. by*): beside, near, by, 36, 814, 1191, 1537, 1722, 1872, 1905, 1950, 2243, 2538, 2716, 2756; by, along, 566 (rest), 1188 (motion), 1573; by (in 'I'll do my duty by you'), in connexion with, 1723. *Following its case*, him big, 3047. Wæpen hafende heard be hiltum, 'raised the sharp weapon by the hilt,' 1574; be ðe lifgendum, 'during thy life,' 2665; was se gryre læssa efne swā micle, swā bið mægpa cræft... be wæpned-men, 'the terror was less even by so much, as is women's power beside (in comparison with) a man,' 1284.
- be** (**bi**) *sēm twōonum* = *betwōonum sēm*, 'between the seas,' 858, 1297, 1685, 1956.
- bēacen**, *st. neut.*, BEACON, 570, 2777; *nom. bēcn*, 3160.
- bēacnian**, *w. v.*, [BEACON] indicate; *pp.* gebēacnod, 140.
- beado**, **beadu**, *st. f.*, battle, war, 709; *gen.* beaduwe, 2299*, beadwe, 1539.
- beado-grīma**, *w. m.*, battle-mask, helmet, 2257.
- beado-hrægl**, *st. neut.*, [battle-RAIL] coat of mail, 552.
- beado-lēoma**, *w. m.*, [battle-ray] sword, 1523.
- beado-mēce**, *st. m.*, battle-sword, 1454.
- beado-rinc**, *st. m.*, [battle-]warrior, 1109.
- beadu-folm**, *st. f.*, battle-hand, 990.
- beadu-lāc**, *st. neut.*, battle-play, battle, war, 1561.
- beadu-rōf**, *adj.*, battle-strong, 2160.
- beadu-rūn**, *st. f.*, [battle-RUNE] quarrel, 501.
- beadu-scearp**, *adj.*, battle-SHARP, 2704.
- beadu-scrūd**, *st. neut.*, [battle-SHROUD] coat of mail, 453, 2660* (see note).
- beadu-sarce**, *w. f.*, battle-SARK, coat of mail; *acc. sg.* beadu-sercean, 2755. [Sievvers, § 159, 1, 2.]
- beadu-weorc**, *st. neut.*, battle-work, battle, 2299* (but see note).
- bēag**, **bēah**, *st. m.*, ring, circlet (armlet, necklace, etc.), money, treasure, 35, 80, etc.; *acc. sing. used collectively*, bēg, 3163. [*Cf.* O.E. būgan.]
- bēag-gyfa**, *w. m.*, ring-over, 1102.
- bēag-hroden**, [*O.E.** hrōðan, 'adorn'] *adj.* (*pp.*), ring-adorned, 623.
- bēah-hord**, *st. neut.*, ring-HOARD, 894, etc.
- bēah-sele**, *st. m.*, ring-hall, hall in which rings were given, 1177.
- bēah-þegu**, *st. f.*, ring-receiving, 2176 (referring to Hygd's receiving from Beowulf the necklace which Wealhtheow gave him).
- bēah-wriða**, *w. m.*, ring-WREATH, circlet, 2018.
- bealdian**, *w. v.*, bear oneself boldly, 2177.
- bealdor**, **baldor**, *st. m.*, prince, lord, 2428, 2567. [*Cf.* O.N. Baldr.]
- bealo**, **bealu**, *st. neut.*, BALE, evil, ruin, 2826; *gen. pl.* bealwa, 909, bealuwa, 281, bealewa, 2082.
- bealo**, **bealu**, *adj.*, see **balu**.
- bealo-cwealm**, *st. m.*, BALEFUL or violent death, 2265.
- bealo-hycgende**, *adj.* (*pres. part.*), [BALE-thinking] intending evil, 2565.
- bealo-hyðig**, *adj.*, [BALE-minded] intending evil, 723.
- bealo-nif**, *st. m.*, [BALE-ENYVY, -hate, -mischief] baleful envy, malicious hatred, 1758, 2404, 2714.

- bearhtm**, *st. m.*
(1) brightness, 1766 (see note).
(2) sound, 1431.
- bearn**, *st. m.*, [BARN] lap, bosom, 35, etc., 21*, 2404 (possession).
[*Cf. Goth. barns.*]
- bearn**, *st. neut.*, BARN, child, son, 59, etc.; *pl.* ykka bearn, 605, gumea bearn, 878, niŋŋa bearn(a), 1005, 'the children of men.' [*Cf. Goth. barn.*]
- bearn-gebyrdo**, *st. f.*, BARN-BIRTH, child-bearing; *gen.* 946.
- bearu**, *st. m.*, grove, wood, 1363.
- bēatan**, *st. v.*, BEAT, smite, paw, 2265; *pp.* gebēatan, 2359.
- bēcn**, see **bēacen**.
- bed(d)**, *st. neut.*, MAD, 140, etc. [*Cf. Goth. badi.*]
- be-foran**, *adv.*, BEFORE; *of place*, 1412, *of time*, 2497.
- be-foran**, *prep.*, with *acc.*, BEFORE, 1024.
- bēg**, see **bēag**.
- bēgen**, *m.*, **bā**, *f. and neut.*, *num. and adj. pron.*, both, 536, etc.; *gen.* bēga folces, 'of the folk of both [peoples],' 1124; bēga wēn, 'expectation of both things,' 1873.
- be-gong**, **be-gang**, *st. m.*, extent, expanse, compass, circuit, 362, 860, etc.; *acc.* bigong, 2367.
- belgan**, *st. v.*, swell with anger, unger oneself; *pp.* gebolgen 'swollen,' 2401, 'swollen with anger, enraged,' 723* (see note), 1539, 2220*, etc.; *pl.* gebolgne, 1431.
- ā-belgan**, *st. v.*, anger; *pret.* ābealch, 2280.
- ge-belgan**, *st. v.*, with *dat.*, anger; *pret. subj.* gebnlge, 2331.
- bēn**, *st. f.*, [BENE] boon, request, 428, 2284.
- bēna**, *w. m.*, suppliant, 352, 364; *nom.* swā hē bēna was, 'as he had begged,' 3140.
- benc**, *st. f.*, BENCH, 327, etc.
- benc-swēg**, *st. m.*, BENCH-SOUND, noise from the benches, 1161.
- benc-bel**, *st. neut.*, [BENCH-THEAL] bench-board, bench, 486, 1239.
- bend**, *st. m. f.*, HAND, WOUND, 977, 1609. [*Cf. Goth. bandi.*]
- ben-geat**, *st. neut.*, WOUND-GATE, opening of a wound, 1121.
- benn**, *st. f.*, wound, 2724. [*Cf. Goth. banja.*]
- bēodan**, **blodan**, *st. v.* 4
(1) announce, 2892.
(2) offer, give, 385, 1085, 2957.
[*Cf. Goth. biudan.*]
- ā-bēodan**, *st. v.*, announce, 390; offer, 668; *pret.* him hāel bēad, 'bade him hail, wished him health,' 653; hēlo ābēad, 'bade farewell,' 2418.
- be-bēodan**, *st. v.*, bid, command, order, 401, 1975.
- ge-bēodan**, *st. v.*, proclaim, offer, give, 1, 2369; *inf.* hēt þā gebēodan byrē Wihstānes... hēleða monegum, 'then the son of Weohstan ordered that it should be proclaimed to many heroes,' 3110.
- bēod genēat**, *st. m.*, board-comrade, table-companion, 343, 1713.
- bēon**, *irreg. v.*, BE, *pres. sg.* 3rd bið, 183, etc., byð, 1002, 2277; *pl.* bēoð, 1838, bioð, 2063; *imperat. sg.* bēo, 386, etc., bio, 2747.
- bēor**, *st. neut.*, BEER, beer-drinking, 180, 531, 2041.
- beorgan**, *st. v.*, with *dat.*, defend, protect, save, 1293, 1445; *pret. pl.* burgan, 2599. [*Cf. Goth. bairgan.*]
- be-beorgan**, *st. v.*, ward (a danger) from oneself; *construed* (1) with *repl. dat.* of the person, him bebeorgan ne eon, 'he cannot save himself,' 1746; (2) with *dat.* of the person and *acc.* of the thing, 1758.
- ge-beorgan**, *st. v.*, with *dat.*, protect, save; *pret.* gebearg, 2570, gebech, 1548.
- ymb-beorgan**, *st. v.*, [about-protect] surround and protect, 1503.
- beorh**, **blorh**, **beorg**, *st. m.*, BARROW, hill, mountain, grave-mound, 211, etc.
- beorht**, *adj.*, BRIGHT, light, shining, splendid, 158, 231, etc.; *weak forms*, beorhte, 997, byrhtan, 1199, etc. [*Cf. Goth. bairhts.*]
- beorhtost**, *superl.*, BRIGHTEST, 2777.
- beorhte**, *adv.*, BRIGHTLY, 1517.
- beorhtlan**, *w. v.*, *intrans.*, BRIGHTEN, sound clearly, 1161 (see note).
- beorn**, **blorn**, *st. m.*, HERO, warrior, 211, 856, 1024, etc.
- beornan**, see **byrnan**.
- beorn-cyning**, *st. m.*, warrior-king, 2148.
- bēor-scealc**, *st. m.*, [BEER-SENESCHAL] drinker, comrade, 1240.
- bēor sele**, **blor sele**, *st. m.*, BEER-HALL, 482, 2635, etc.
- hēor-begu**, *st. f.*, [WINE-TAKING] beer-drinking, 117, 617.

- bēot**, *st. neut.*, vow, boast, 80, 523. [*Cf. Goth. bihāt, 'strife.'*]
- bēotian**, *v. r.*
ge-bēotian, *w. r.*, vow, boast, 480, 536.
- bēot-word**, *st. neut.*, [boast-word] boastful word, 2510.
- beran**, *st. r.*
 (1) BEAR, carry, wear, 48, 437, 2055, 2281, etc.; *pres. sg.* 3rd, byreð, 296, etc.; *pret. pl.* bæron, 213, etc., bæran, 2850.
 (2) BEAR, give birth to; *pp.* geborn, horn, 1703.
æt-beran, *st. r.*, BEAR TO, carry to, bear, 28, 519, etc.
for-beran, *st. r.*, FORBEAR, restrain, 1877.
on-beran, *st. r.*, BEAR OFF, rifle, impair, diminish, 990, 2284.
op-beran, *st. r.*, BEAR TO, bear, 579.
- berian**, *w. r.*, BARE, clear, 1239.
- berstan**, *st. r.*, *intrans.*, BURST, 760 (crack), 818, 1121, F. 32.
for-berstan, *st. r.*, *intrans.*, BURST, break in pieces, snap, 2680.
- bētan**, *w. r.* [*Cf. Goth. bōtjan.*]
ge-bētan, *w. r.*, amend, make good, requite, 1991, 2465; *pp.* pl. gebētte, 830.
- betera**, *adj. compar. (of gōd)*, BETTER, 469, 1703. [*Cf. Goth. batiza.*]
betost, **betst**, *superl.*, BEST, 453, 3007, etc.; *weak forms* betsta 947, tstan, 1871.
ic, *adj.*, excellent, splendid, 80*, 1925.
- bi**, see **be**.
bi, see **be**.
biçgan, see **byçgan**.
- bid**, *st. neut.*, *nning*; on bid wrecen, 'brought to bay,' 2962.
- bidan**, *st. r.*, *with gen. or absolutely*, BIDE, abide, wait for, 82, 87, etc.
ā-bidan, *st. r.*, *with gen.*, ABIDE, await, 977.
ge-bidan, *st. r.*
 (1) *usu. with acc. or governed clause*, BIDE, abide, endure, experience, 7, 264, 638, etc.; *pp.* gebiden, 1928; *imperat. absolutely*, gebide gō, 2529. (2) *with gen.*, wait for; *dat. inf.* oðres .tō gebidanne . . yrifewardas, 'to wait for another heir,' 2452.
on-bidan, *st. r.*, *with gen.*, ABIDE, await; 2302, *inf.* hetað hildebord hēr onbidan . . worda gefinges, 'let your battle-boards here abide the issue of words,' 397.
- bidan**, *st. r.*, [BID] ask, beg, pray, 29, 176, 1994, etc.; *pret. sg.* bād hīne bliðne, 'begged him to be blithe,' 617; *with acc. pers. and gen. rei*, ic þē . . biddan wille . . aune bōne, 'I will ask of thee one boon,' 427; frioðo-wære bād hlāford sinne, 'asked peace of his lord,' 2282. [*Cf. Goth. biðjan.*]
- big**, see **bi**.
bigong, see **begong**.
- blil**(l), *st. neut.*, BILL, sword, 40, etc.
- bindan**, *st. r.*, BIND; *pp.* bunden, 216 (see note), 1285, 1900; gebunden, 871, 1531, 1743, 2111.
ge bindan, *st. r.*, BIND, 420.
on bindan, *st. r.*, UNBIND; *pret. sg.* onband beadu-rīne, 'opened a quarrel,' 501.
- bisgu**, **bisigu**, see **bysigu**.
- bltan**, *st. r.*, BITE, cut, 742, 1454, etc.
- bite**, *st. m.*, BITE, 2060, 2259.
- biter**, *adj.*, BITTER, cutting, sharp, furious, 1431, 1746, 2704; *dat. pl.* biteran, 2692.
- bitre**, *adv.*, BITTERLY, 2331.
- blāc**, *adj.*, BLEAR, bright, brilliant, 1517.
- blāc**, *adj.*, BLACK, 1801.
- blād**, *st. m.*, breath, life, prosperity, renown, 18, 1124, 1703, 1761.
- blād-āgande**, *adj. (pres. part.)*, success-owning, prosperous, 1013.
- blād-fæst**, *adj.*, prosperous, renowned, 1299.
- blanca**, *w. m.*, a white horse, 856.
- blēate**, *adv.*, miserably, pitifully, 2824.
- blifcan**, *st. r.*, shine, gleam, 222.
- blifse**, *adj.*, BLITHE, joyous, 617; gracious, *with gen.*, 436. [*Cf. Goth. bleips.*]
- blif-heort**, *adj.*, BLITHE-HEARTED, 1802.
- blōd**, *st. neut.*, BLOOD, 486, 742, etc.
- blōdegian**, *w. r.*, make BLOODY; *pp.* geblōdegod, 2692.
- blōd-fāg**, *adj.*, blood-stained, 2060.
- blōdig**, *adj.*, BLOODY, 2440, etc.
- blōdig-tōð**, *adj.*, BLOODY-TOOTHED, 2082.
- blōd-rēow**, *adj.*, BLOOD-fierce, blood-thirsty, 1719.
- blonden-feax**, *adj.*, [BLENDed-haired] gray-haired, 1594, 1791, 1873; *weak nom. sg.* blonden-feax, 2962.
- bodian**, *w. v.* [BODE] announce, 1802.
- bolca**, *w. m.*, gangway, 231.
- bold**, *st. neut.*, BUILDING, 997, 1925, etc.

- bold-ägend**, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*),
house-owner, 3112.
- bolgen-mód**, *adj.*, swollen in mood,
enraged, 709, 1713.
- bolster**, *st. m.*, BOLSTER, 1240.
- bona, bana**, *w. m.*, BANE, banesman,
slayer, 158*, 587, etc.
- bon-gár**, *st. m.*, BANE-spear, deadly
spear, 2031.
- bord**, *st. neut.*, [BOARD] shield, 2259,
2524, 2673, F. 31*.
- bord-hæbbend**, *adj.* (*pres. part.*),
[BOARD-HAVING] shield-bearing,
2895.
- bord-hrēoða**, *w. m.*, [BOARD-COVER]
shield, 2203. [*Cf. O.E. hrēoðan.*]
- bord-raud**, *st. m.*, [BOARD-]shield,
2559.
- bord-weal**, *st. m.*, BOARD-WALL,
shield, 2980.
- bord-wudu**, *st. m.*, [BOARD-WOOD]
shield; *acc. pl.* 1243.
- bōt**, *st. f.*, BOOT, remedy, help, com-
pensation, 158, 281, etc. [*Cf. Goth. bōta.*]
- botm**, *st. m.*, BOTTOM, 1506.
- brād**, *adj.*, BROAD, wide, ample,
1546, 2207, 2978*, 3105, etc.
[*Cf. Goth. brāiþs.*]
- brādan**, *w. v.*, BROADEN. [*Cf. Goth. bráidjan.*]
- geond-brādan**, *w. v.*, over-
spread, 1239.
- brecan**, *st. v.*
(1) *trans.*, BREAK, 1100, 1511 (see
note), 2980; hine fyrwyrt bræc,
'curiosity tormented him (as to),'
232, 1985, 2784.
(2) *intrans.*, BREAK, 2546.
ā-brecan, *st. v.*, BREAK into, spoil,
2063*, 2221*, F. 46.
ge-brecan, *st. v.*, BREAK, crush,
shatter, 2508, 3147.
tō-brecan, *st. v.*, BREAK to
pieces, knock about, 780, 997.
þurh-brecan, *st. v.*, BREAK
THROUGH, 2792.
- brecþa**, *w. m.*, grief, 171. [*Cf. breccan.*]
- bredwian**, *w. v.*
ā-bredwian, *w. v.*, prostrate,
slay, 2619.
- bregdan**, *st. v.*, with *acc. or dat.*
(1) brandish, whirl, pull, draw,
707, 794, 1539 (throw); *pret. pl.*
mundum brugdon, 'brandished
your hands,' 514; *pp.* brōden,
brogden nuēl, 'sword,' 1616 (see
note), 1667.
(2) BRAID, weave; *inf.* bregdon,
2167; *pp.* brōden, 552, 1548; *acc.*
sg. f. brogdne, 2755.
- ā-bregdan**, *st. v.*, swing, lift;
pret. sg. ābræd, 2575.
- ge-bregdan**, *st. v.*, with *acc.*
or dat.
(1) draw; *pret.* gebrægd, gebræd,
1564, 1664, 2562, 2703.
(2) BRAID, weave; *pp.* gebrōden,
1443.
- on-bregdan**, *st. v.*, burst open;
pret. sg. onbræd, 723.
- brego**, *st. m.*, prince, lord, king,
427, 1954 (see note to l. 1956), etc.;
nom. brego rōf eyning, 'the prince
[was] a brave king,' 1925.
- brēost-stōl**, *st. m.*, [PRINCE-STOOL]
throne, dominion, 2196, 2370,
2389.
- brēme**, *adj.*, [BBEME, BRIM] re-
nowned, 18.
- brenting**, *st. m.*, high ship, 2807.
[*Cf. O.E. bront.*]
- brēost**, *st. f. and neut.*, BREAST,
2176*, etc.; *pl.* 453, etc.
- brēost-gehygd**, *st. f. and neut.*, BREAST-
thought, thought of the heart,
2818.
- brēost-gewēdu**, *st. neut. pl.*, [BREAST-
WEEDS] coat of mail, 1211, 2162.
- brēost-hord**, *st. neut.*, [BREAST-
HOARD] breast's treasure, mind,
thought, 1719, 2792.
- brēost-net**, *st. neut.*, BREAST-NET,
coat of chain-mail, 1548.
- brēost-weorðung**, *st. f.*, BREAST-
adornment, 2504 (see ll. 1202 ff.).
- brēost-wylm**, *st. m.*, [BREAST-WELL-
ing] heaving of the breast, grief,
1877.
- brēotan**, *st. v.*, break, kill, 1713.
ā-brēotan, *st. v.*, break up,
destroy, kill, 1298, 1599*, 2707,
2930 (see note).
- brim**, *st. neut.*, [BRIM] surge, billow,
sea, mere, 28, 570, 847, 1594,
2803.
- brim-clif**, *st. neut.*, [BRIM-CLIFF]
sea-cliff, 222.
- brim-lād**, *st. f.*, ocean-way, 1051*.
- brim-liðend**, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*),
sea-farer, 568.
- brim-strēam**, *st. m.*, sea-STREAM,
1910.
- brim-wisa**, *w. m.*, [SEA-WISE] sea-
leader, sea-king, 2930.
- brim-wylf**, *st. f.*, she mere-WOLF,
1506*, 1599.
- brim-wylm**, *st. m.*, mere-WELLING,
surge, 1494.
- bringan**, *st. and w. v.*, BRING, 1829, etc.
ge-bringan, *st. and w. v.*, BRING;
subj. pres. pl. gebringan, 3009.

- bröden**, see *bregdan*.
brōga, *w. m.*, terror, 1291, etc.; *gen. sg.* 583.
brond, *st. m.*, BRAND, burning, fire, sword, 1454, 2126, 2322, 3014, 3160.
bront, *adj.*, high, steep, towering, 238, 56^e (see note).
brōsntan, *w. v.*, crumble, perish, 2260.
brōþor, *st. m.*, BROTHER, 587, 1074, etc.; *gen.* brōþor, 2619.
brūcan, *st. v.*, with *gen.*, BROOK, use, enjoy, 894, etc.; without expressed object, 1045, 1487, etc.
brūn, *adj.*, BROWN, 2578. [For 'brown' applied to metal objects cf. Mod. Eng. 'BRUNISH'.]
brūn-ecg, *adj.*, BROWN-EDGED, 1546.
brūn-fāg, *adj.*, BROWN-COLOURED, of brown hue, 2615.
brȳd, *st. f.*, BRIDE, wife, 2031; *acc. sg.* brȳd, 2930, brȳde, 2956. [Cf. Goth. brūþs.]
brȳd-būr, *st. neut.*, BRIDE-BOWER, woman's room, 921.
bryne-lōma, *w. m.*, BURNING-RAY (the dragon's vomit of fire), 2313.
bryne-wylim, *st. m.*, [BURNING-WELLING] surge of fire, 2326.
bryntian, *w. v.*, distribute; *pret. sg.* bryntade, 2383.
brytta, *w. m.*, distributor, giver, 35, 352, etc. [Cf. O.E. brēotan.]
bryttian, *w. v.*, distribute, bestow, 1726.
būan, *v.* [both strong and weak].
 (1) *intrans.*, dwell; *inf.* būon, 2842.
 (2) *trans.*, dwell in, inhabit, occupy, 3065; *pp.* gebūn, 117.
bū-folc, *st. n.*, nation, 2220* (see note).
būgan, *st. v.*, bow, bend, stoop, 327, 2031, 2598, 2918, etc.; *pret. sg.* bēah, 2956; *pp.* gebogen, 2569.
ā-būgan, *st. v.*, [bow away] give way, start, 775.
be-būgan, *st. v.*, [bow about] encircling, 93, 1223.
ge-būgan, *st. v.*, *pret.* gebēag, gebēah:
 (1) *intrans.*, bow, bend, fall, 1540, 2567, 2980.
 (2) *trans.*, bow to; *pret. sg.* sele-reste gebēah, 'lay down on his bed in the hall,' 690; so 1241.
bunden-heord, *adj.*, with tresses
BOUND, 3151* (see note).
bunden-stefna, *w. m.*, BOUND-STEM, bound-prow, ship, 1910.
bune, *w. f.*, cup, drinking-vessel, 2775, 3047.
būr, *st. neut.*, BOWER, room, 140, etc.
burg, *burh*, *st. f.*, BURGH, BOROUGH, fortified place, castle, city, 53, 523, 1968, 2433, 2452; *dat.* byrig, 1199.
burh-loca, *w. m.*, BURGH-LOCK, castle-lock, tower precincts 1928.
burh-stede, *st. m.*, BURGH-STEAD, courtyard, 2265.
burh-þelu, *st. f.*, castle floor, burh-þelu, F. 32.
burh-wela, *w. m.*, [BURGH-WEAL] wealth of a castle or city, 3100.
burne, *w. f.*, BURN, stream, 2546. [Cf. Goth. brunna.]
buruh, see *burh*.
būton, *prep.*, with *dat.*, BUT, except, 73, 657, 705.
būton, *būtan*, *conj.* [= be-būtan].
 (1) with *subj.*, unless, 966.
 (2) with *indic.*, without, BUT that, except, 1560; in elliptical sentences, 879, 1614.
bycgan, *biogan*, *w. v.*, BUY, 1305. [Cf. Goth. bugjan.]
be-bycgan, *w. v.*, sell, 2799.
ge-bycgan, *w. v.*, BUY, obtain, 973; *pret.* his ealdre gebolhte, 'paid for [it] with his life,' 2481; *pp. pl.* 3014*.
byldan, *w. v.*, encourage, 394. [From beald.]
byrne, *w. f.*, trumpet, 2943. [From bearn.]
byrdu-scrūd, *st. neut.*, 2660 (see note).
byre, *st. m.*, son, boy, youth, 1188, etc.
byrele, *st. m.*, cup-BEARER, 1161.
byreð, see *beran*.
byrgean, *w. v.*, taste, 448.
byrht, see *beorht*.
byrig, see *burg*.
byrnan, *st. v.*, *intrans.*, BURN, 1880 (see note); *pres. part.* byrnende, 2272, 2569. [Cf. Goth. brinnan.]
for-byrnan, *st. v.*, *intrans.*, *pret.* forbarn, FORBURN: BURN up, 1616, 1667, 2672.
ge-byrnan, *st. v.*, *intrans.*, BURN, be burnt, 2697.
byrne, *w. f.*, BYRNY, coat of mail, 40, 238, 405, etc. [Cf. Goth. brunjō.]
byrn-wiga, *w. m.*, BYRNY-WARRIOR, mailed warrior, 2918.

bysigu, *st. f.*, [brightness] trouble, affliction; *nom.* bisigu, 281; *dat. pl.* bisigum, 1743, bysigum, 2580.
byð, see **bēon**.
bywan, *w. v.*, prepare, adorn, 2257.

C

- camp**, *st. m., or neut.*, battle, 2505*.
can, see **cunnan**.
candel, *st. f.*, CANDLE, 1572 (of the sun). [From *Lat.* *candela*.]
ceald, *adj.*, cold, 1261, 2396 (see note). [*Cf.* *Goth.* *kalds*.]
cealdost, *superl.*, COLDEST, 546.
cēap, *st. m.*, [CHEAP] bargain, purchase, 2415, 2482.
cēapian, *w. v.*, [CHEAPEN] purchase; *pp.* *gecēapod*, 3012*. [*Cf.* *Goth.* *kāupōn*.]
cearian, *w. v.*, CARE, take care, 1536. [*Cf.* *Goth.* *karōn*.]
cear-ferð, *st. m.*, [CARE-JOURNEY] expedition bringing sorrow, 2396.
cearu, *st. f.*, CARE, sorrow, 1303, 3171*. [*Cf.* *Goth.* *kara*.]
cear-wylm, -wælm, *st. m.*, [CARE-WELLING] surge of care, wave of sorrow, extreme grief, 282, 2066. [Sievers, § 159, 3.]
ceaster-būend, *st. m. (pres. part.)*, denizen of a city, 768. [*Lat.* *castra*.]
cellod, *adj.*, F. 31* (see note).
cempa, *w. m.*, champion, fighter, 206, 1312, etc. [From *camp*.]
cēne, *adj.*, KEEN, bold, brave, 768, F. 31.
cēnost, *superl.*, KEENEST, boldest, 206.
cennan, *w. v.* [*Cf.* *Goth.* *kannjan*.]
 (1) beget, bear, bring forth, 12, 943.
 (2) declare; *imperat. sg. red.* *cen þec*, 1219.
ā cennan, *w. v.*, beget, bear, 1356.
cēnðu, *st. f.*, KEENNESS, boldness, 2696.
cēol, *st. m.*, ship, 38, etc. [cēol survives in Northern dialectal form *KEEL*, 'a flat bottomed vessel, a lighter,' but is distinct from *Mod. Eng.* 'keel,' which is from the Norse.]
ceorfan, *st. v.*, CARVE.
be-ceorfan, *st. v.*, with *acc. pers. and dat. rei*, cut off, 1590, 2138.
ceorl, *st. m.*, CHURL, man, 202, etc.
cēosan, **closan**, *st. v.*, CHOOSE, accept, 2376, 2418, *pp. pl.* *gecorone*, 206. [*Cf.* *Goth.* *kīusan*.]
ge-cēosan, *st. v.*, CHOOSE, 1201 (see note), 1759, 2469, 2638; *dat. inf.* *gecēosemie*, 1851.
cīgán, *w. v.*
ā-cigan, *w. v.*, call, summon, 3121.
cirran, *w. v.*
on-cirran, *w. v.*
 (1) *trans.*, turn, change, 2457 (see note).
 (2) *intrans.*, turn, return, 2951, 2971.
clif, *st. neut.*, CLIFF, 1911.
clomm, **clamm**, *st. m.*, clasp, grip, 963, 1335, 1502.
cnāwan, *st. v.*
ge-cnāwan, *v.*, KNOW, recognize, 2047.
on-cnāwan, *st. v.*, KNOW, recognize, 2554.
cniht, *st. m.*, [KNIGHT] boy, 1219.
cniht-wesende, *adj. (pres. part.)*, being a boy or youth, 372, 535.
cnysan, *w. v.*, crash, clash; *pret. pl.* *cnysedan*, 1328. [*Cf.* *Goth.* *knussjan*.]
cōl, *adj.*, COOL.
cōlra, *compar.*, COOLER, 282, 2066.
collen-ferhð, -ferð, *adj.*, [swollen-minded] of excited spirit, bold-minded, 1806, 2785.
con, **const**, see **cunnan**.
corðer, *st. neut.*, troop, guard, erowd, 1153, 3121.
costian, *w. v.*, with *gen.*, try, prove, 2084.
cræft, *st. m.*, might, strength; skill, CRAFT; 418, 599, etc.; *dat. pl.* *dēofles cræftum*, 'with devil's devices,' 2088.
cræftig, *adj.*, [CRAFTY] strong, powerful, 1466, 1962.
cringan, *st. v.*, CRINGE, fall, 635, 1113.
ge-cringan, *st. v.*, CRINGE, fall; *pret. sg.* *gecraug*, 1568, 2505, *gecraug*, 1337, *gecrauc*, 1209, F. 33.
cuma, *w. m.*, COMER, 1806 (see also note to l. 244).
cuman, *st. v.*, *pret.* *c(w)ōm*: COME, 23, etc.; *subj. pres. pl.* *cymen*, 3106; *pret. pl.* *cwōmon*, 239, etc., *cwōman*, 650; *pp. pl.* *cumene*, 361. Often with *folll. inf.* (which is sometimes best translated by a *pres. part.*), 268, 710, etc. [*Cf.* *Goth.* *quīman*.]
be-cuman, *st. v.*, *pret.* *bee(w)ōm*: (1) COME, 115, 192, etc.

- (2) *with acc. pers.*, befall, 2883.
ofer-cuman, *st. v.*, OVERCOME; *pret.* *sg.* oferewóm, 1273; *pret. pl.* oferecómou, 699; *pp.* 845.
cumbol, *st. m.*, standard, banner, 2505.
cunnan, *pret.-pres. v.*, *pres. sg.* 1st, 3rd, con, can, 2nd, const:
 (1) *with acc. or clause*, know, be acquainted with, 359, 372, 392, 413, 1180, 1377, 1739, etc.; *with acc. and clause*, 1355.
 (2) *with int.*, know how to, be able to, 50, 90, 182, etc.
cunnian, *w. v.*, *with acc. or gen.*, try, make trial of, explore, 508, 1426, 1444, 1500, 2045.
cūð, *adj.* (*pp.* of cunnan, *cf.* Goth. kunþs), known, well known, famous, 150, etc.
cūðlice, *adv.*, openly.
cūðlicor, *compar.*, more openly, 244.
cwealm, *st. m.*, [QUELLING] murder, death, 107, 3149*.
cwealm-bealu, *st. neut.*, death-BALE, deadly evil, 1940.
cwealm-cuma, *w. m.*, murderous comer, 792.
cweccan, *w. v.*, [cause to QUAKE] brandish, 235.
cwellan, *w. v.*, QUELL, kill, 1334.
 ð-cwellan, *w. v.*, QUELL, kill, 886, 1055, 2121.
cwēn, *st. f.*, QUEEN, wife, 62, etc.
cwēnlic, *adj.*, QUEENLY, womanly, 1940.
cweðan, *st. v.*, say, speak, 2041; *pret.* cwæð, 'QUOTH,' 92, etc.; *cweð*, F. 26. [*Cf.* Goth. qipan.]
 ð-cweðan, *st. v.*, say, speak; *pres. sg.* æcwyð, 2046; *pret. sg.* æcwæð, 'QUOTH,' 654.
 ge-cweðan, *st. v.*, say, agree, 535, 2664; *pret. sg.* gecwæð, 'QUOTH,' 857, etc.
 on-cweðan, *st. v.*, answer, F. 8.
cwic, *cwico*, *adj.*, QUICK, living, alive, 98, etc.
cwīðan, *w. v.*, *with acc.*, lament, mourn, 2112, 3171.
 -cwyð, see -cweðan.
cyme, *st. m.*, coming; *pl.* 257.
cymen, see **cuman**.
cymlice, *adv.*
 cymlicor, *compar.*, in more COMELY fashion, more fitly, 38.
cyn(n), *st. neut.* EYN, race, 98, 107, 421, etc. [*Cf.* Goth. kuni.]
cyn(n), *adj. and noun*, ('AKIN, suit-able'), customs, courtesies, etiquette, 613.
cyne-dóm, *st. m.*, KINGDOM, 2376.
cyning, **kyning**, *st. m.*, KING, 11, 619, 3171, etc.
cyuing-bald, *adj.*, [RING-BOLD] royally bold, 1634.
 Kyning-wuldor, *st. m.*, KINGLY glory, King of glory, God, 665.
cýpan, *w. v.*, sell. [*Cf.* cýp.]
 ge cýpan, *w. v.*, buy, purchase, hire, 2496.
cyssan, *w. v.*
 ge-cyssan, *w. v.*, KISS, 1870.
cyst, *st. f.*, [CHOOSING] choice, choice quantity, excellence, pick, 673, 802, 857, 923, etc.; *wiepan* cyst, 'choicest of weapons,' 1559. [*Cf.* cýsan]
cyðan, *w. v.*, make known, show, 659, etc.; *pp.* gecýðed, 'made known, famed,' 262, etc. [*From* cūð, *cf.* Goth. kunþjan.]
 ge-cyðan, *w. v.*, make known, 257, 354.

D

- dæd**, *st. f.*, DEED, act, 181, etc.; *acc.* dæd, 585, etc., dæde, 889; *gen. pl.* hafad...dæde gefondad, 'has experienced deeds (of violence),' 2454.
dæd-cēne, *adj.*, [DEED-REEN] bold in act, 1645.
dæd-fruma, *w. m.*, [DEED-CHIEF] doer of deeds, 2090.
dæd-hata, *w. m.*, [DEED-HATER] one who shows his hatred in deeds, persecutor, 275 (see note).
dæg, *st. m.*, DAY, 197, 485, etc. [*Cf.* Goth. dags.]
 dæges, *gen. of dæg used adverbially*, by day, 2269.
dæg-hwīl, *st. f.*, DAY-WHILE, day; *acc. pl.*, 2726.
dæg-rīm, *st. neut.*, [DAY-RIME] number of days; *nom.* dōgera dægriṃ, 'the number of his days,' 823.
dæl, *st. m.*, DEAL, part, portion, share, 621, etc.; a large part, great deal, 1150, 1740, 1752, 2028, 2068, 2245, 2843.
dælan, *w. v.*, DEAL, divide, distribute, share, 80, 2534, etc. [*Cf.* Goth. dailjan.]
 be-dælan, *w. v.*, *with dat. rei*, deprive, bereave, 721, 1275.
 ge-dælan, *w. v.*, DEAL out, 71; divide, part, 731, 2422.
dagian, *w. v.*, dawn, F. 3.
darot, *st. m.*, DART, javelin, 2848.

- dēad**, *adj.*, DEAD, 467, etc. [*Cf. Goth. dāups.*]
- ***dēagan**, *st. v.*, DIE; but see note to l. 850.
- dēah**, see **dugan**.
- deall**, *adj.*, round of, adorned by, 491.
- dear**, **dearst**, see **durran**.
- dēað**, *st. m.*, DEATH, 441, etc.
- dēað bedd**, *st. neut.*, DEATH-BED, 2901.
- dēað-cwalu**, *st. f.*, [DEATH-QUELLING] violent death, slaughter, 1712.
- dēað cwealm**, *st. m.*, [DEATH-QUELLING] violent death, slaughter, 1670.
- dēað dæg**, *st. m.*, DEATH-DAY, 187, 885.
- dēað fæge**, *adj.*, [DEATH-FEY] doomed to death, 850.
- dēað scða**, *w. m.*, DEATH-SHADOW, deadly sprite, 160.
- dēað wërig**, *adj.*, DEATH-WEARY, dead, 2125.
- dēað-wic**, *st. neut.*, [DEATH-WICK] dwelling of the dead, 1275.
- dēman**, *w. v.*, DEEM; adjudge, 687; extol, 3174. [*From dōm, cf. Goth. dōmjūn.*]
- dēmend**, *st. m. (pres. part.)*, JUDGE, 181.
- denn**, *st. neut.*, DEN, 2759, 3045.
- dēofol**, *st. m. and neut.*, DEVIL, 756, 1680, 2088. [*From Greek, through Lat. diabolus.*]
- dēogol**, see **dýgel**.
- dēop**, *st. neut.*, DEEP, 2549 (see note).
- dēop**, *adj.*, DEEP, 509, 1904. [*Cf. Goth. dāups.*]
- dēor**, **dīor**, *adj.*, bold, brave, fierce, 1933, 2090. [*Cf. Goth. dius.*]
- deorc**, *adj.*, DARK, 160, 275, etc.
- dēore**, see **dýre**.
- dēor-líc**, *adj.*, bold, 585.
- dēor mōd**, *adj.*, valiant, F. 25.
- dēð**, see **dōn**.
- digan**, see **dýgan**.
- dīope**, *adv.*, DEEPLY, 3069.
- dīore**, see **dýre**.
- disc**, *st. m.*, DISH, 2775, 3048. [*From Greek through Lat. discus.*]
- dōgor**, *st. neut.*, DAY, 219, 2573 (see note), etc.; *inst. sg.* dōgore, 1797, dōgor, 1395 (see note); *gen. pl.* dōgora, 88, dōgera, 823, dōgra, 1090.
- dōgor-gerim**, *st. neut.*, number of days, 2728.
- dohtor**, *st. f.*, DAUGHTER, 375, etc.
- dol-gilp**, *st. m. and neut.*, [DORTISH YELP] foolhardiness, 509.
- dol líc**, *adj.*, rash, desperate, audacious, 2646.
- dol-sceaða**, *w. m.*, DORTISH SCATTER, foolish or rash foe, 479.
- dōm**, *st. m.*, DOOM, judgment, 441, etc.; free-will, choice, 895, 2147, etc.; glory, 885, 2666, etc.; after dōme, 'according to right custom,' 1720; drēah æfter dōme, 'lived, employed himself, according to right, or honour,' 2179.
- dōm-lēas**, *adj.*, [GLORY-LESS] inglorious, 2890.
- dōn**, *irreg. v.*, DO, make, take, esteem, put, lay, 444, etc.; *pres. sg.* dōð, 1058; *pret. sa.* dyde, etc., 44, 1676, 2809, e. v.: him Hūnlāfing hilde-kōmbul, on beāim dyde, 'the son of Hūnlaf gave the sword into his [Hengest's] bosom,' 1144; ne him hūs wyrmes wig for wilt dyde, eafōð ond ellen, 'he esteemed the worm's warfare as naught, its strength and courage,' 2348.
- gē-dōn**, *st. v.*, DO, make, put, esteem, 2090, 2186; *pres. sg.* gedēð, 1732.
- dorste**, *pret. of durran*.
- draca**, *w. m.*, DRAKE, dragon, 892, 2088, 2211, etc., F. 3. [*From Lat. draco.*]
- drædan**, *st. v.*
- on-drædan**, *st. v.*, DREAD, 1674, 2275*, *pret.* ond-rēd, 2347.
- The alliteration of l. 1674 shows that this was regarded as a compound of a verb **drædan**; whether this is so, or whether it is from **ond-rædan** is disputed. [See Pogatscher in *Anglia*, *Beiblatt*, xiv, 182.]
- drēah**, see **drēogan**.
- drēam**, *st. m.*, JOY, mirth, 88, 99, etc.
- drēam-lēas**, *adj.*, JOYLESS, 1720.
- drēfan**, *w. v.*, TROUBLE, stir, 1904; *pp.* gedrēfed, 1417. [*Cf. Goth. drōbjan.*]
- drēogan**, *st. v.*, [DREE] GO THROUGH, experience, suffer, enjoy, 589, 1470, 2179 (see **dōm**), etc.; *imperat. sg.* drēoh, 1782; *pret. sg.* drēah, 131; *pret. pl.* dragon, 798, 1966; *pp.* gedrogen, 'spent,' 2726; sund-nytte drēah, 'did a feat of swimming,' 2360. [*Cf. Goth. driugan.*]
- ā-drēogan**, *st. v.*, ENDURE, 3078*.
- drēor**, *st. m. or neut.*, BLOOD, 447*. [*Cf. O.E. drōsan.*]
- drēor-fāh**, *adj.*, BLOOD-STAINED, 485.
- drēorig**, **drīorig**, *adj.*, [DREARY] bloody, 1417, 2789.

- drēosan**, *st. v.* [*Cf. Goth. driusan.*] **ge-drēosan**, *st. v.*, fall, sink, fail, decline, 1754, 2666.
- drepan**, *st. v.*, strike, hit; *pret. sg.* drep, 2880; *pp.* drep-en, 1745, drep-en, 2981.
- drepe**, *st. m.*, stroke, blow, 1589.
- drifan**, *st. v.*, DRIVE, 1130, 2808. **to-drifan**, *st. v.*, DRIVE asunder, 545.
- driht-**, see **dryht-**.
- drihten**, see **dryhten**.
- drincan**, *st. v.*, DRINK, 742, 1233, etc.; *pp.* druncen, 'drunk, having drunk (not necessarily to intoxication),' 531, etc.; *pl.* druncene, 480, etc.
- drinc-fæt**, see **drync-fæt**.
- drohtoð**, *st. m.*, way of life, faring, 756. [*Cf. O.E. drōgan.*]
- dropen**, see **drepan**.
- drūsian**, *w. v.*, subside, 1630 [perhaps DROWSE].
- dryht-bearn**, *st. neut.*, [noble BAIKS] noble youth, noble scion; *acc.* 2035.
- dryhten**, **drihten**, *st. m.*
(1) lord, chieftain, 1050, 1484, etc.; *dat.* dryhtne, 2483, etc., dryhten, 1831 (see note).
(2) Lord (of the Deity), 108, etc.
- dryht-gesið**, *st. m.*, man at arms, F. 44.
- dryht-guma**, **driht-guma**, *w. m.*, warrior, noble warrior, 99, 1790, etc.
- dryht-lic**, **driht-lic**, *adj.*, lordly, courtly, royal, noble, excellent, 892, F. 16; *weak neut.* drihtlice wif, 1158.
- dryht-māðum**, *st. m.*, lordly treasure, 2843.
- dryht-scype**, **driht-scype**, *st. m.*, [warrior-SHM] heroic deed, bravery, 1470.
- dryht-sele**, **driht-sele**, *st. m.*, lordly hall, warrior-hall, 485, etc.
- dryht-sibb**, *st. f.*, troop-peace, peace between bands of warriors, 2068.
- drync-fæt**, **drinc-fæt**, *st. n.*, [DRINK-VAR] drinking vessel, 2254, 2306.
- drysmian**, *w. v.*, darken, grow dark, 1375.
- dūfan**, *st. v.*, DIVE (see note to l. 850). **ge-dūfan**, *st. v.*, DIVE into, sink into; *pret. sg.* gedēaf, 2700.
þurh-dūfan, *st. v.*, DIVE THROUGH, swim through; *pret. sg.* þurhdēaf, 1619.
- dugan**, *pret.-pres. v.*, *pres. sg.* indíc, deah, 369, etc.; *pres. sg. subj.* duge, 589, etc.; *pret. sg.* dohte, 526, 1344, etc.; *be povarty*, unvail, 369, 573, etc., *with gen.* 526; treat well (with *dat.*), 1821.
- duguð**, *st. f.*, (1) *povartiness*; (2) the *povarty*, tried warriors, often contrasted with *geogoð*, 'the youthful,' 160, etc. In 'Beornulf' the meaning is usually concrete, the abstract meaning 'doughtiness' is rare; it occurs in *duguðum*, 'doughtily,' 3174, and (perhaps) for *duguðum*, 2501 (see note). [*Cf. Germ. Tugend.*]
- ***durran**, *pret.-pres. v.*, BARE; *pres. sg.* dear, dearst, 684, 527; *pres. subj.* dyrre, 1379; *pret. sg.* dorste, 1462, etc. [*Cf. Goth. gadaursan.*]
- duru**, *st. f.*, DOOR, 389*, 721, F. 14, etc.
- dwellan**, *w. v.*, [DWELL] mislead, deceive, hinder; *pres. sg.* dweleð, 1735. [*Cf. Goth. dwals*, 'foolish.']
- dyde**, **dydon**, see **dōn**.
- dýgan**, *w. v.*
ge-dýgan, **ge-gigan**, *w. v.*, survive, escape, endure, 300, 578, 661, etc.
- dýgel**, **dēogol**, *adj.*, secret, hidden, 275, 1357.
- dyhtig**, *adj.*, *povarty*, 1287.
- dynnan**, *w. v.*, DIN, resound; *pret. sg.* dynede, 767, etc.
- dýre**, **dēore**, *adj.*, DEAR, in both senses, costly and beloved, 561, 1528, 1879, etc.; *nom.* diore, 1949; *gen. sg. f.* dōorre, 488.
dēorest, *superl.*, DEAREST, 1309.
- dyrne**, *adj.*, secret, hidden, 271, 1879, etc.
- dyrre**, see **durran**.
- dyrstig**, *adj.*, daring, bold; *with gen.* 2838. [*Cf. *durran.*]

E

- ēac**, *adv.*, EKE, also, 97, etc.; *ouwe ēc*, 3131. [*Cf. Goth. āuk.*]
- ēacen**, *adj.*, [pp. of *ēacan: cf. Goth. āukan], [EKED] great, extensive, mighty, powerful, 198, 1621, 1663, 2140.
- ēacen-craeftig**, *adj.*, enormously strong, immense, 2280, 3051.
- ēadig**, *adj.*, rich, prosperous, 1225, 2470. [*Cf. Goth. āudags.*]
- ēadig-lice**, *adv.*, happily, 100.
- eafor**, see **sofor**.
- eafora**, **eafera**, *w. m.*, child, son, 12, etc.; *dat. pl.* eaferan, 1185.
- eafod**, *st. neut.*, strength, might, 902*, etc.; *acc. pl.* eafodo, 2534;

- dat. pl. eafeðum*, 1717; 'to him Geata secal eafod ond ellen gūþe gebodan, 'I shall proclaim to him the strength, courage and warfare of the Geatas,' 602 (see note to l. 601).
- ēage**, *w. neut.*, EYE, 726, etc. [*Cf. Goth. āigo.*]
- ēagor strēam**, *st. m.*, WATER-STREAM, 513.
- eahta**, *num.*, EIGHT, 1035; *nom.* eahtasum, 'one of eight, with seven others,' 3123. [*Cf. Goth. ahtau.*]
- eahtian**, *w. v.*, consider, deliberate about, esteem, praise, watch over; *pres. pl.* ehtigað, 1222; *pret. sg.* ehtode, 1407; *pret. pl.* eahtedon, 172, eahtodan, 3173; *pp.* geahted, 'esteemed, praised,' 1885.
- eal(1)**, *adj.*, ALL, 71, etc.; *nom. sg. f.* eal, 1738; *neut. pl.* eal, 486. *In some instances it is impossible to say certainly whether the word is an adj. or an adv.:* 77, 1230, 1567, 1620, 2241. *Substantively, sg. and pl.:* 145, 649, 2162, 2791, 1727 (all things), 2461 (everything); *gen. pl.* eadra, 'in all,' 3170; *with gen.* 744, 835, 1057, 1122, 2149, 2727. [*Cf. Goth. allis.*]
- eal**, *adv.*, ALL, 680, 1708, 3164 (see þeah).
- ealles**, *adv. (gen. of eall)*, ALL, altogether, 1000.
- eald**, *adj.*, OLD, 72, etc.; *acc. pl. neut.* ealde, 2330; eald Metod, 'our God of old,' 945; gold-māðmas hōold eald under eorðan, 'the old [dragon] held gold-treasures under the earth,' 2415. [*Cf. Goth. albeis.*]
- ylðra**, *compar.*, ELDER, older, 468, etc.
- yldesta**, *weak superl.*, ELDEST, senior, chief, 258, etc.
- ealder**, see under **ealdor**.
- eald-gesegen**, *st. f.*, OLD SAGA, old tradition, 869.
- eald-geslōð**, *st. m.*, OLD comrade, 853.
- eald-gestrēon**, *st. neut.*, old treasure, 1381, 1458.
- eald-hlāford**, *st. m.*, OLD LORD (Beowulf), 2778 (but see note).
- ealdor**, **aldor**, *st. m.*, [ALDER-in alderman] chief, lord, prince, sovereign, 56, etc.
- aldor-lēas**, *adj.*, princeless, without a chief, 15*.
- aldor-þegn**, *st. m.*, [prince-thane] chief thane, 1308.
- ealdor**, **aldor**, *st. neut.*, life, 510, etc.; vitals, 1434; to aldre, 'for life, for ever, always,' 2005, 2498; awa 'ō aldre, 'for ever and ever,' 955.
- aldor bealu**, *st. neut.*, life-DAMAGE, death, 1676.
- aldor cearu**, *st. f.* life-CARE, 906.
- aldor-dæg**, **ealder-dæg**, *st. m.*, life-DAY, day of life, 718, 757.
- aldor gedāl**, *st. neut.*, life-parting, death, 895.
- ealdor gewinna**, *w. m.*, [life-winner] life-adversary, 2903.
- ealdor lēas**, **aldor-lēas**, *adj.*, lifeLESS, 15, 1587, 3004.
- eal fela**, *adj.*, [ALL-many] very many, *with gen.*, 883; *acc.* ealfela, worth, 'a very great number,' 869.
- ealgian**, *w. v.*, defend, protect, 796, 1204, etc. [*Cf. Goth. alhis*, 'temple.']
- eall**, see **eal**.
- eal(1)-gylden**, *adj.*, ALL-GOLDEN, 1111, 2767.
- eall-iren**, *adj.*, ALL-IRON, 2338 (see note).
- ealo-benc**, **ealu-benc**, *st. f.*, ALE-BENCH, 1029, 2867.
- ealo-drincend**, *st. w.* (pres. part.), ALE-DRINKER, 1945.
- ēa-lond**, *st. neut.*, WATER-LAND; *acc.* 2334 (see note). [*With ēn, cf. Goth. ahwa.*]
- ealo-wēge**, **ealu-wēge**, *st. neut.*, ALE-stoup, tankard of ale, 481, 495, 2021.
- ealu-scerwen**, *st. f.*, great terror, 769 (see note).
- ēam**, *st. m.*, [EME] uncle, mother's brother, 881.
- eard**, *st. m.*, country, estate, home, dwelling, 56, 104, 1621 (expenses), 1727, 2198, 2493, 2736, etc.
- eardian**, *w. v.*
- (1) *intrans.*, dwell, rest, 3050.
- (2) *trans.*, inhabit, 166; *inf.* wic eardian, 'take up his abode,' 2589.
- eard-lufu**, *w. f.*, home-LOVE, dear home, 692. [Sievvers; § 278, N. 1.]
- earfoð**, *st. neut.*, hardship, stress; *acc. pl.* earfeðo, 534. [*Cf. Goth. arbāiþs*, 'work.']
- earfoðlice**, *adv.*, hardly, with difficulty, 86, etc.; with trouble, sorrowfully, 2822.
- earfoð-brāg**, *st. f.*, time of stress, time of tribulation, 283. [See Sievers. *P. B. B.*, xviii. 406.]
- earg**, *adj.*, cowardly; *gen. absolutely*, earges sið, 'coward's way,' 1541.

- earn**, *st. m.*, ARM, 513, etc. [*Cf. Goth. arms.*]
- earn**, *adj.*, wretched, 2368, 2938; *weak fem.* earne, 1117. [*Cf. Goth. arnra.*]
- earnra**, *compar.*, more wretched, 577.
- earn-bēag**, *st. m.*, ARM-RING, armlēt, 2763.
- earn-[h]read**, *st. f.*, ARM-ORNAMENT, 1194 (see note).
- earn-lic**, *adj.*, wretched, miserable, 807.
- earn-sceapen**, *adj. (pp.)*, wretched-SHAPEN, miscreated, miserable, 1351, 2228*, 2229*.
- earn**, *st. m.*, ERNE, eagle, 3026.
- eart**, *adv.*, 352, 506, etc., 2nd *sq. pres. indic. of westan* (q. v.).
- ēastan**, *adv.*, from the EAST, 569, F. 3*.
- eatol**, see **atol**.
- ēaþe**, **ȝēe**, *adj.*, easy, pleasant, 228, 1002, etc.; *once ēþe*, 2586.
- ēaþe**, *adv.*, easily, 478, etc.
- ēaþ-fynde**, *adj.*, easy to FIND, 138.
- ēawan**, see **ƿwan**.
- eaxl**, *st. f.*, [AXLE] shoulder, 816, 835, etc.
- eaxl-gestealla**, *w. m.*, shoulder-comrade, bosom friend, 1326, 1714.
- ēc**, see **ēac**.
- ēce**, *adj.*, eternal, 108, etc.
- ecg**, *st. f.*, EDGE (of a weapon), sword, 1106, etc.; *gen. pl.* eega, 483, etc.
- ecg-bana**, *w. m.*, [EDGE-BANE] sword-slayer, 1262.
- ecg-hete**, *st. m.*, EDGE-HATE, sword-hate, 84*, 1738.
- ecg-bracu**, *st. f.*, EDGE-ONSET, sword-onset, armed attack, 596.
- ed-bwyrft**, *st. m.*, return, change, reverse, 1281. [*Cf. hweorfan.*]
- ēdre**, see **ǣdre**.
- ed-wenden**, *st. f.*, return, change, 1774*, 2188.
- edwit-lif**, *st. neut.*, LIFE of reproach, life of infamy, 2891.
- efn**, *adj.*, EVEN.
- on efn**, with *dat.*, EVEN with, beside, 2903.
- efnan**, **ǣfnan**, *w. v.*, achieve, accomplish, make, 1041, 1254, etc.; *pp.* geǣfned, 3106; **ǣð** wæs geǣfned, 'the oath was sworn,' 1107.
- ge-ǣfnan**, *w. v.*, perform, etc., 538.
- efne**, *adv.*, EVEN, 943, etc.
- efstan**, *w. v.*, hasten, 1493, 3101. [*P.B.B. x. 506: from ofost.*]
- eft**, *adv.*, AFTER, afterwards, again, back, 22, etc.
- eft-c, me**, *st. m.*, back-coming, return, 2896.
- eft-sið**, *st. m.*, back-journey, return, 1332, etc.
- ēg-clif**, *st. neut.*, sea-CLIFF, 2893*.
- egesa**, *w. m.*, fear, terror, 784, etc.; *acc.* egsan, 276 (see note). [*Cf. Goth. agis.*]
- eges-full**, *adj.*, terrible, 2929.
- eges-lic**, *adj.*, terrible, 1649, etc.
- egl**, *st. f.*, [AHL=a spike or awn of barley] elaw, 987 (see note).
- egsa**, see **egesa**.
- egsian**, *w. v.*, terrify; *prct.* 6 (see note).
- ēg-strēam**, *st. m.*, water-STREAM, ocean current, 577.
- ēhtan**, *w. v.*, with *gen.*, pursue, persecute, 159, 1512.
- ehtigað**, see **eahhtian**.
- elde**, see **ylde**.
- eldo**, see **ylde**.
- el-land**, *st. neut.*, alien LAND, strange land, 3019.
- ellen**, *st. neut.*, strength, courage, bravery, 3, 573, etc.; *dat. sg.* elne, sometimes best rendered by an *adv.*, 'courageously,' 2676; sometimes with *strictly adverbial force*, 'quickly,' 1967, 'absolutely,' 'altogether,' 1097, 1129. [*Cf. Goth. aljan.*]
- ellen-dǣd**, *st. f.*, [strength-DEED] deed of strength or courage, 876, 900.
- ellen-gǣst**, *st. m.*, [strength-GHOST] powerful sprite, 86 (see note to l. 102).
- ellen-lice**, *adv.*, mightily, courageously, 2122.
- ellen-mǣrðu**, *st. f.*, [might-renown] fame for strength or courage, feat of strength, 828, 1471.
- ellen-rōf**, *adj.*, courage-strong, famed for strength or courage, 340, 358, 1787, 3063.
- ellen-sloc**, *adj.*, [strength-SICK] strengthless, 2787.
- ellen-weorc**, *st. neut.*, strength-work, deed of might or courage, 661, etc.
- elles**, *adv.*, ELSE, otherwise, 138, etc.
- ellor**, *adv.*, ELSEWHITHER, 55, 2254.
- ellor-gǣst**, **ellor-gǣst**, *st. m.*, [ELSEWHITHER-GHOST] sprite living elsewhere, alien sprite, 807, 1349, 1617, 1621. (See note to l. 102.)
- ellor-sið**, *st. m.*, journey elsewhere, death, 2451.
- elne**, see **ellen**.

- eira**, *adj.*, another, 752 [*compar.* of *ei(i), *Goth.* aljis—*root* found in *elles* and *ellor*].
- ei-þeodig**, *adj.*, of alien nation, foreign, 336.
- ende**, *st. m.*, END, 224, etc.; *acc.* hafde eorð-scræfa ende genytted, 'had had the last of his earth-caves,' 3046; *dat.* eorlum on ende, 2021 (see note). [*Cf. Goth.* andeis.]
- ende-dæg**, *st. m.*, END-DAY, day of death, 637, 3035.
- ende-dógor**, *st. neut.*, END-DAY, day of death, 2896.
- ende-láf**, *st. f.*, [END-LEAVING] last remnant, 2813.
- ende-léan**, *st. neut.*, END-REWARD, final reward, 1692.
- ende-sæta**, *w. m.*, [END-SITTER] coast-guard, 241.
- ende-stæf**, *st. m.*, [END-STAFF] end; *acc.* on ende-stæf, 'towards, in, the end,' 1753.
- endian**, *v. v.*
- ge-endian**, *v. v.*, END; *pp.* geendod, 2311.
- enge**, *adj.*, narrow, 1410.
- ent**, *st. m.*, giant, 1679, 2717, 2774.
- entisc**, *adj.*, gigantic, 2979.
- ēode**, **ēodon**, see **gān**.
- eodor**, *st. m.*
- (1) fence, barrier; *acc. pl.* under eodenas, 'within the barriers, into the house,' 1037.
- (2) protector, lord, prince, 428, 1044; *nom.* eodur, 663.
- eofer**, **eofor**, *st. m.*, boar, figure of a boar upon a helmet, 1132, 1328; *acc.* eator, 2152.
- eofer-spreot**, *st. m.*, boar-spear, 1437
- eofor-líc**, *st. neut.*, boar-likeness, figure of a boar upon a helmet; *pl.* 303.
- eofoð**, see **eafoð**.
- eolet**, *st. m.* or *neut.*; *gen.* 224 (see note).
- eom**, AM, see **wesan**.
- eorclan-stān**, *st. m.*, precious stone, 1208. [*Cf. O.N.* jarkna-steinn, and *Goth.* -airkns, 'good, holy.']
- ēored-geatwe**, *st. f. pl.*, troop-trappings, military equipments, 2866. [ēored from *coh-rād.]
- eorl**, *st. m.*, EARL, noble, warrior, 6, 248, etc.
- eorl-gestrēon**, *st. neut.*, EARLS' treasure, 2244.
- eorl-gewāde**, *st. neut.*, [EARL-WEEDS] armour, 1442.
- eorlic** (=eorl-lic), *adj.*, EARL-LIKE, noble, 637.
- eorl-scipe**, *st. m.*, EARLSHIP, COURAGE, heroic deeds, 1727, 2133, etc.
- eorl-weorod**, *st. neut.*, [EARL-HOST] warrior-band, 2493.
- eormen-cynn**, *st. neut.*, [VAST KIN] mankind, 1957.
- eormen grund**, *st. m.*, [VAST GROUND] the whole broad earth, 859.
- eormen-láf**, *st. f.*, [VAST LEAVING] immense legacy, 2234.
- eorre**, see **yrre**.
- eorð-būend**, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), dweller in the land, F. 34.
- eorð-cyning**, *st. m.*, EARTH-KING, earthly king, 1155.
- eorð-draca**, *w. m.*, EARTH-DRAKE, earth-dragon, 2712, 2825.
- eorðe**, *w. f.*, EARTH, world, 92, 2834 (see note), etc.
- eorð-hūs**, *st. neut.*, EARTH-HOUSE, 2232.
- eorð-reced**, *st. neut.*, EARTH-HOUSE, earth-hill, 2719 (see note).
- eorð-scræf**, *st. neut.*, EARTH-CAVE; *gen. pl.* eorð-scræfa, 3046.
- eorð-sele**, *st. m.*, EARTH-HALL, 2410, 2515.
- eorð-weall**, *st. m.*, EARTH-WALL, 2957, 3090.
- eorð-weard**, *st. m.*, EARTH-POSSESSION, land-property, locality, 2334.
- eoten**, **eoton**, *st. m.*, ETTIN, giant, monster, 112, 421, 761, 883, 902 (see note), etc.
- eotenic**, **eotonic**, *adj.*, gigantic, of a giant, 1558, 2979; *acc.* etonisc, 2616.
- eoten-weard**, *st. f.*, [ETTIN-WARD] ward or watch against a monster; *acc.* eoten-weard ahead, 'offered watch against Grendel,' 668 (see note).
- ēow**, *pers. pron.*, *acc.* and *dat. pl.* (of þū), you, 391, 2865, etc.
- ēowan**, see **fywan**.
- ēower**, *pers. pron.*, *gen. pl.* (of þū), of you, 248, etc.
- ēower**, *poss. adj.*, YOUR, 251, etc.
- ēowic**, *pers. pron.*, *acc. pl.* (of þū), you, 317, 3095.
- ēst**, *st. f.*, favour, grace, 958, 2165, etc.; *acc.* 2157 (see note), 3075; *dat. pl.* ēstum, with adverbial force, 'graciously, gladly, kindly,' 1194, 2149, 2378. [*Cf. Goth.* ansts.]
- ēste**, *adj.*, gracious; with *gen.* hyre ...ēste wære bearn-gebyrdo, 'was gracious to her in her child-bearing,' 945.

- etan, *st. v.*, EAT, 444, 449.
 þurh etan, *st. v.*, EAT THROUGH;
pp. pl. þurhetone, 3049.
 etonisc, see *etonisc*.
 eð-begete, *adj.*, [easý-beaorten]
 easily got, 2861.
 eðe, see eðaþe.
 eðel, *st. m.*, native land, fatherland,
 land, estate, 520, etc.
 eðel riht, *st. neut.*, land-right, 2198.
 eðel-stól, *st. m.*, [fatherland-stool]
 native seat; *pl.* country, 2371.
 eðel-turf, *st. f.*, native TURF, native
 soil; *dat.* eðel-tyrf, 410.
 eðel-weard, *st. m.*, fatherland-ward,
 guardian of his country, 616,
 1702, 2210.
 eðel-wyn, *st. f.*, home joy, joyful
 home, 2885; *acc.* eðel-wyn, 2493.
 eð-ge-syne, *þe-ge-sone, adj.*, [easý-]
 manifest, easily visible (*not seen,*
pp.), 1110, 1244.
- F
- fäcen, *st. neut.*, treachery, crime,
 2009*.
 fäcen-stäp, *st. m.*, treachery, 1018.
 fäc, *st. neut.*, period of time, 2240.
 fäder, *st. m.*, FATHER, 55, 316 (of
 God), etc.; *gen.* fäder, 21, etc.
 fäder-sölu, *st. neut. pl.*, ancestral
 virtue, *dat. pl.* 911.
 fäderen-mäg, *st. m.*, kinsman on
 the FATHER'S side, 1263. [*Cf.*
Goth. fadrein, 'paternity.']
 fäge, *adj.*, FEY, doomed, 846, etc.
 fägen, *adj.*, FAIN, glad, 1633.
 fäger, *adj.*, FAIR, beautiful, 522, etc.
 [*Cf. Goth. fagrfs.*]
 fägere, fägre, *adv.*, FAIDLY, be-
 comingly, courteously, 1014, 1788,
 etc.
 fäghö, see fähhö.
 fägon, see fäon.
 fähhö, fähö, *st. f.*, FEUD, hostility,
 2403, 2999; *acc. f.* 137, etc.,
 fähde, 2465, fähse, 2489.
 fäla, see fela.
 fälsian, *w. v.*, cleanse, 432, etc.;
pp. gefälsod, 825, etc.
 fämne, *w. f.*, maid, lady, 2034,
 2059.
 fär, *st. neut.*, craft, vessel, 33.
 fär, *st. m.*, [FEAR] sudden attack or
 danger, 1068, 2230*.
 fär-gripe, *st. m.*, FEAR-GRIP, sudden
 grip, 738, 1516.
 fär-gryrt, *st. m.*, [FEAR-terror]
 sudden terror, terror of sudden
 danger, 174.
 färinga, *adv.*, suddenly, 1414 (see
 note), 1988.
 fär-nis, *st. m.*, [FEAR-thallice] sudden
 mischief, 476.
 fäst, *adj.*, FAST, 137, etc.; *often with*
dat. 1290, 1878, etc.
 fästan, *w. v.*, FASTEN.
 be-fästan, *w. v.*, commit to,
 1115.
 fäste, *adv.*, FAST, 554, etc.
 fäster, *compar.*, FASTER, 143.
 fästen, *st. neut.*, FASTNESS, strong-
 hold, 104, 2333, 2950.
 fäst-räð, *adj.*, [FAST-REDF] firm-
 purposed, steadfast, 610.
 fäst, *st. neut.*, VAT, vessel, flagon, 2761.
 fät, *st. neut.*, plating, gold-plate,
 716, 2256.
 fätet, *adj. (pp.)*, plated, gold-plated,
 2253, etc.; *contracted forms fätte,*
fättan, 333, 1093, 1750*.
 fätet-hlöör, *adj.*, with bridle
 covered with plates of gold, 1036.
 fät-gold, *st. neut.*, plated gold,
 1921.
 fätte, fättan, see fätet.
 fäöm, *st. m.*, [FATHOM] embrace,
 bosom, lap, 185, 188, 1393, etc.;
 power, 1210.
 fäömian, *w. v.*, embrace, 2652, 3133.
 fäg, fäh, *adj.*, stained, coloured,
 variegated, bright, shining, 305,
 1615, 1631, 2701, 420 (blood-
 stained), 1038 (bedecked); *acc.*
sg. m. fägne, fähne, 725, 417, 2217,
 etc.
 fäh, fäg, *adj.*:
 (1) hostile, 551; *nom. hē fäg wið*
God, 'he a foe to God,' 811.
Substantively, FOE; acc. sg. m.
fäne, 2655; gen. pl. färu, 578,
1463.
 (2) guilty, outlawed, 973, 1001,
 1263.
 fähne, see fäg, fäh.
 fämig-heals, *adj.*, FOAMY-necked,
 1909; fämi-heals, 218.
 fändian, see fändian
 fäne, see fäh, fäg.
 -fangen, see fön.
 fära, see fäh, fäg.
 faran, *st. v.*, FARE, go, 124, etc.;
pret. sg. för, 1404, etc.; *pl. foron*,
 1895, *dat. inf. farene*, 1805*.
 ge-faran, *st. v.*, FARE, 738.
 faroð, *st. m.*, tide, stream, flood,
 28, etc.
 fæa, *pl. adj.*, FEW; *acc. (with gen.)*
fæa worda, 2246, 2662; *gen. fæara*,
 1412, 3061 (see note); *dat. fæaum*,
 1081. [*Cf. Goth. pl. fawái.*]

-feah, see *fēon*.
fealh, see *fēolan*.
feallan, *st. v.*, FALL, 1070, etc. *pret.*
sg. *fēol(l)*, 772, 2919, etc.
be-feallan; *pp.* *befeallen*, 'de-
 prived, bereft,' 1126, 2256.
ge-feallan, *st. v.*
 (1) *intrans.*, FALL, 1755.
 (2) *trans.*, fall to, fall on to, 2100,
 2834 (see note).
fealo, see *fēla*.
fealu, *adj.*, FALLOW, yellow, dun;
acc. sg. m. *fealone*, 1950; *f.*
fēalwe, 916; *acc. pl.* *fealwe*, 865.
fēa-scaeft, *adj.*, wretched, destitute.
 7, 973, 2285, 2373, 2393.
feax, *st. neut.*, hair, hair of the
 head, *dat.* *feaxe*, 1537*. 1647,
fexe, 2967.
fēdan, *w. v.*, FEED. [*Cf. Goth.*
fōdjan.]
ā-fēdan, *w. v.*, bring up, 693.
-fēgon, see *-fēon*.
fēh, see *fēon*.
fēhō, see *fōn*.
fēl (-fēol), *st. f.*, FILE; *gen. pl.* *fēla lāf*,
 'leaving of files, i.e. sword,' 1032.
fēla, *st. neut.*, *indecl.*, much, many,
 36, etc. [*Cf. Goth.* *filu*, *dat.*
filāu.]
Usu. with *gen. sg. or pl.*; *fealo*,
 2757; see also *worn*.
Used as an adj. qualifying worn
 (q. v.), 530, etc.
fēla, *adv.*, much, greatly, 1385, etc.;
fæla, F. 27, 35 (see *micel*).
fēla-gēomor, *adj.*, very sad, 2950.
fēla-hrōr, *adj.*, very vigorous, 27.
fēla-mōdig, *adj.*, [very MOODY] very
 brave, 1637, 1888.
fēla-synnig, *adj.*, very sinful, 1379
 (but see note).
fēll, *st. neut.*, FELL, skin, 2088.
fēn(n), *st. neut.*, FEN, moor, 104,
 1295. [*Cf. Goth.* *fani*, 'clay.']
fēn-freoðo, *st. f.*, FEN-refuge, 851.
fēng, *st. m.*, clutch, grasp, 578,
 1764.
fēng, see *fōn*.
fēngel, *st. m.*, prince, 1400, 1475,
 2156, 2345.
fēn-gelād, *st. neut.*, FEN-path, 1359.
fēn-hlið, *st. neut.*, FEN-slope; *pl.*
fēn-hleoðu, 820.
fēn-hop, *st. neut.*, FEN-retreat,
 'sloping hollow with a fenny
 bottom' (Skeat), 764.
feoh, *st. neut.*, FEE, property, money;
dat. sg., *fēo* (*fēa*), 156 (see note),
 etc. [*Cf. Goth.* *faihu*.]
feoh-gift, -*gyft*, *st. f.*, FEE-GIFT, gift

of money, valuable gift, 21, 1025,
 1089.
feoh-lēas, *adj.*, FEE-LESS, not to be
 atoned for with money, 2441.
feohtan, *st. v.*, FIGHT, F. 43.
ge-feohtan, *st. v.*, FIGHT out,
 achieve, 1083.
feohte, *w. f.*, FIGHT, 576, 959.
fēolan, *st. v.*, penetrate; *pret. sg.*
fealh, 1281, 2225*. [*Cf. Goth.*
filhan.]
æt-fēolan, *st. v.*, cleave, stick;
pret. ætfealh, 968.
-fēon, *st. v.*
ge-fēon, *st. v.*, rejoice; *pret.*
sg. *gefēh*, 109, etc., *gefēh*, 827,
 etc.; *pret. pl.* *gefēgon*, 1014,
gefēgon, 1627.
fēond, *st. m.*, FIEND, foe, 101, 164,
 etc. [*Cf. Goth.* *fjands*.]
fēond-grāp, *st. f.*, FIEND-GRIP,
 foe's grasp, 636.
fēond-scaða, *w. m.*, [FIEND-SCATHER]
 dire foe, 554.
fēond-scipe, *st. m.*, FIENDSHIP, en-
 mity, 2999.
feor, *adj.*, FAR, 1361, 1921.
feor, *adv.*, FAR, afar, 42, 109, 542, 808,
 1221, 1340, etc.; *once feorr*, 1988;
of time, 'far back,' 1701. [*Cf.*
Goth. *fairra*, 'far.']
fyr, *compar.*, farther, 143, 252.
feor-blēnd, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), FAR
 dweller, dweller afar; *pl.* 254.
feor-cyðð, *st. f.*, FAR country; *pl.*
feor-cyððe beoð sēlan gesohte þæni
þe him selfa deað, 'distant lands
 are better sought by one who is
 himself a good man,' 1838.
feorh, *st. m. neut.*, life, 73, 439,
 1152 (hodies), 1210 (see note),
 2040, etc.; *gen.* *feores*, 1433, etc.;
dat. *feorc*, 1843, etc.; *acc.* *ferh* (see
wrean), 2706; *wæs in feorh*
dropen, 'was mortally wounded,'
 2981; *widan feorh*, 'ever,' 2014;
dat. to widan feore, 'ever,' 933.
 [*Cf. Goth.* *fairhwus*, 'world.']
feorh-bealu, -*bealo*, *strong neut.*,
 life-BALE, deadly evil, 156, 2077,
 2250, 2537.
feorh-benn, *st. f.*, life-wound, deadly
 wound, 2740.
feorh-bona, *w. m.*, [life-BANE] mur-
 derer, 2465.
feorh-cynn, *st. neut.*, life-KIN, gene-
 ration or race of men, 2266.
feorh-genīða, *w. m.*, life-foe, deadly
 foe, 969, 1540, 2933.
feorh-lāst, *st. m.*, life-step, 846 (see
 note).

- feorh-legu**, *st. f.*, decreed term of life, hence conclusion of life, *acc.* nū ic on māðma bord mine bebohte frōde feorh-lege, 'now that in exchange for the hoard of treasures I have sold my old life,' 2800.
- feorh-sāoc**, *adj.*, life-sick, mortally wounded, 820.
- feorh-sweg**, *st. m.*, [life-SWING] deadly blow, 2489.
- feorh-wund**, *st. f.*, life-wound, deadly wound, 2385.
- feorh-weard**, *st. f.*, guard over life, 305 (see note).
- feorm**, *st. f.*, food, sustenance, 451 (see note), 2385* (see note).
- feormend-lēas**, *adj.*, polisher-LESS, wanting the furbisher, 2761.
- feormian**, *u. v.*
(1) polish; *subj. pres.* 2253*.
(2) eat, devour; *pp.* geteormod, 744.
- feormynd**, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), polisher; *pl.* 2256.
- feorran**, *u. v.*, banish, 156.
- feorran**, *adv.*, from AFAR,
(1) of space, 361, etc.
(2) of time, 91, 2106 (of old times).
- feorran-cund**, *adj.*, come from AFAR, 1795.
- feor-weg**, *st. m.*, FAR WAY, distant land, 37.
- fēower**, *num.*, FOUR, 59, 1027, 1637, 2163.
- fēower-týne**, *num.*, FOURTEEN, 1641.
- fēran**, *u. v.*, FARE, go, 27, etc.; *pret. pl.* fērdon, 839, 1632; *subj. pres. pl.*, fēran, 254.
ge-fēran, *u. v.*
(1) *trans.*, go to, reach, gain, bring about, 1221, 1855, 2844, 3063.
(2) *intrans.*, fare; *pret. pl.*, 1691 (see note).
- fērh**, 2706, see **feorh**.
- fērh**, *st. m.*, [FARROW] pig, 305 (see note).
- fērh-weard**, see **feorh-weard**.
- fērh**, *st. m. or neut.*, heart, mind, 754, etc. [connected with feorh, 'life'].
- fērh-frec**, *adj.*, bold-minded, 1146.
- fērh-gentiāla**, *u. m.*, life-foe, deadly foe, 2881.
- ferian**, *u. v.*, [FERRY] bear, carry, bring; *pres. pl.* ferigeað, 333; *pret. pl.* feredon, 1154, etc., fyredon, 378; *pp. pl.* geferede, 361. [Cf. *Goth. farjan*.]
æt-ferian, *u. v.*, bear off, 1669.
- ge-ferian**, *u. v.*, bear, bring, 1638, 3130; *imperat. pl. 1st.* geferian, 'let us bear,' 3107.
of-ferian, *u. v.*, bear off, 1583.
- oð-ferian**, *u. v.*, bear away, save, 2141.
- fetel-hilt**, *st. neut.*, belted HILT, 1563.
- fetian**, *u. v.*, FETCH; *pp.* fetod, 1310.
- ge-fetian**, *u. v.*, fetch, bring, 2190.
- fēða**, *u. m.*, troop on foot, troop, 1327, 1424, 2497, 2544, 2919.
- fēðe**, *st. neut.*, movement, pace, 970.
- fēðe-cempa**, *u. m.*, foot-champion, foot-warrior, 1544, 2853.
- fēðe-gest**, *st. m.*, foot-GUEST, 1976.
- fēðe-lāst**, *st. m.*, [movement-track] foot-track, 1632.
- feðer-gearwa**, *st. f. pl.*, FEATHER-OEAR, 3119*.
- fēðe-wig**, *st. m.*, foot-war, battle on foot, 2364.
- fez**, see **feax**.
- fif**, *num.*, FIVE, 545, F. 43; *inflected*, fife, 420. [Cf. *Goth. fimf*.]
- fifel-cynn**, *st. neut.*, imonster-KIN, race of monsters, 104.
- fif-tēne**, *num.*, FIFTEEN; *acc.* fýf-týne, 1582; *inflected gen.*, fiftēna sum, 'with fourteen others,' 207.
- fiftig**, *num.*, FIFTY; *as adj.* 2209; *with gen.* 2733; *inflected gen. sg.* fiftiges, 3042.
- findan**, *st. v.*, FIND, 7, 207, etc.; obtain, prevail, 2373; *pret.* fand, 118, etc.; funde, 1415, etc.; *inf.* swā hyt weorðlicost fore-snotre men findan mihton, 'as very wise men could most worthily devise it,' 3162.
on-findan, *st. v.*, FIND out, perceive, 750, 1293, 1890, etc.
- finger**, *st. m.*, FINGER, 760, etc.
- firas**, *st. m. pl.*, men, 91, etc.; *gen. pl.* fýra, 2250*. [P. B. B. x. 487.]
- fíren**, *fyren*, *st. f.*, crime, violence, 915, etc.; *acc.* fyrene, 101, 137, 153, etc., fíren, 1932; *dat. pl.* fyrenum, 'by crimes, maliciously,' 1744. For 2441 see note. [Cf. *Goth. fairina*, 'accusation'.]
fyren-dēd, *st. f.*, crime-DEED, deed of violence, 1001, 1669.
fyren-ðearf, *st. f.*, [crime-need] dire distress, 14.
- fírgen**, see **fyrgen**.
- fīnac**, *st. neut.*, FLESH, 2424.

- fīsc-homa**, *w. m.*, FLESH-covering, body, 1568.
- fīacor**, *adj.*, fīekering, quickly moving, F. 36*.
- fīan**, *st. m.*, arrow, barb, 2438, 3119, 1744.
- fīan-boga**, *w. m.*, ARROW-BOW, 1433, 1744.
- fīeah**, see **fīēon**.
- fīeam**, *st. m.*, flight, 1001, 2889.
- fīēogan**, *st. v.*, FLY, 2273, F. 3.
- fīēon**, *st. v.*, FLEE, 755, etc.; *pret. sg.*, with *acc.*, fīeah, 1200* (see note), 2224.
be-fīēon, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, FLEE, escape from; *dat. inf.* nō pæt yðe byð to beþfōnne, 'that (fate or death) will not be easy to escape from,' 1003.
ofer-fīēon, *st. v.*, FLEE from; *inf. nelle ic beorges weard oferfīēon fōtes trem*, 'I will not flee from the harrow's warden a foot's space,' 2525.
- fīēotan**, *st. v.*, [FLEET] FLOAT, swim, 542, 1909.
- fīet**, *st. neut.*, floor, floor of a hall, hall, 1025, 1036, 1086, etc.
- fīet-ræst**, *st. f.*, floor-REST, bed in a hall, 1241.
- fīet-sittend**, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), floor-sitting, hall-sitter, 1788, 2022.
- fīet-werod**, *st. neut.*, [floor-host] hall-troop, 476.
- fīiht**, *st. m.*, FLIGHT, 1765.
- fīitan**, *st. v.*, [Sc. FLITE] contend, strive, 916; *pret. sg.* 2nd, 507.
ofer-fīitan, *st. v.*, OVERCOME, 517.
- fīōd**, *st. m.*, FLOOD, 42, 545, etc. [Cf. *Goth.* flōdus.]
- fīōd-yð**, *st. f.*, FLOOD-wave, 542.
- fīōr**, *st. m.*, FLOOR, 725, 1316.
- fīota**, *w. m.*, [FLOATER] bark, ship, 210, etc.
- fīot-here**, *st. m.*, [BOAT-army] fleet, 2915.
- fīyman**, *w.*, flight; *pp.* geflymed, [Cf. fīeam.]
- fīōn**, see **-fōn**
- fōlc**, *st. neut.*, nation, people, warriors, army, 14, 55, 262, etc. The plural is sometimes used with the same meaning as the singular, 1422, etc.; cf. lēod, lēode.
- fōlc-āgend**, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), [FOLK-OWNER] folk-leader, 3113 (see note).
- fōlc-cwēn**, *st. f.*, FOLK-QUEEN, 641.
- fōlc-cyning**, *st. m.*, FOLK-KING, 2733, 2873.
- fōlc-rēd**, *st. m.*, FOLK-REDE; *acc.* fōlc-rēd fremede, 'did what was for the public good,' 3006.
- fōlc-riht**, *st. neut.*, FOLK-RIGHT, public right, 2608.
- fōlc-scaru**, *st. f.*, FOLK-SHARE, (public) land, 73.
- fōlc-stede**, *st. m.*, FOLK-STEAD, 76 (Heorot); *acc.* fōlc-stede fāra, 'the field of battle,' 1463.
- fōlc-toga**, *w. m.*, FOLK-leader, 839.
- fold-bold**, *st. neut.*, earth-BUILDING, hall on the earth, 773.
- fold-būend**, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), earth-dweller, 309; *pl.* fold-būend, 2274, fold-būende, 1355.
- folde**, *w. f.*, earth, ground, world, 96, 1137, 1196, etc.
- fold-weg**, *st. m.*, earth-WAY, 866, 1633.
- folgian**, *w. v.*, FOLLOW, pursue, 1102, 2933.
- folm**, *st. f.*, hand, 158, etc.
- fōn**, *st. v.*, seize, take, receive, grapple, clutch, 439; *pres. 3rd.* fōhð oððer tō, 'another inherits (the treasure),' 1755; *pret.* fōng, 1542, with *dat.* 2989. [Cf. *Goth.* fahan.]
be-fōn, *bi-fōn*, *st. v.*, seize, seize on, embrace; *pp.* befongen, 976, 1451, 2274, etc., bifongen, 2009, befangen, 1295, etc.
ge-fōn, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, seize; *pret.* gefōng, 740, 1501, 1537, 1563, 2215, 2609, 3090.
on-fōn, *st. v.*, *usu.* with *dat.*, receive, take, seize, 911; *imperat. sg.* onfōh, 1169; *pret.* onfōng, 52, 1214, etc.; 748 (see note).
þurh-fōn, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, [seize THROUGH] penetrate, 1504.
wið-fōn, *st. v.*, with *dat.*, grapple WITH; *pret.* wið-fōng, 760.
ymbe-fōn, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, [seize about] encircle, enclose; *pret.* ymbefōng, 2691.
- fōndian**, **fāndian**, *w. v.*, with *gen.*, search out, prove, experience; *pp.* gefandod, 2301, hafað dæda gefondad, 'has experienced deeds (of violence),' 2454.
- for**, *prep.*
 (1) with *dat.*, before, 358, 1026, 1120, 1649, 2020, 2990; before or because of, 169, 2781; fon, out of, from, through, because of, on account of, about, 110, 338-9, 385, 508, 832, 951, 965, 1442, 1515, 2501 (see note), 2549, 2926, 2966, etc.; for (purpose), 382, 458.

- (2) *with acc.*, FOR, instead of, as, 947, 1175, 2348.
- foran**, *adv.*, BEFORE, to the fore, forwards, 984, 1458; þe him foran ongān linde bæron, 'who bare their linden-shields forwards against him,' 2364.
- ford**, *st. m.*, FORD, 568.
- fore**, *prep.*, *with dat.*, BEFORE, 1215, 1064 (see note); in the presence of, for, through, because of, 2059.
- fore**, *adv.*, therefore, for it, 136.
- fore-māre**, *adj.*, [FORE-GREAT].
- fore-mārost**, *superl.*, most famous of all, 309.
- fore-mihtig**, *adj.*, [FORE-MIGHTY] over-powerful, 969.
- fore-snotor**, *adj.* [FORE-PRUDENT] very wise, 3162.
- fore-þauc**, *st. m.*, FORETHOUGHT, 1060.
- forht**, *adj.*, fearful, afraid, 754, 2967.
- forma**, *adj. superl.* (of fore), first, 716, etc.
- forst**, *st. m.*, FROST, 1609.
- forð**, *adv.*, FORTH, forward(s), away, on, 45, 210, 2289 (see *tō*, *adv.*), etc.;
of time, henceforth, from now, 948, 2069.
- for-ðam**, **for-ðan**, **for-ðon**, *adv.*, FOR THAT, therefore, 149, 418, etc.
for-þon þe, *conj.*, because, 503.
- forð-geſceaft**, *st. f.*, [FORTH-CREATION] future world or destiny, 1750.
- for-þon**, see **for-ðam**.
- forð-weg**, *st. m.*, FORTH-WAY, way forth, 2625.
- fōt**, *st. m.*, FOOT, 500, 745, etc.
- fōt-gemearc**, *st. neut.*, FOOT-MARK, foot-length, foot; *gen. sg.* fiftiges fōt-gemeareas lang, 'fifty feet long,' 3042.
- fōt-lāst**, *st. m.*, FOOT-TRACK, 2289.
- fracod**, *adj.*, worthless, 1575. [Cf. *Goth.* *frakunnan*, 'despise.']
- frāgn**, see **frignan**.
- frāgnian**, *ic. v.*
ge-frāgnian, *ic. v.*, make famous; *pp.* gefrāgnod, 1333.
- frætwa**, **frætwe**, *st. f. pl.*, adornments, jewels, decorated armour, 37, etc.; *dat.* frætwum, 2054, etc., frætewum, 962.
- frætwi(1)an**, *ic. v.*, adorn, 76; *pp.* gefrætwod, 992. [Cf. *Goth.* *-fratwjan*.]
ge-frætwi(1)an, *ic. v.*, adorn; *pret. sg.* gefrætwaðe, 96.
- fram**, see **from**.
- frāa**, *ic. m.*, lord, 271, etc., 1934 (see note); *of the Dcty*, the Lord, 27, 2794. [Cf. *Goth.* *frāuja*.]
- frāa-drihten**, *st. m.*, lord and master, 796.
- frāa-wine**, *st. m.*, lord-friend, friendly ruler, 2357, 2429; *acc.* 2438.
- frāa-wrāsan**, *st. f.*, lordly chain (diadem surrounding the helmet), 1451.
- freca**, *ic. m.*, [FRECK], bold man, warrior, 1563. [Cf. *Mod. Germ.* *frech*, 'audacious.']
- frēcne**, *adj.*, daring, audacious, 889, 1194, 2689; dangerous, dread, fearful, 1359, 1378, 2250, 2537. (See Förster in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 327-39.)
- frēcne**, *adv.*, daringly, fiercely, terribly, 959, 1032, 1691 (see note).
- fremde**, *adj.*, foreign, 1691.
- freme**, *adj.*, brave, excellent, 1932.
- fremman**, *ic. v.*, FRAME, do, accomplish, bring about, try, 3, 101*, 1003, 2514 (see note), etc.; further, support, 1832; *pret.* fremede, 3006, etc.; *pp.* gefremed, 354, etc., *acc. f.* gefremede, 940.
ge-fremman, *ic. v.*, FRAME, do, work, etc., 174, etc.; *pret.* hine mihtig God...forð gefremede, 'him mighty God advanced,' 1718.
- frēo-burh**, *st. f.*, FREE BURG, free city, noble city, 693.
- frēod**, *st. f.*, friendship, 1707 (see note), 2476, 2556.
- frēo-dryhten**, *st. m.*, noble lord, 1169, 2627.
- frēogan**, *ic. v.*, love, show love, treat kindly, 948, 3176. [Cf. *Goth.* *frijōn*.]
- frēo-līc**, *adj.*, [FRER-LIKE] noble, 615, F. 21; *scm.* frēolīc, 641.
- frēond**, *st. m.*, FRIEND, 915, etc. [Cf. *Goth.* *frijōnds*.]
- frēond-lār**, *st. f.*, [FRIEND-LORE], friendly counsel, 2377.
- frēond-laþu**, *st. f.*, FRIENDLY cheer, 1192 (see note to l. 1320, *nēod-laðu*).
- frēond-līce**, *adv.*
frēondlīcor, *compar.*, in a more FRIENDLY way, 1027.
- frēond-scipe**, *st. m.*, FRIENDSHIP, 2069.
- frēo-wine**, *st. m.*, noble lord, 430.
- frēoþo**, *st. f.*, protection, peace, 188.
- frēoþo-burh**, *st. f.*, protecting BURG, peaceful city, 522.
- frēoþo-wong**, *st. m.*, peace-plain, place of refuge, 2959.

- freoðu-webbe**, *w. f.*, peace-WEAVER, lady, 1942.
- frioðo-wær**, **frioðn-wær**, *st. f.*, peace-compact, treaty of peace, 1096, 2282.
- friðu-sibb**, *st. f.*, peace-kin, peace-bringer, 2017.
- fretan**, *st. v.*, [FRET] devour, consume, 1581, 3014, 3114. [Cf. *Goth.* fra-itan.]
- friegean**, *st. v.*, ask, learn; *inf.* friegcean, 1985; *pres. part.* fela friegende, 'learning much, experienced,' 2106.
- ge-friegean**, *w. v.*, learn, 3002; *pres. subj.* 1826, 2889.
- frician**, *w. v.*, seek for, 2556.
- frignan**, **frinan**, *st. v.*, ask, inquire, 351; *imperat. sg.* frin, 1322; *pret. sg.* frægn, 236, etc. [Cf. *Goth.* fraihnan.]
- ge-frignan**, *st. v.*, learn, hear of; *pret. sg.*, gefrægn, 74, 194, etc., gefrægen, 1011; *pret. pl.* gefrunon, 2, etc., gefrungon, 666; *pp.* gefrunen, 694, etc., gefrægen, 1196. Often followed by *acc. and inf.* 74, 1969, etc.
- frinan**, see **frignan**.
- frioðo-**, **frioðu-**, **friðu-**, see **freoðo-**.
- fród**, *adj.*, old, wise, 279, 1306, etc. [Cf. *Goth.* fröps.]
- frófor**, *st. f.*, solace, comfort, 14, etc.; *acc.* frófre, 7, etc., frófor, 698.
- from**, *adj.*, forward, keen, bold, 1641, 2476, 2527; splendid, 21.
- from**, **fram**, *prep.*, with *dat.*, vrom, away from, 194 (see note), 420, 541, 1635, 2565, etc.; of, concerning, 532, 581, etc. Following *its case*, 110, etc.
- from**, **fram**, *adv.*, away, forth, 754, 2556.
- fruma**, *w. m.*, beginning, 2309.
- frum-cyn**, *st. neut.*, [first KIN] lineage, origin, 252.
- frum-gār**, *st. m.*, [first-spear, cf. *Lat.* primipilus] chieftain, 2856.
- frum-sceaft**, *st. f.*, first creation, beginning, 45, 91.
- frunen**, **-frungon**, **-frunon**, see **-frignan**.
- fugol**, *st. m.*, FOWL, bird; *dat. sg.* fugle, 218; *nom. pl.* fugelas, F. 6; *dat. pl.* 2941*. [Cf. *Goth.* fugls.]
- ful**, *adv.*, FULL, very, 480, 951, 1252.
- ful()**, *st. neut.*, cup, beaker, 615, etc.; *acc.* yða ful, 'the cup of the waves, i.e. the sea,' 1208.
- full**, *adj.*, FULL, 2412.
- fullōstan**, see under **lōstan**.
- fultum**, *st. m.*, help, aid, 698, 1273, 1835, 2662.
- funde**, *pret.*, see **findan**.
- fundian**, *w. v.*, hasten, intend, strive to go, 1137, 1819.
- furðum**, *adv.*, first, 323, 465, 2009; at first, formerly, 1707.
- furður**, *adv.*, FURTHER, further forward, 254, 761, 2525*, 3006.
- fūs**, *adj.*, ready, eager, longing, 1241, 1475, etc.; hastening, inclined, 1916 (see note to l. 1915), 1966.
- fūs-lic**, *adj.*, ready, prepared, 1424, 2618; *neut. pl.* fūslicu, 232.
- fýf-týne**, see **fif-tēne**.
- fyll**, *st. m.*, FALL, 1544, 2912.
- fyllan**, *w. v.* [From full, cf. *Goth.* fulljan.]
- ā-fyllan**, *w. v.*, FILL up, fill, 1018.
- fyllan**, *w. v.* [From feall.]
- ge-fyllan**, *w. v.*, FELL, 2655; *pret. pl.* gefylðan, 2706.
- fyllo**, *st. f.*, FALL, 562, 1014, 1333.
- fyl-wērig**, *adj.*, FALL-WEARY, weary to the point of falling, 962.
- fyr**, see **feor**, *adv.*
- fyr**, *st. neut.*, FIRE, 185, etc.
- fyras**, see **firas**.
- fyr-bend**, *st. m. f.*, FIRE-BAND, band forged with fire, 722.
- fýrd-gestealla**, *w. m.*, army-command, 2873.
- fýrd-hom**, *st. m.*, army-coat, coat of mail, 1504.
- fýrd-hrægl**, *st. neut.*, [army-BAUL] armour, 1527.
- fýrd-hwæt**, *adj.*, [army-active] warlike, brave; *pl.* fýrd-hwate, 1641, 2476.
- fýrd-lēoð**, *st. neut.*, army-lay, war-song, 1424*.
- fýr-draca**, *w. m.*, FIRE-DRAKE, fire-dragon, 2689.
- fýrd-searu**, *st. neut.*, [army-] armour, 2618; *pl.* 232.
- fýrd-wyrðe**, *adj.*, [army-WORTHY] war-worthy, distinguished in war, 1316.
- fýren**, see **fíren**.
- fýren**, *adj.*, AFIRE, F. 38.
- fýrgen-bēam**, *st. m.*, [mountain-BEAM] mountain-tree, 1414. [Cf. *Goth.* fairguni.]
- fýrgen-holt**, *st. neut.*, mountain-HOLT, mountain-wood, 1393.
- fýrgen-strēam**, **fýrgen-strēam**, *st. m.*, mountain-STREAM, 1359, 2128.
- fýr-hard**, *adj.*, FIRE-HARD, fire-hardened, 305.
- fýrian**, see **ferian**.

- fyr-lēoht**, *st. neut.*, FIRELIGHT, 1516.
fyrmost, *adv. superl.* (of fore), FOREMOST, first, 2077.
fyrn-dagas, *st. m. pl.*, former DAYS, days of old, 1451. [Cf. *Goth.* fairneis, 'old.']
fyrn-geweorc, *st. neut.*, former work, ancient work, 2286.
fyrn-gewinn, *st. neut.*, former strife, ancient strife, 1689.
fyrn-mann, *st. m.*, former MAN, man of old, 2761.
fyrn-wita, *w. m.*, former counsellor, old counsellor, 2123.
fyrst, *st. m.*, time, space of time, 76, 545, etc.
fyrðran, *v. v.*, FURTHER; *pp.* fræt-wum gefyrðred, 'furthered by, urged on by, the jewels' (hastening to show them to Beowulf), 2784. [From *furðor*.]
fyr-wet, **wyt**, *st. neut.*, curiosity, 232, etc.
fyr-wylm, *st. m.*, FIRE-WELLING, surge of fire, 2671.
fýsan, *v. v.*, make ready, incite; *pp.* gefýsed, 630, 2309, 2561; *winde* gefýsed, 'impelled by the wind,' 217. [From *fús*.]
- G
- gād**, *st. neut.*, lack, 660, etc. [Cf. *Goth.* gāidw.]
gædeling, *st. m.*, relative, comrade, 2617, 2949.
gæst, **gæst**, see note to l. 102.
gæð, see **gān**.
galan, *st. v.*, sing, sound, 786, 1432; *pres. sg.*, gæleð, 2460.
ā-galan, *st. n.*, sing, ring; *pret.* āgöl, 1521.
galdor, see **gealdor**.
galga, *w. m.*, GALLOWES, 2446.
galg-mōd, *adj.*, [sad-mood] sad in mind, gloomy, 1277.
galg-trēow, *st. neut.*, GALLOWES-TREE, 2940.
gamen, **gamol**, see **gomen**, **gomol**.
gān, *irreg. v.*, GO; *pres. indic. 3rd*, gāð, 455; *pres. subj.* gā, 1394; *pret. ēode*, 358, 493, etc.; *imperat.* gā, 1782; *pp.* sýððan hīe tōgædre gegān hæfdon, 'after they had closed in strife,' 2630. (See also **gongan**.)
full-gān, *st. v.*, with *dot.*, follow and aid; *pret.* sceft...flāne full-ēode, 'the shaft followed and aided the barb,' 3119.
ge-gān, *st. v.*, *pret.* geēode, geiode (2200):
 (1) oo (*intrans.*), 1967, 2676.
 (2) oo (*trans.*), make, venture, 1277, 1462.
 (3) gain (by going), obtain, 1535; with *dependent clause*, 2917.
 (4) happen, 2200.
ofer-gān, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, oo OVER, 1408, 2959.
oð-gān, *st. v.*, oo (to), 2934.
ymb-gān, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, oo about, go around, 620.
gang, *st. m.*, going, journey, 1884; power of going, 968; track, 1391, 1404.
gang, **gangan**, see **gongan**.
ganot, *st. m.*, GANNET, Solau goose, 1861.
gār, *st. m.*, spear, javelin, 328, etc.
gār-cēne, *adj.*, spear-REEN, spear-bold, 1958.
gār-cwealm, *st. m.*, [spear-QUELLING] death by the spear, 2043.
gār-holt, *st. neut.*, spear-HOLT, spear-shaft, spear, 1834.
gār-secg, *st. m.*, ocean, 49, 515, 537.
gār-wiga, *w. m.*, spear-warrior, 2674, 2811.
gār-wigend, *st. m. (pres. part.)*, spear-warrior, 2641.
gāst, **gāst**, *st. m.*, OHOST, sprite, devil, 102 (see note), 133, etc.; *gen. pl.* gāsta, 1357, gāsta, 1123.
gāst-bona, *w. m.*, [OHOST-BANE] soul-slayer, the devil, 177.
ge, *conj.*, and, 1340; with *swylce*, 2258; *correl. ge...gc*, 'both...and,' 1248, 1864.
gē, *pers. pron. (pl. of þū)*, YE, you, 237, etc.
geador, *adv.*, TOGETHER, 835; with *etsomne*, 491.
 on **geador**, TOGETHER, 1595.
ge-æhtle, *v. f.*, high esteem, 369.
geald, see **gyldan**.
gealdor, *st. neut.*:
 (1) sound, blast, 2944.
 (2) incantation; *dat.* galdre, 3052.
gealp, see **gilpan**.
geap, *adj.*, spacious, extensive, roomy, 836, 1800.
gēar, *st. neut.*, YEAR, 1134. [Cf. *Goth. jēr*.]
gēara, *gen. pl.* (in adverbial sense), of YORE, formerly, 2664.
geard, *st. m.*, YARD; *always pl.* in 'Beowulf,' courts, dwelling-place, 13, 265, 1134, 1138, 2459. [Cf. *Goth. gards*, 'house.']

- gear-dagas**, *st. m. pl.*, YORE-DAYS, days of yore, 1, 1354, 2233.
- geare**, see **gearwe**.
- gearo**, **gearu**, once **geara**, *adj.*, YARE, ready, prepared, 77, 1109, 1914, etc.; with *gen.* 1825; *acc. sg. f.* gearwe, 1006; *pl.* gearwe, 211, etc.
- gearo**, *adv.*, well, 2748. See also **gearwe**.
- gearo-folm**, *adj.*, ready-handed, 2085*.
- gearwe**, **geare**, *adv.*, well, 265, 2656, etc.; with *ne*, 'not at all,' 246.
- gearwor**, *compar.*, more readily, 3074.
- gearwost**, *superl.*, most surely, 715.
- geat**, see **-gitan**.
- geato lic**, *adj.*, stately, splendid, 215, 308, 1401, 1562, 2154.
- geatwa**, *st. f. pl.*, garniture, 3088.
- ge-bedda**, *w. m. or f.*, BED-fellow, 665. [*Cf.* heals-gebetta.]
- ge-bræc**, *st. neut.*, crash, 2259. [*Cf.* breacan.]
- ge-brōðor**, **ge-brōðru**, *st. m. pl.*, BROTHERS, 1191.
- ge-hyrd**, *st. f. or neut.*, order, established order, fate, 1074.
- ge-cynde**, *adj.*, [KIND] natural, hereditary, 2197, 2696.
- ge-dæl**, *st. neut.*, severance, parting, 3068. [*Cf.* Goth. dæils, 'division.']
- ge-dēfe**, *adj.*, meet, fitting, 561, 1670, 3174* ; friendly, 1227.
- ge-dræg**, *st. neut.*, tumult, 756 (see note).
- ge-dryht**, **ge-driht**, *st. f.*, band, troop, 118, 431, etc.
- ge-fægra**, *compar. adj.*, more pleasing; *nom.* hē...wearð...frēondum gefægra; hine tyren onwōd, 'he (Beowulf) became more dear to his friends; him (Heremod) crime assailed,' 915 (see note).
- gēfan**, see **-gifan**.
- ge-fēa**, *w. m.*, joy, 562, 2740.
- ge-feoht**, *st. neut.*, FIGHT, 2048, 2441.
- ge-flit**, *st. neut.*, 'FLITING,' eontest, match, 586*, 865.
- ge-frāge**, *adj.*, renowned, notorious, 55, 2480.
- ge-frāge**, *st. neut.*, hearsay; *dat. (instr.) sg.* mine gefrāge, 'as I have heard or learned,' 776, 837, 1955, 2685, 2837.
- ge-frāgnian**, *w. v.*, make famous; *pp.* gefrāgnod, 1333.
- gegn-cwide**, *st. m.*, reply, 367.
- gegnum**, *adv.*, forwards, straight, direct, 314, 1404.
- gehlyn**, *st. n.*, noise, din, F. 30.
- gehōo**, see **gionhōo**.
- ge-hwā**, *pron.*, with *gen.*, each, each one; *acc.* gehwone, gehwane, 294, 2397, etc.; *dat. m.* gehwām, gehwām, 88, 1420, etc.; *dat. f.* gehwære, 25. *Masc. form with dependent gen. of fem. or neut. n.* 800, 1365, 2838, 2765.
- ge-hwār**, *adv.*, EVERYWHERE, 526.
- ge-hwæfer**, *pron.*, EITHER, 584, etc.; *nom. neut.*, an wig gearwe ge æt hām ge on herge, ge gehwæfer þāra efne swylee mæla, 'ready for war both at home and in the field, and either (i.e. both) of them even at such times,' 1248.
- ge-hwylc**, **ge-hwelc**, *adj.-pron.*, with *gen.* each, 98, 148, etc.
- ge-hygd**, *st. f. and neut.*, thought, 2045.
- ge-hyld**, *st. neut.*, protection, 3056. [*From* healdan.]
- ge-lac**, *st. neut.*, play, 1040, 1168.
- ge-lād**, *st. neut.*, [LODE] path, 1410.
- ge-lang**, see **ge-long**.
- ge-lenge**, *adj.*, BELONGING TO, 2732.
- ge-lie**, *adj.*, LIKE, 2164 (but see note).
ge-licost, *superl.*, LIKEST, most like, 218, 727, 985, 1608.
- ge-lōme**, *adv.*, frequently, 559.
- ge-long**, **ge-lang**, *adj.*; gelong (ge-lang) æt þē, 'ALONG OF, dependent on, thee,' 1376, 2150.
- ge-mæne**, *adj.*, common, in common, 1784, etc. [*Cf.* Goth. gamains.]
- ge-mæde**, *st. neut.*, consent, 247.
- ge-met**, *st. neut.*, measure, power, ability, 2533, 2879; mid gemete, 'in any wise,' 779 (see note).
- ge-met**, *adj.*, MEET, 687, 3057.
- ge-mēting**, *st. f.*, MEETING, 2001.
- ge-mong**, *st. neut.*, troop, 1643.
- ge-mynd**, *st. f. and neut.*, REMINDER, memorial, 2804, 3016. [*Cf.* Goth. gamunds.]
- ge-myndig**, *adj.*, MINDFUL, 613, etc.
- gēn**, *adv.*, AGAIN, yet, still, 734, 2070, 3006, etc.; often with þā, nū, 83, 2859, etc.
- gēna**, *adv.*, still, 2800, 3093.
- ge-neahhe**, *adv.*, enough, 723; frequently, 3152.
- genehost**, *superl.*, very often: genehost brægd eorl Beowulfes ealde lāfe, 'very abundantly did an earl of Beowulf draw...i.e. many an earl of Beowulf drew,' 794.

- gengan, gengde**, see **gongan**.
ge-nip, *st. neut.*, mist, 1360, 2808.
ge-nōg, *adj.*, ENOUGH, 2489, 3104.
gēnunga, *adv.*, wholly, utterly, 2871.
gēo, gio, iu, *adv.*, formerly, 1476, 2459, 2521. [*Cf. Goth. ju.*]
gēoc, *st. f.*, help, 177, 608, 1834, 2674.
gēocor, *adj.*, dire, sad, 765.
geofon, gifen, gyfen, *st. neut.*, ocean, 362, 515, 1394, 1690.
geofu, see **gifu**.
geogōf, glogōf, *st. f.*, YOUTH, both abstract and concrete (= younger warriors), 66, etc.; *gen.* iogode, 1674.
geogōf-feorh, *st. m. and neut.*, YOUTH-life, days of youth, 537, 2664.
geolo, *adj.*, YELLOW, 2610.
geolo-rand, *st. m.*, YELLOW buckler, yellow shield, 438.
gēo-mann, see **iu-monn**.
gēo-mēowle, *w. f.*, former maiden, spouse, 3150*; *acc.* io-mēowlan, 2931. [*Cf. Goth. mawilō*]
gēomor, giomor, *adj.*, sad, 4b, 3150, etc.; *f.* gēomuru, 1075.
gēomore, *adv.*, sadly, 151.
gēomor-lic, *adj.*, [sad-LIKE] sad, 2444.
gēomor-mōd, giomor-mōd, *adj.*, [sad-mood] sad-minded, sorrowful, 2044, 2267, 3018.
gēomrian, *w. r.*, lament, 1118.
gēomuru, see **gēomor**.
geond, *prep.*, with *acc.*, [YOND] throughout, 75, etc.
geong, giong, *adj.*, YOUNG, 13, etc.; *dat. sg.*, geongum, 2044*, etc., geongan, 2626.
gingwæt, *superl.*, YOUNGEST, last; weak, 2817.
geong, 2743, see **gongan**.
gēong, see **gongan**.
georn, *adj.*, YEARNING, eager, 2783. [*Cf. Germ. gern.*]
georne, *adv.*, eagerly, gladly, 66, etc.; well, 968.
geornor, *compar.*, more surely, 821.
gēo-sceaft, *st. f.*, fate, 1234 (see note).
gēosceaft-gāst, *st. m.*, fated spirit, 1266.
gēotan, *st. r.*, pour, rush, 1690. [*Cf. Goth. giutan.*]
ge-rād, *adj.*, skillful, 873. [*Cf. Goth. garāiþs*, 'due.']
ge-rūm-lice, *adv.*, ROOMILY.
ge-rūmilcor, *compar.*, more roomily, further away, 139.
ge-ryane, *adj.*, befitting, 2653.
ge-saca, *w. m.*, adversary, 1773.
ge-sacu, *st. f.*, strife, 1737.
ge-acād, *st. neut.*, difference, 288.
gescap-hwil, *st. f.*, [SHARED WHILE] fated hour, 26.
ge-sceaft, *st. f.*, [what is SHAPED] creation, world, 1622. [*Cf. scyppan and Goth. gaskafts.*]
ge-sceap, *st. neut.*, SHAPE, 650; destiny, 3084 (see note).
ge-scipe, *st. neut.*, fate, 2570 (see note).
ge-selda, *w. m.*, hall-fellow, comrade, 1984.
ge-siþ, *st. m.*, retainer (originally comrade in a journey), 29, etc.
ge-slyht, *st. neut.*, slaying, encounter, 2398. [*Cf. O.E. slēan*]
ge-strēon, *st. neut.*, possession, treasure, 1920, 2037, 3166.
gest-sele, *st. m.*, GUEST-hall, 994.
ge-sund, *adj.*, SOUND, safe and sound, 1628, 1988; with *gen.* siða gesunde, 'safe and sound on your journeys,' 318.
ge-swing, *st. neut.*, SWING, eddy, 848.
ge-syne, *adj.*, evident, visible, 1255, etc.
ge-synto, *st. f.*, SOUNDNESS, health, 1869.
-get, see **gitan**.
ge-tāse, *adj.*, quiet, pleasant, 1320.
gētan, *w. r.*, slay, destroy, *inf.* ewæð, hē on mergenne mēces e-gum gētan wolde, sume on galg-trēowum fuglum tō gamene, 'quoit, he would destroy [them] in the morn with the edges of the sword, [hang] some on gallows-trees for a sport for birds,' 2940 (see note).
ge-tenge, *adj.*, lying on, 2758.
ge-trum, *st. neut.*, troop, 922.
ge-trýwe, *adj.*, TRUE, faithful, 1228.
ge-þinge, *st. neut.*:
 (1) terms, *pl.* 1085.
 (2) issue, 398, 709; *gen. pl.* ge-þingea, 525 (see note).
ge-þōht, *st. m.*, THOUGHT, resolution, 256, 610.
ge-þonc, *st. m. and neut.*, THOUGHT, 2332.
ge-þrac, *st. neut.*, heap, 3102.
ge-þring, *st. neut.*, throng, eddy, 2132.
ge-þwære, *adj.*, gentle, 1230.
ge-þyld, *st. f.*, patience, 1395, etc.: *geþyldum*, *adverbially*, 'patiently, steadily,' 1705.
ge-þýwe, *adj.*, [THEWY] wonted, customary, 2332.

- ge-wāde**, *st. neut.*, WEEDS, armour 292.
- ge-wealc**, *st. neut.*, [WALK] rolling, 464.
- ge-weald**, *st. neut.*, WELDING, power, control, 79, 808, 2221 (see mid), etc.
- ge-wealden**, *adj. (pp.)*, subject, 1732.
- ge-weorc**, *st. neut.*, WORK, 455, etc.
- ge-wider**, *st. neut.*, WEATHER, storm, tempest; *pl.* 1375.
- ge-wif**, *st. neut.*, WEB, of destiny, fortune; *pl.* gewiofu, 697. [Cf. O.E. wefan.]
- ge-win(n)**, *st. neut.*, strife, struggle, 133, etc.
- ge-winna**, *w. m.*, striver, foe, 1776 (see note).
- ge-wiofu**, see **ge-wif**.
- gewis-lice**, *adv.*
- gewis-licost**, *superl.*, most certainly, 1350.
- ge-witt**, *st. neut.*, WIT, senses, 2703; head, 2882.
- ge-wittig**, *adj.*, [WITTY] 3094 (see note).
- ge-worht**, see **wyrčan**.
- ge-wrixle**, *st. neut.*, exchange, 1304.
- ge-wyrht**, *st. neut.*, desert, 457* (see note); *pl.* 2657.
- gid(d)**, *gyd(d)*, *st. neut.*, formal speech, song, dirge, 151, etc.
- giest**, *gist*, *gyst*, *gæst*, GUEST, stranger (often = hostile stranger), 1138, 1441, 1522, 2227; *gæst*, 1800, 1893; probably also, 2312 (see note to l. 102). [Cf. Goth. gasts.]
- gif**, **gyf**, *conj.*, IF, 442, 944, etc.; if = whether, 272, etc.
- gifan**, **gifan**, *st. v.*, *pret.* **geaf**, **geafon**, *pp.* **gyfen**: GIVE, 49, 64, 1719, etc.
- ā-gifan**, *st. v.*, GIVE back, 355, 2929.
- æt-gifan**, *st. v.*, GIVE (to), render, 2878.
- for-gifan**, *st. v.*, GIVE, 17, etc.
- of-gifan**, **of-gyfan**, *st. v.*, GIVE up, leave, 1600, 2251, 2588, etc.; *pret. pl.* **ofgefan**, 2846.
- gifen**, see **geofon**.
- gifefe**, **gyfeþe**, *adj.*, GIVEN, granted, 299, 555, etc.
- gifefe**, *neut.* used as a noun, thing granted, fate, 3085 (see note).
- gif-heall**, *st. f.*, GIFT-HALL, 838.
- gifre**, *adj.*, greedy, 1277.
- gifrost**, *superl.*, greediest, 1123.
- gif-sceatt**, *st. m.*, gift of treasure, 378.
- gif-stōl**, *st. m.*, GIFT-STOOL, throne, 168, 2327.
- gifu**, *st. f.*, GIFT, 1173, 1271, etc.; *gen. pl.* **gifa**, 1930, **geofena**, 1173; *dat. pl.* **geofumi**, 1958.
- gigant**, *st. m.*, giant, 113, 1562, 1690. [P.B.B. x. 501. From Greek, through Lat. **gigantem**.]
- gilp**, **gylp**, *st. m. and neut.*, [YELP] boast, 829, 1749, 2521 (see note to ll. 2520-1), etc.; on **gylp**, 'proudly,' 1749.
- gilpan**, **gylpan**, *st. v.*, [YELP] boast, 586, 2583, etc.
- be-gilpan**, *st. v.*, boast of, 2006* (see note).
- gilp-cwide**, *st. m.*, [YELP-speech] boasting speech, 640.
- gilp-blæden**, *adj. (pp.)*, [YELP-LADEN] glory-laden, 868 (see note).
- gylp-spræc**, *st. f.*, [YELP-SPEECH] boasting-speech, 981.
- gylp-word**, *st. neut.*, [YELP-WORD] boastful word, 675.
- gim**, *st. m.*, gem, 2072. [From Lat. **gemma**, whence 'gem.']
- gim-fæst**, see **gin-fæst**.
- gimme-ricc**, *adj.*, gem-RICH, rich in jewels, 466 (see note).
- gin-fæst**, **gim-fæst**, *adj.*, [wide-FAST] ample, 1271 (see note), 2182.
- gingæst**, see **geong**.
- ginnan**, *st. v.*
- on-ginnan**, *st. v.*, BEGIN, undertake, attempt, 244 (see note), 409, 2878, etc.; *pret. sg.* **ongan**, 100, etc.; **ongon**, 2790.
- gio**, see **gæo**.
- gifan**, see **gifan**.
- giogōð**, see **geogōð**.
- gιοhþo**, *st. f.*, sorrow, care; *dat.* **gιοhþo**, 2267, **gιοhþe**, 2793*, **gιοhþo**, 3095.
- giomor**, see **gæomor**.
- giong**, see **geong**.
- giredan**, see **gyrwan**.
- gist**, see **giest**.
- git**, *pers. pron. (dual of þū)*, ye two, 508, etc.
- git**, **gýt**, *adv.*, YET, still, 47, 536, 944, 956, etc.
- gitan**, *st. v.*, *pret.* -**geat**, -**gæaton**.
- æn-gitan**, see **on-gitan**.
- be-gitan**, *st. v.*, GET, obtain, seize, befall, 1068, 2249, etc.; *pret. sg.* **beget**, 2872; *pret. subj. (sg. for pl.)* **begeate**, 2130: **ferhþ**-**frečan** Fin eft beget sword-bealo sliþen, 'dire sword-bale afterwards befell the bold-minded Finn,' 1146 (cf. 2230).

- for-gytan**, *st. v.*, FORGET, 1751.
on-gitan, on-gytan, *st. v.*
 (1) GET hold of, seize; *pret. sg.* angat, 1291.
 (2) get hold of with the mind, perceive, 14, 1431, 1723, 2748, etc.; *inf.* ongyton, 308.
gladian, *w. v.*, shine triumphantly, 2036.
glæd, *adj.*, [GLAD] gracious, 58 (see note), etc.
glæd-man, *adj.*, cheerful, courteous, 367 (see note).
glæd-môd, *adj.*, GLAD of MOGD, 1785.
glêd, *st. f.*, GLEED, ember, fire, 2312, etc.
glêd-egesa, *w. m.*, GLEED-terror, terror of fire, 2650.
glêo, *st. neut.*, GLEE, 2105.
glêo-bëam, *st. m.*, [GLEE-BEAM], glee-wood, harp, 2263.
glêo-drëam, *st. m.*, [GLEE-joy] mirth, 3021.
glêo-mann, *st. m.*, GLEEMAN, minstrel, 1160.
glidan, *st. v.*, OLIDE, 515, etc.
të-glidan, *st. v.*, [GLIDE asunder] fall to pieces, 2487.
glitnian, *w. v.*, GLITTER, glisten, gleam, 2758.
glôf, *st. f.*, GLOVE; pouch, bag, 2085 (see ten Brink, 123, footnote).
gnëas, *adj.*, niggardly, 1930.
gnorn, *st. m. or neut.*, sorrow, 2658.
gnornian, *w. v.*, mourn, 1117.
be-gnornian, *w. v.*, with *acc.*, bemoan, 3178.
God, *st. m.*, God, 13, etc.
göd, *adj.*, GOOD, 11, etc.; *pl.* göde, 'good men,' 2249.
göd, *st. neut.*, GOOD, goodness, good thing, good gift, 20, 1952, etc.; *dat. pl.* manig öperne gödum ge-grëttan, 'many a one [shall] greet another with good things,' 1861; *gen. pl.* göda, 681 (see note).
göd-fremmend, *st. m. (pres. part.)*, [GOOD-FRAMING] framer of good, one who acts well or bravely, 299.
gold, *st. neut.*, GOLD, 304, etc.
gold-ënt, *st. f.*, treasure in GOLD, 2748.
gold-fäg, -fah, *adj.*, GOLDEN-hued, adorned with gold, gold-brocaded, 308, 994, 1800, 2811.
gold-gyfa, *w. m.*, GOLD-GIVER, 2652.
gold-hladen, *adj. (pp.)*, GOLD-adorned, F. 15.
gold-hroden, *adj. (pp.)*, GOLD-adorned, 614, etc.
gold-hwæt, *adj.*, [GOLD-active] greedy for gold, 3074 (see note).
gold-mätum, *st. m.*, GOLD-treasure, 2414.
gold-sele, *st. m.*, GOLD-hall, 715, 1253, 1639, 2083.
gold-weard, *st. m.*, [GOLD-WARD] guardian of gold, 3081.
gold-wine, *st. m.*, GOLD-friend, prince, 1171, etc.
gold-wlanc, *adj.*, GOLD proud, 1881.
gomban, *w. acc.*, tribute, 11. [*only twice recorded; gender and exact form of nom. uncertain.*]
gomen, gamen, *st. neut.*, GAME, mirth, joy, 1160, 2459, etc.
gomen-wät, *st. f.*, [GAME-path] joyous journey, 854.
gomen-wudu, *st. m.*, [GAME-WOOD] harp, 1065, etc.
gomol, gomet, gamol, *adj.*, old, gray, aged, ancient, 58, 2112, 3095, etc.; *weak* gomeha, gamela, 1792, 2105, etc.; *gen. pl.* gomeira läfe, 'the heirlooms of their fathers before them,' 2036.
gomol-feax, *adj.*, gray-haired, 608.
gongan, gangan, gengan, *st. v.*, GO, 314, 395, etc.; *imperat.* geong, 2743; *pret.* geong, 925, etc., giong, 2214, etc.; gang, 1009 (see note) 1295, 1316; gende, 1401 (see note); gengde, 1412; *pp.* gegongen, 822, 3036; *inf.* gangan cwömon, 'came going, marching,' 324; so 711, 1642, 1974. (See also gän.)
ä-gangan, *st. v.*, GO forth, be-fall, 1234.
ge-gangan, ge-gongan, *st. v.*:
 (1) gain (by going), obtain, 2536; *pp.* gegongen, 3085, with *dependent clause*, 893; *dat. inf.* gegannenne, 2416.
 (2) come to pass, happen, 1846; *pp.* gegongen, 2821.
grädig, *adj.*, GREEDY, 121, etc. [*Cf. Goth. grädags, 'hungry.'*]
græg, *adj.*, GRAY, 330, etc.
græg-hama, *w. m.*, the GRAY-coated one, F. 7.
græg-mäl, *adj.*, marked, or coloured GRAY, 2682.
græs-molde, *w. f.*, GRASS-MOULD, grass-plain, 1881.
gram, *adj.*, angry, hostile, 424, 765, 777, 1034.
gräp, *st. f.*, GRIP, clutch, 438, 836, etc.
gräpian, *w. v.*, GROPE, gripe, grasp, 1566, 2085.

- grēot**, *st. neut.*, GRIT, earth, 3167.
grēotan, *st. v.* [Scotch GREET] weep, 1342.
grētan, *w. v.*, *pret.* grētte: GREET: (1) salute, 347, etc. (2) approach, seek out, attack, touch, 168, 803, 1995, 2735, 3081, etc.
ge-grētan, *w. v.*, GREET, 652*, 1979, 2516; *inf.* gegrēttan, 1861.
grim(m), *adj.*, GRIM, 121, etc.; *dat. pl.* grimman, 1542.
grim-helm, *st. m.*, visored HELMET, 334.
grim-lic, *adj.*, GRIM[LIKE], 3041.
grimman, *st. v.*, rage; *pret. pl.* grummon, 306 (but see note to ll. 303, etc.).
grimme, *adv.*, grimly, terribly, 3012, 3085.
grindan, *st. v.*
 for **grindan**, *st. v.*, GRIND down, grind to pieces, ruin, destroy; *with dat.*, 424; *with acc.* 2335, 2677.
gripan, *st. v.*, GRAB, grasp, seize, 1501.
 for **gripan**, *st. v.*, *with dat.*, omf[e] to death, 2353.
wið gripan, *st. v.*, GRAB at, grapple with, 2521.
gripe, *st. m.*, GRIP, 1148, etc.
grom heort, *adj.*, fierce-HEARTED, hostile-hearted, 1682.
grom-hýdig, *adj.*, angry-minded, hostile-minded, 1749.
grōwan, *st. v.*, GROW; *pret. sg.* grōw, 171*.
grund, *st.*, GROUND, earth, bottom, floor, 553, 1367, 1404, etc.
grund-bænd, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), [GROUND-dweller] inhabitant of earth, 1006.
grund-hyrde, *st. m.*, [GROUND-HERD] guardian of the bottom (of the mere), 2136.
grund-sele, *st. m.*, GROUND-hall, hall or cave at the bottom (of the mere), 2139* (see note).
grund-wong, *st. m.*, GROUND-plain, plain, floor (of a eave), bottom (of a mere), 1496, 2588 (see note), 2771.
grund-wyrgen, *st. f.*, [GROUND-hag] of Grendel's dam at the bottom of the mere, 1518. [*Cf.* wearg, 'accursed.']
gryn, see **gyrn**.
gryre, *st. m.*, terror, terrible deed, 384, 478, 483, 591.
gryre-brōga, *w. m.*, grimly terror, horror, 2227*.
gryre-fah, *adj.*, [grimly-stained] horribly bright, 2576, 3041*.
gryre-gēatwa, *st. f. pl.*, war-like trappings, warlike trappings, 324.
gryre-giest, *st. m.*, grimly guest, terrible stranger, 2560.
gryre-laoð, *st. neut.*, grimly lay, terrible song, 786.
gryre-lic, *adj.*, GRIMLY, terrible, 1441, 2136.
gryre-sið, *st. m.*, grimly journey, terrible expedition, 1462.
guma, *w. m.*, man, 20*, etc.
gum-cynn, *st. neut.*, [man-KIN] race, tribe, or nation of men, 260, 944, 2765.
gum-cyst, *st. f.*, manly virtue, 1723, etc.; *dat. pl.* gum-cystum gōd, 'excellently good,' 1486, 2543.
gum-drēam, *st. m.*, joy of men, 2469.
gum-dryhten, *st. m.*, lord of men, 1642.
gum-fēta, *w. m.*, troop of warriors on foot, 1401.
gum-mann, *st. m.*, MAN, 1028.
gum-stōl, *st. m.*, [man-stool] throne, 1952.
gūð, *st. f.*, war, battle, fighting-power, 438, etc.
gūð-beorn, *st. m.*, warrior, 314.
gūð-bill, *st. neut.*, WAR-BILL, 803, 2584.
gūð-byrne, *w. f.*, WAR-BYRNE, coat of mail, 321.
gūð-cearu, *st. f.*, WAR-CARE, war-sorrow, 1258.
gūð-cræft, *st. m.*, WAR-CRAFT, war-might, 127.
gūð-cyning, -kyning, *st. m.*, WAR-RING, 199, 1969, etc.
gūð-deað, *st. m.*, WAR-DEATH, death in battle, 2249.
gūð-floga, *w. m.*, war-FIER, 2528.
gūð-freca, *w. m.*, bold fighter, 2414.
gūð-fremmend, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), war-FRAMER, warrior, 246.
gūð-geatwa, -getāwa, *st. f. pl.*, war-raid, war-gear, war-equipments; *acc.* gūð getāwa, 2636; *dat.* gūð-geatwum, 395. [See note to l. 368 (*wig-getāwum*) and Sievers, § 43. N. 1.]
gūð-gewāde, *st. m.*, WAR-WEED, armour; *nom. pl.* gūð-gewādu, -gewādo, 227, 2730, etc.; gūð-gewāda, 2623, either *gen. pl.* or =gūð-gewādu.
gūð-gewerc, *st. neut.*, WAR-WORK, warlike deed, 678, 981, 1825.
gūð-helm, *st. m.*, WAR-HELM, 2487.

gūð-horn, *st. m.*, WAR-HORN, 1432.
gūð-hrēð, *st. m. or neut.*, war-fame, 819.
gūð-kyning, see **gūð-cyning**.
gūð-lēoð, *st. neut.*, war-lay, battle-song, 1522.
gūð-mōdig, *adj.*, [WAR-MOODY] of war-like mind, 306* (see note to ll. 303, etc.).
gūð-rāe, *st. m.*, [WAR-RAGE] attack in war, storm of battle, 1577, 2426, 2991.
gūð-rō(u)w, *adj.*, war-fierce, 58.
gūð rinc, *st. m.*, warrior, 838, 1501, 1881, 2648.
gūð-rōf, *adj.*, war-famed, 608.
gūð-scear, *st. m.*, [WAR-SHEARING] slaughter in battle, 1213.
gūð-sceaða, *w. m.*, war-SCATHER, battle-foe, 2318.
gūð-searo, *st. neut.*, war-ARMOUR, 215, 328.
gūð-sole, *st. m.*, war-hull, 443.
gūð-sweord, *st. neut.*, war-SWORD, 2154.
gūð-werig, *adj.*, war-WEARY, dead, 1586.
gūð-wiga, *w. m.*, warrior, 2112.
gūð-wine, *st. u.*, war-friend, sword, 1810, 2735.
gūð-wudu, *st. m.*, war-WOOD, spear, F. 7.
gyd(d), see **gid(d)**.
gyddian, *w. v.*, speak, 630.
gyf, see **gif**.
gyfan, see **gifan**.
gyfen, *n.*, see **geofon**.
gyfon, *pp.*, see **gifan**.
gyfoðe, see **gifoðe**.
gyidan, *st. v.*, *pret.* geald: YIELD, pay, repay, 11, 1181, 2636, etc.
ā-gyidan, *st. v.*, offer (oneself, itself); *pret.* þā niē sæl āgeald, 'when the opportunity offered itself to me,' 1665; so 2690.
an-gyidan, *st. v.*, pay for, 1251.
for-gyidan, *st. v.*, repay, requite, atone for, 114, 956, 1054, etc.
gylden, *adj.*, GOLDEN, 47*, etc. [*Cf.* Goth. gulpeins.]
gyllan, *st. v.*, YELL, F. 7.
gylp, see **gūp**.
gylpan, see **gūpan**.
gyman, *w. v.*, with *gen.*, heed, care, incline to, 1757, 1760, 2451. [*Cf.* Goth. gāumjan.]
for-gyman, *w. v.*, with *acc.*, neglect, despise, 1751.
gyn(u), *adj.*, wide, spacious; *acc. m. sg.* gynne, 1551.
gyrdan, *w. v.*, GIRD, 2078, F. 15.

gyrede, etc., see **gyrwan**.
gyn, **gryn**, *st. masc. or fem.*, sorrow, 1775; gryn, 930 (see note).
gyn-wracu, *st. f.*, revenge for harm, 1138, 2118.
gyrwan, *w. v.*, *pret.* gyrede, *pp.* gegyr(w)ed: GEAR, prepare, equip, adorn, 994, 1472, 2037, etc.; *pp. pl.* gegyrede, 1028, etc. [*From* gearo.]
ge-gyrwan, *w. v.*, GEAR, prepare, 38, 199; *pret. pl.* gegiredan, 3137.
gyst, see **glest**.
gystra, *adj.*, VESTER, 1331.
gýt, see **gít**.
gýtlan, *w. v.*, be greedy, covet, 1749.

H

habban, *w. v.*, *pret.* hæfde: HAVE, 383, etc.; often as auxiliary, 106, etc. *Pres. 1st*, hafu, 2523, hafu, 2150, 3000; *2nd*, hafast, 953, etc.; *3rd*, hafað, 474, etc. *Negative form of subj. pres. pl.* mebben, 1850.
for-habban, *w. v.*, keep back, retain, refrain, 1151 (see note to l. 1150), 2609.
wið-habban, *w. v.*, WITHSTAND, resist, 772.
hād, *st. m.*, [-HOOD] condition, quality, manner, wise, 1297, 1335, 2193. [*Cf.* Goth. hādus, 'manner.']
hador, *st. m.*, receptacle, 414 (see note).
hādor, *adj.*, clear-voiced, 497.
hādre, *adv.*, clearly, brightly, 1571.
hæf, *st. neut.*, sea, mere; *pl.* heafu, 1862*, 2477.
hæfen, see **hebban**.
hæft, *st. m.*, captive, 2408. [*Cf.* Goth. hafts.]
hæfta, *w. m.*, captive; *acc.* hæfton, 788 (see note).
hæft-mēce, *st. m.*, [HAFT-SWORD] hilted sword, 1457.
hæft-nýd, *st. f.*, captivity, 3155*.
hæg-steald, *st. m.*, bachelor, liegeman, young warrior, 1889, F. 42.
hāl, *st. f. and neut.*:
 (1) HEALTH, good luck, greeting, 653, 1217.
 (2) omen, 204 (see note), 719.
hæle(ð), *st. m.*, man, hero, warrior, *nom. sing.* hæleð, 190, etc.; hæle, 1648, etc.; *nom. pl.* hæleð, 52, etc.; *gen.* hæleþa, 467, etc. (*Cf.* note to l. 1983.)

- hēap*, *st. m.*, *pl.* 2719, hold up (see note), Genta leole hroa-wa healdan, 'the corpses of the Genta covered the field,' 1214; 1084 (see note); seoft nytte heald, 'the shaft did its duty,' 3118. [*Cf.* Goth. habban.]
- be healdan**, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, (1) hold, guard, (2) behold, 1498; (see *for-*) nytte behōold, 'minded, 'tended to, the (special) service,' 94, 667; fryðs-wyð behōold maeg Higeboces, 'Higebac's mighty kinsman beheld,' 736.
- for healdan**, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, come short in duty towards, set at nought, 2381.
- ge healdan**, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, hold, have, keep, guard, rule, 31, 658, 674, 911, 2293, etc.; *pp.* bē gehōold tek, 'he ruled all,' 2208.
- heald**, *st. f.*, HALE, side, 800, 1675 (see note), etc. [*Cf.* Goth. habba.]
- heald**, *adj.*, HALL; *gen. sg. f.* healtre [*l. side*], 1087.
- heal gamen**, *neut.* HALL-GAME, mirth in hall, 1086.
- heal reced**, *st. neut.*, HALL-HOUSE, palace, 68, 1981* (see note).
- heals**, *st. m.*, neck, 1872, etc.; *dat. pl.* halse, 1566. [*Cf.* Goth. hals.]
- heal bēaz**, *bēah*, *st. m.*, neck-ring, 1195, 2172.
- gebedda**, *st. f.*, beloved fellow, wife, 63.
- heald**, *st. v.*, retreat, 2132.
- heald**, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), 2015, 2868.
- heald**, *st. m.*, HALL-THANE, 142.
- heald**, *st. m.*, HALL-WOOD, 1317.
- hēan**, *adj.*, abject, ignominious, despised, 1274, 2099, 2183, 2408.
- hēan**, *hēanne*, see **hēah**.
- hēap**, *st. m.*, HEAP, band, company, 335, 400, etc.
- heard**, *adj.*, HARD, hardy, strong, brave, cruel, severe, 166, 322, 342, 432, 540, 1574, 1807, etc.; *pk.* hearda, 401, etc.; *dat. pl.* heardan, 969. With *neut.* 'brave m,' 886, 1500, etc. *Adverbial usage*: þæt hē wið halse heard grapode, 'so that [the sword] smote her sharply on the neck,' 1566. [*Cf.* Goth. hardus.]
- heardra**, *compar.*, HARDER, 576, 719.
- hearde**, *adv.*, 11, 8, 3153.
- heard ecg**, *st. m.*, HARP-SWORD, 1288, 1490.
- heard-hicge de**, *adj.* (*pres. part.*), [HARD-thinking] brave-minded, bold of purpose, 394, 799.
- hearm**, *st. m.*, HARM, insult, 1892.
- hearm dæg**, *st. m.*, DAY of sorrow, 3153*.
- hearm-scafa**, *st. m.*, [HARM-SUFFER] harmful one, 766.
- hearpe**, *st. f.*, HARP, 89, etc.
- heaherian**, *st. v.*, restrain, confine; *pp.* hergan gehæderod, 'confined in idol-fanes (groves), i.e. accursed,' 3072.
- heaðo-byrne**, *st. f.*, battle-ARMY, coat of mail, 1552.
- heaðo dēor**, *adj.*, battle-brave, bold in fight, 688, 772.
- heaðo fyr**, **heaðu fyr**, *st. neut.*, battle-FIRE, 2522, 2547.
- heaðo-geong**, *adj.*, battle-young, F.2*.
- heaðo grim**, *adj.*, battle-grim, 548, 2691.
- heaðo-lāc**, *st. neut.*, battle-play, 584, 1974.
- heaðo-lifend**, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), warlike-farers, warrior-sailors, 1798, 2955. See note to l, 1862.
- heaðo mære**, *adj.*, battle-great, famous in war, 2892.
- heaðo-rās**, *st. m.*, [battle-RUSH] rush of battle, 526, 557, 1047.
- heaðo reaf**, *st. neut.*, battle-dress, armour, 401.
- heaðo-rinc**, *st. m.*, warrior, 370, 2466.
- heaðo-rōf**, *adj.*, battle-s' g, war-renowned, 381, 864, 911.
- heaðo-sceard**, *adj.*, battle-notched, battle-gashed, 2823 (see note).
- heaðo seoc**, *adj.*, battle-sick, wounded in battle, 2754.
- heaðo stēap**, *adj.*, [battle-STAIR] towering or bright in battle, 1245, 2153.
- heaðo swāt**, *st. m.*, battle-SWEAT, blood shed in battle, 1460, 1606, 1668.
- heaðo-torht**, *adj.*, battle-bright, clear in battle, 2553.
- heaðo-wæde**, *st. neut.*, [battle-WIELD] armour, 39.
- heaðo-weorc**, *st. neut.*, battle-work, 2892.
- heaðo-wylm**, *st. m.*, [battle-WILLING] flame-surge, surging fire, 82, 2819.
- heaðu-sweg**, *st. m.*, battle-stroke, 2581.
- hēawan**, *st. v.*, H

- ge-hēawan**, *st. v.*, NEW, cleave, 682.
- hebban**, *st. v.*, *pp.* hafen, hæfen: HEAVE, raise, lift, 656, 1290, 3023. [*Cf. Goth. hafjan.*]
- ā-hebban**, *st. v.*, UPHEAVE, up-lift, 128, 1108.
- hēdan**, *w. v.*, with *gen.*, HEED; *pret.* 2697 (see note).
- ge-hēdan**, *w. v.*, 505 (see note).
- hefen**, see **heofon**.
- hēgan**, *w. v.*
- ge-hēgan**, *w. v.*, carry out, hold (a meeting, etc.); þing gehēgan, 'to hold a meeting,' 425; see also 505, note. [*Cf. O. N. heyja*, 'conduct a meeting, duel, etc.']
- hēht**, see **hātan**.
- hel(l)**, *st. f.*, HELL, 101, etc.
- helan**, *st. v.*
- be-helan**, *st. v.*, hide; *pp.* be-holen, 414.
- hell-bend**, *st. m. and f.*, HELL-BOND, 3072.
- helle-gāst**, *st. m.*, HELL-GHOST, 1274.
- helm**, *st. m.*, [HELM]:
- (1) helmet, 672, etc.
 - (2) covert, protection, 1392 (see note).
 - (3) protector, king, 371, etc.; God, 182.
- helm-berend**, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), [HELM-BEARING] helmet-wearer, 2517, 2642.
- helmian**, *w. v.*
- ofer-helmian**, *w. v.*, with *acc.*, OVERHANG, overshadow, 1364.
- help**, *st. f.*, HELP, 551, etc.
- helpan**, *st. v.*, HELP, 2340*, etc.
- helpe**, *w. f.*, HELP, 2448 (an exceedingly doubtful form; see note).
- hel-rūna**, *w. m.*, (but see note), sorcerer, 163.
- heofon**, *st. m.*, HEAVEN, 52, etc.; *dat.* hefene, 1571.
- heolfor**, *st. m. or neut.*, gore, 849, 1302, 1423, 2138.
- heolster**, *st. m. or neut.*, place of concealment, darkness, 755. [*Cf. Mod. Eng. HOLSTER* of a pistol, and *O. E. hehan*, 'hide.']
- heonan**, **heonon**, *adv.*, HENCE, 252, 1361.
- heora**, *gen. pl. of hē* (q. v.).
- heordan**, *w. v.*
- *ā-heordan**, *w. v.*, liberate, 2930 (see note).
- heorde**, see **bunden-heorde**.
- hōre**, *adj.*, canny, pleasant, 1372.
- heoro**, **heoru**, *st. m.*, sword, 1285. [*Cf. Goth. háirus.*]
- heoro-blāc**, *adj.*, [sword-BLEAK] sword-pale, 2488* (see note).
- heoro-drēor**, **heoru-drēor**, *st. m. or neut.*, sword-blood, 487, 849.
- heoro-drēorig**, *adj.*, [sword-DREARY] sword-gory, 935, 1780, 2720.
- hioro-drync**, *st. m.*, sword-DRINK, 2358 (see note).
- heoro-gifre**, *adj.*, [sword-greedy] fiercely greedy, 1498.
- heoro-grim**, **heoru-grim**, *adj.*, [sword-GRIM] fiercely grim, 1564, 1847.
- heoro-hōcyh**, *adj.*, [sword-HOOKED] savagely barbed, 1438.
- hioro-serce**, *w. f.*, [sword-SARK] shirt of mail; *acc.* hioro-sercean, 2539. [Sievier, § 159. 1. 2.]
- heoro-sweg**, *st. m.*, [sword-SWING] sword-stroke, 1590.
- heorot**, *st. m.*, PART, 1369.
- hioro-weallende**, *adj.* (*pres. part.*), [sword-] fiercely WELLING; *acc. sg. m.* -weallende, 2781.
- heoro-wearh**, *st. m.*, [sword-felon] fierce monster, 1267.
- heorr**, *st. m.*, hinge, 999. [*Cf. Chaucerian harre.*]
- heorte**, *st. f.*, HEART, 2270, 2463, 2507, 2561. [*Cf. Goth. haitō.*]
- heoru**, see **heoro**.
- heorŕ-gonēat**, *st. m.*, HEARTH-COMRADE, 261, etc.
- hēoŕ**, *st. f.*, 404 (see note).
- hēr**, *adv.*, HERE, hither, 244, etc.
- here**, *st. m.*, army; *dat. sg.* herge, 2347, 2638; on herge, 'in the field,' 1248. [*Cf. Goth. harjis.*]
- here-brōga**, *w. m.*, army-terror, fear of war, 462.
- here-byrne**, *w. f.*, army-BYRNY, coat of mail, 1443.
- here-grīma**, *w. m.*, army-mask, visored helmet, 396, 2049, 2605.
- here-net**, *st. neut.*, army-NET, coat of ring-mail, 1553.
- here-niŕ**, *st. m.*, army-hate, hostility, 2474.
- here-pād**, *st. f.*, army-coat, coat of mail, 2258.
- here-rinc**, *st. m.*, army-man, warrior, 1176*.
- here-sceaf**, *st. m.*, [army-SHAFT] spear, 335.
- here-sceorp**, *st. n.*, war-dress, F. 47.
- here-spēd**, *st. f.*, [army-SPEED] success in war, 64.
- here-strāil**, *st. m.*, army-arrow, war-arrow, 1435.
- here-syrce**, *w. f.*, army-SARK, shirt of mail, 1511.

- hero-wāde**, *st. neut.*, [ARMY-WEED] armour, 1897.
- hero-wāstm**, *st. m.*, army-might, prowess in war; *dat. pl.* herewāsmun, 677. [See Hülbring in *Anglia*, Beiblatt, xv, 160, note.]
- hero-wisa**, *w. m.*, [ARMY-WISE] army-leader, 3020.
- herg**, *st. m.*, idol-grove, idol-fane, 3072 (see *headerian*).
- herge**, *n.*, see **here**.
- herge**, *v.*, see **herian**.
- herian**, *w. v.*, with *acc.*, praise, 182, 1071; *pres. subj.* herige, herge, 1833 (see note), 3175. [Cf. *Goth. hazjan*.]
- hete**, *st. m.*, HATE, 142, 2554. [Cf. *Goth. hatis*.]
- hete-līc**, *adj.*, full of hatred, HATEFUL, 1267.
- hete-nīf**, *st. m.*, HATE-ENMITY, bitter enmity, 152.
- hete-sweg**, *st. m.*, HATE-BLOW; *pl.* hete-swengeas, 2224.
- hete-þanc**, *st. m.*, HATE-THOUGHT, malice, 475.
- hetend**, *st. m.*, HATER, foe, 1828 (hetend), 3004.
- hicgan**, see **hycgan**.
- hider**, *adv.*, HITHER, 240, 370, 394, 3092.
- hige**, see **hyge**.
- higian**, *w. v.*
- ofer-higian**, *w. v.*, 2766 (see note).
- hild**, *st. f.*, battle, war, 452, etc.; prowess in battle, 901, 2952.
- hilde-bil(l)**, *st. neut.*, battle-BILL, sword, 557, etc.
- hilde-blāc**, *adj.*, [WAR-BLEAK] war-pale, 2488* (see note).
- hilde-bord**, *st. neut.*, [BATTLE-BOARD] shield, 397, 3139.
- hilde-cyst**, *st. f.*, [BATTLE-VIRTUE] bravery in battle, 2598.
- hilde-dēor**, -dīor, *adj.*, battle-brave, bold in battle, 312, etc.
- hilde-freca**, **hild-freca**, *w. m.*, battle-hero, 2205, 2366.
- hilde-geatwe**, *st. f. pl.*, battle-trappings, equipments for war, armour, 674, 2362.
- hilde-gicel**, *st. m.*, battle-ICICLE; *dat. pl.* ðā þæt sword ongan æfter heaþo-swāte hilde-gicelum...warian, 'then the sword began to dwindle in icicles of gore in consequence of the blood (of the monster),' 1606.
- hilde-grāp**, *st. f.*, battle-grasp, war-clutch, 1446, 2507.
- hilde-hlemm**, -hlæmm, *st. m.*, battle-crash, crash of battle, 2201, 2351, 2544.
- hilde-lōma**, *w. m.*, battle-ray:
(1) battle-flame (of the dragon), 2583.
(2) flashing sword, 1143 (see note).
- hilde-mæce**, *st. m.*, battle-sword; *pl.* hilde-mæceas, 2207.
- hilde-mecg**, *st. m.*, battle-man, warrior, 799.
- hilde-rās**, *st. m.*, [BATTLE-RACE] rush of battle, 300.
- hilde-rand**, *st. m.*, battle-shield, 1242.
- hilde-rinc**, *st. m.*, battle-man, warrior, 986, etc.
- hilde-sæd**, *adj.*, [SAD] battle-sated, 2723.
- hilde-sceorp**, *st. neut.*, battle-dress, armour, 2155.
- hilde-setl**, [BATTLE-SETTLE] *st. neut.* battle-seat, saddle, 1039.
- hilde-strengo**, *st. f.*, battle-STRENGTH, 2113.
- hilde-swāt**, *st. m.*, [BATTLE-SWEAT] war-breath (of the dragon), 2558.
- hilde-tūx** (hilde-tūsc), *st. m.* battle-TU¹; 1511. [Siewers, § 204, 3.]
- hilde-wāpen**, *st. neut.*, battle-WEAPON, 39.
- hilde-wisa**, *w. m.*, [BATTLE-WISE] battle-leader, 1064.
- hild-freca**, see **hilde-freca**.
- hild-fruma**, *w. m.*, battle-chief, 1678, 2649, 2835.
- hild-lata**, *w. m.*, [BATTLE-LATE] laggard in battle, 2846.
- hilt**, *st. m. neut.*, HILT, sword-hilt, 1668, 1677 (see note), 1687; *pl.* (of a single weapon); cf. 'Julius Caesar' v. 3. 43) 1574, 1614.
- hilde-cumbor**, *st. neut.*, [HILT-BANNER] staff-banner, 1022 (but see note).
- hilted**, *adj.*, HILTED, 2987.
- hindema**, *superl. adj.*, HINDMOST, last, 2049, 2517.
- hin-fūs**, *adj.*, [HENCE-READY] eager to be gone, 755.
- hīo** = hēo, *fem. of hē* (q. v.).
- hiofan**, *w. and st. v.*, lament; *pres. part.* 3142. [Cf. *Goth. hiufan* and Siewers, P. B. ix. 278.]
- hīold**, see **healdan**.
- hiora**, *gen. pl. of hē* (q. v.).
- hioro**-, see **heoro**-.
- hladan**, *st. v.*, LADE, load, lay, 1897, 2126, 3134; *inf.* hladon, 2775*.
- ge-hladan**, *st. v.*, LADE, load; *pret.* gehlōd, 895.
- hlæst**, *st. masc.*, [LAST] load, freight, 52.

- hlāw, hlāw, st. m.**, [LOW, in place-names] mound, burial mound, 1120, 2411, 3157*. etc. [*Cf. Goth hlāw.*]
- hlāford, st. m.**, LORD, 267, etc.
- hlāford lēas, adj.**, LORD-LESS, 2935.
- hlāw, see hlāw.**
- hleator, st. m.**, LAUGHTER, 611, 3020.
- hlēapan, st. v.**, LEAP, gallop, 864.
- ā hlēapan, st. v.**, LEAF NP, 1397.
- hlienca, hlienca, w. m. and f.**, LINK, coat of mail, F. 12*.
- hlēo, st. m.**, [LEE] refuge, protection, protector (used of a chieftain or king), 429, 791, etc.
- hlēo-burh, st. f.**, protecting BURG or city, 912, 1731.
- hlēod, see hlādan.**
- hleonian, w. v.**, LEAN, slope, 1415.
- hlēor-berge, w. v.**, check-guard, 304* (see note to H. 303, etc.).
- hlēor-bolster, st. m.**, check-, BOLSTER, 688.
- hlēotan, st. v.**, with *acc.*, get by LOT, 2385.
- hlēoþor-cwyde, st. m.**, [sound-speech] courtly speech, ceremonious speech, 1979.
- hlēoþrian, w. v.**, speak, F. 2.
- hlīdan, st. v.**
- tō hlīdan, st. v.**, spring apart; *pp. pl.* tōhlīdene, 999.
- hliehhan, st. v.** [*Cf. Goth, hlahjan.*]
- ā hliehhan, st. v.**, LAUGH aloud; *pret. sg.*, ahlog, 730.
- hlifian, w. v.**, tower, 2805; *pret.* hlifade, 81, 1898, hlifade, 1799. [*P. B. B. x, 502.*]
- hlīm-bed, st. neut.**, LEANING BED, (last) resting-place, 3034. [See note and *cf. O.E. hliman, hleonian, 'to recline.'*]
- hlīf, st. neut.**, cliff, slope, 1892, 3157*.
- hlīd, adj.**, 1076, 89.
- hlyn, st. m.**, din, noise, 611.
- hlynnan, hlynnian, w. v.**, resound, roar, crackle, 2553, F. 7; *pret.* hlynode, 1120.
- hlynsian, w. v.**, resound, 770.
- hlytm, st. m.**, lot, 3126.
- hnægan, w. v.**
- ge-hnægan, w. v.**, with *acc.*, fell, vanquish, 1274, 2916 (but see note).
- hnāh, adj.**, mean, base, 1929.
- hnāgra, hnāhra, comp. inferior**, 677, 952.
- hnitan, st. v.**, encounter, clash, 7; *pret. pl.* hnitam, 2544.
- hof, st. neut.**, court, dwelling, mansion, 312*, 1236, etc.
- hōffian, w. v.**
- be-hōffian, w. v.**, with *gen.*, [BE-HOPE] need, 2647.
- hogode, see hycgan.**
- hōhsnian, w. v.**
- *on-hōhsnian, w. v.**, check 1944 (but see note).
- hold, adj.**, friendly, gracious, 267, 290, 376, etc.; faithful, loyal, 487, 1229*, etc.
- hōllinga, adv.**, without reason, 1076.
- holm, st. m.**, ocean, sea, mere, 48, etc.
- holm-clif, st. neut.**, sea-CLIFF, 230, 1421, 1635.
- holm-wylm, st. m.**, [SEA-WELLING] sea-surge, 2411.
- holt, st. neut.**, HOLT, wood, 2598, 2846, 2935.
- holt-wudu, st. m.**, HOLT-WOOD; wood, forest, 1369; wood (material), 2340.
- homer, hamer, st. m.**, HAMMER, 1285;
- gen. pl.* homeni lufe, 'leavings of hammers, i.e. swords,' 2829.
- hōn, st. v.** [*Cf. Goth, hahan.*]
- be-hōn, st. v.**, *trans.*, HING with; *pp.* behongon, 3139.
- hond, hand, st. f.**, HAND, 558, 656, etc.
- hand-bona, -bana, w. m.**, [HAND-BANE] hand-shiver, 460, 1330, 2502.
- hand-gemæne, adj.**, [HAND-MEAN] hand to hand; *nom. neut. part. unc.* hwile wæs hand-gemene, 'there we two engaged a white hand to hand,' 2137 (see note). [*Ger. hand-gemein.*]
- hand-gewriþen, adj.** (*pp.*), HAND-WEALED, hand-twisted; *pl.* 1937.
- hand-sporu, st. f.**, HAND-SPUR, claw, 986 (see note).
- hond-gemōt, st. neut.**, HAND-MEET-ING, hand to hand fight, 1526, 2355.
- hond-gesella, w. m.**, HAND-COMRADE, 1481.
- hond-gestealla, hand-gestealla, w. m.**, HAND-TO-HAND-COMRADE, 2169, 2596*.
- hond-gewecrc, st. neut.**, HANDWORK, 2835.
- hond-lēan, hand-lēan, see ond-lēan.**
- hond-loccen, adj.** (*pp.*), HAND-LOCKED, 322, 551.
- hond-ræs, st. m.**, HAND-ROST, hand to hand fight, 2072.
- hond-scolu, hand-scalu, st. f.**, [HAND-SHOAL] hand-troop, followers, 1317 (see note), 1963.

- hond-slyht**, see **ondslyht**.
hond-wundor, *st. neut.*, [HAND-WONDER] wonderful handiwork, 2768.
-hongen, see **-hōn**.
hongian, *hang* 2, *v. v.*, HANG, 1363, 1662, etc.
hop, *st. n.*, glen, 2212* (see note).
hord, *st. neut.*, HOARD, treasure, 887, 912, etc. [*Cf. Goth. huzd.*]
hord-ærn, *st. neut.*, HOARD-hall, treasure-cave, 2279, 2831.
hord-burh, *st. f.*, HOARD-BURGH, wealthy city, 467.
hord-gestrēon, *st. neut.*, HOARD-treasure, 1899, 3092.
hord-mādm, *st. m.*, HOARD-treasure, horrded jewel, 1198* (see note).
hord-weard, *st. m.*, [HOARD-WARD] guardian of a hoard or treasure, 1047 (of the king), 2293 (of the dragon), etc.
hord-wela, *st. m.*, HOARD-WEAL, wealth of treasure, 2344.
hord-weorðung, *st. f.*, [HOARD-honouring] honouring by gifts, valuable reward, 952.
hord-wynn, *st. f.*, HOARD-joy, joy-giving hoard, 2270.
hord-wyrð, *adj.*, *worhny* of being hoarded, 2245*.
horn, *st. m.*, HORN, 1369, etc., gable of a hall, F. 1*, F. 4.
horn-boga, *v. m.*, HORN-bow, 2437.
horn-gēap, *adj.*, with wide interval between (the horns on) the gables, 82 (see note to l. 78).
horn-reced, *st. neut.*, [HORN-house, i.e.] a house with horns on the gables, or a house with gables, 704.
hors, *st. neut.*, HORSE, 1399.
hōs, *st. f.*, *hevy*, 924. (*Cf. Goth. hansa*, 'company'; and 'Hanseatic League'.)
hoſma, *v. m.*, darkness, concealment, grave, 2458.
hrā, **hrāw**, *st. neut.*, corpse, 1588, F. 36*. [*Cf. Goth. hraivs.*]
hrædlīce, *adv.*, hastily, quickly, 356, 963. [*Cf. hraðe.*]
hræfen, see **hrefn**.
hrægl, *st. neut.*, [BAH.] dress, armour, 454, 1195, 1217.
hræðre, see **hræfer**.
hrāw, see **hrā**.
hrā-fyl, *st. m.*, fall of corpses, slaughter, havoc, 277.
hraðe, **hræðe**, *adv.*, [RATHE] quickly, hastily, 224, 740, etc.; **hræðe**, 991; **raðe**, 724.
hrafor, *compar.*, [RATHER] more quickly, 543.
hrēam, *st. m.*, noise, clamour, 1302.
hrēa-wic, *st. neut.*, [corpse-wick] abode of corpses, 1214 (see **healdan**).
hrefn, **hræfen**, *st. m.*, RAVEN, 1801, etc., F. 36.
hrēmig, *adj.*, exultant, 124, etc.; *pl. hrēnge*, 2363.
hrēoh, **hrēow**, *adj.*, rough, fierce, cruel, sad, 1564, 2180; *dat. sg. m. hrēon*, 1307, *hrēcom*, 2581; *pl. hrēo*, 548.
hrēoh-mōd, *adj.*, of fierce mood, of sad mood, 2132, 2296.
hrēosan, *st. v.*, fall, 1074, 1430, etc.
be-hrēosan, *st. v.*, deprive; *pp. pl. behrēore*, 2762.
***hrēoſan**, *st. v.*, cover, clothe, adorn; *pp. hroden*, *gehroden*, 304, 495, 1022.
hrēow, *st. f.*, distress, grief, 2129, 2328.
hrēran, *v. v.*
on-hrēran, *v. v.*, rouse, arouse, stir up, 549, 2554. [*Cf. hrōr.*]
hrēð, *st. m. or neut.*, glory, renown; *acc.* 2575 (see note to ll. 2573, etc.).
hrēðe, see **hraðe**.
hrēfer, *st. neut.*, breast, heart, 1151, 1446, etc.; *dat. sing. hræðre*, 2819*.
hrēfer-bealo, *st. neut.*, heart-BALE; *nom. þæs be þincean mæg þegne monegum ... hrefer-bealo hearde*, 'as it may seem, heavy heart-woe to many a thane,' 1343.
hrēð-sigor, *st. m. or neut.*, triumphant victory, 2583.
hrimig, *adj.*, RIMY, covered with hoarfrost (see note to l. 1363).
hrinan, *st. v.*, *usu. v. dat.*, touch, lay hold of, 988, 2270, etc.; *subj. pret. sg. þēnh ðe him wund hrine*, 'though the wound touched him close,' 2976.
st-hrinan, *st. v.*, *v. gen.*, touch, lay hold of, 722*.
hrinde, *adj. (pp.)*, = **hrindede**, covered with **hrin**, frosty, 1363 (see note).
hring, *st. m.*, **hrino**, ring-mail, 1202, 1503, etc.; *nom. byrnan hring*, 'ring-mail of the byrny, ringed byrny,' 2260.
hringan, *v. v.*, **hrino**, rattle, 327.
hring-boga, *v. m.*, [RING-bow] one that bends himself in the shape of a ring (the dragon), 2561.
hringed, *adj. (pp.)*, RINGED, 1245; *inflected* 2615.
hringed-stefna, *v. m.*, ship with RINGED STEM, 32, etc.

- hring-iren**, *st. neut.*, RING-IRON; *nom.* hring-iren seir song in searwum, 'the bright iron rings rang in the armour,' 322.
- hring-mæl**, *adj.*, RING-ADORNED, 2037, *used as subst.*, RING-SWORD, 1521, 1564.
- hring-naca**, *v. m.*, [RING-BARK] ship with a ringed prow, 1862.
- hring-net**, *st. neut.*, [RING-NET] shirt of mail made of rings, 1889, 2754.
- hring-sele**, *st. m.*, RING-HALL, 2010, 2840, 3053, etc.
- hring-weorðung**, *st. f.*, RING-ADORNMENT, 3017.
- hroden**, see **hrēoðan**.
- hrōf**, *st. m.*, ROOF, 403, 836*, 926, 983, etc.
- hrōf sele**, *st. m.*, ROOFED HALL, 1515.
- hron-fix (hron-fisc)**, *st. m.*, WHALE-FISH, whale, 540. [See Sievers, § 204, 3.]
- hron-rād**, *st. f.*, WHALE-ROAD, sea, 10.
- hrōr**, *adj.*, stirring, valorous, strong, 1629, F. 47 (but see note).
- hrōðor**, *st. m. or neut.*, benefit, joy, 2171, 2448. [Cf. hrēð.]
- hrūse**, *v. f.*, earth, 2247, etc.
- hryg**, *st. m.*, RIBBAGE, back, 471.
- hryre**, *st. m.*, fall, destruction, 1680, etc. [Cf. O.E. hrōosan.]
- hryssau**, *v. v.*, shake, 226. [Cf. Goth. -hrişjan.]
- hū**, *adv.*, how, 3, etc. *In exclamation*, 2884.
- hund**, *st. m.*, HOUND, 1368.
- hund**, *num.*, with *gen.*, HUNDRED, 1498, etc.
- hūra**, *adv.*, indeed, especially, at least, verily, 182, etc.
- hūs**, *st. neut.*, horse, 116, etc.
- hūð**, *st. f.*, booty, plunder, 124. [Cf. Goth. hunþs, 'captivity.']
- hwā**, *m. and f.*, **hwæt**, *neut.*, *interr. and indef. pron.*, WHO, WHAT, ANY (ONE), somewhat, 52, 3126, etc. *With gen.* hwæt...hynðo, 'what humiliation,' 474; swulecs hwæt, 'somewhat of such (matter),' 880; ānes hwæt, 'somewhat only, a part only,' 3010. Nāh hwā sweord wege, 'I have no one who may wear sword,' 2252; *dat.* hwām, 'for whom,' 1696; *instr.* tō hwan syððan wearð hond-ræs hæleða, 'to what issue the hand-fight of heroes afterwards came,' 2071. [Cf. Goth. hwas.]
- hwæder**, see **hwyder**.
- hwær**, *adv.*, WHERE, ANYWHERE, 2029, elles hwær, 'ELSEWHERE,' 138.
- hwæt**, *adj.*, active, keen, bold; *weak* hwata, 3028; *dat.* hwatum, 2161; *pl.* hwate, 1601, etc.
- hwæt**, *pron.*, see **hwā**.
- hwæt**, *interj.*, WHAT, lo, 1, 240*, 530, etc.
- hwæðer**, *adj.-pron.*, WHETHER, WHICH OF TWO; *nom.* gebide gē...hwæðer sēl mege...uncer twōga, 'await ye whether of us twain may the better,' 2530; *acc. f.* on swā hwæðere hond...swā him gemet þince, 'on whichever hand it may seem to him meet,' 686. [Cf. Goth. hwabar.]
- hwæðer**, **hwæðre**, *conj.*, WHETHER, 1314, 1356, 2785.
- hwæð(e)re**, *adv.*, however, yet, 555, 578*, etc.; anyway, however that may be, 574 (see note); with *swā* þeah, 2442.
- hwan**, see **hwā**.
- hwanan**, **hwanon**, *adv.*, *WHENCE*, 257, 333, etc.
- hwār**, see **hwær**.
- hwata**, **hwate**, **hwatum**, see **hwæt**, *adj.*
- hwealf**, *st. f.*, vault, 576, etc.
- hwēne**, *adv.*, a little, a trifle, 2699.
- hweorfan**, *st. v.*, turn, wander, go, 356, etc.; ellor hwearf, 'departed elsewhere, died,' 55.
- æt-hweorfan**, *st. v.*, return, 2299.
- ge-hweorfan**, *st. v.*, pass, go, 1210, 1679, 1684, 2208.
- geond-hweorfan**, *st. v.*, traverse, 2017.
- ond-hweorfan**, *st. v.*, turn against; *pret.* norðan wind...ond-hwearf, 'a wind from the north blew against [us],' 548.
- ymb(e)-hweorfan**, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, turn about, go round, 2296 (see note).
- hwergen**, *adv.*, in elles hwergen, 'ELSEWHERE,' 2590.
- hwettan**, *v. v.*, WHET, URGE, ENCOURAGE, 204, 490. [From hwæt, 'keen,' cf. Goth. -hwatjan.]
- hwil**, *st. f.*, WHILE, space of time, 146, 1495, etc.; *dat. pl.*, *used adverbially*, hwilum, 'at whiles, sometimes, wnnow, of old,' 175, 864, 867, etc.; 'at one time...at another,' 2107-9-9-11.
- hwit**, *adj.*, WHITE, flashing, 1448.
- hwōpan**, *st. v.*, see note to 2268.
- hworfan**, see **hweorfan**.
- hwyder**, **hwæder**, *adv.*, WHITHER, 163, 1331* (see note).

- hwylc**, *adj.-pron.*, WHICH, what, any, 274 (see *witan*), 1986, 2002, etc.; *with gen.*, 1104, 2433. [Cf. *Goth.* *hwileiks*.]
swā hwylc swā, see **swā**.
hwyrfan, *w. v.*, move, 98. [Cf. *hweorfan*.]
hwyrft, *st. acc.*, going, turn; *dat. pl.* 'in their goings, or to and fro,' 163.
hycgan, *hycgan*, *w. v.*, think, resolve (upon); *pret.* *hogode*, 632, F. 12*. [Cf. *Goth.* *hugjan*.]
for-hycgan, *w. v.*, fongoo, reject, despise, 435.
ge-hycgan, *w. v.*, purpose, 1988.
ofer-hycgan, *w. v.*, scorn, 2345.
hȳdan, *w. v.*, HIDE, 1372*, 2766; bury, 446.
ge-hȳdan, *w. v.*, HIDE, 2235, 3059.
hyge, **hige**, *st. m.*, mind, soul, temper, purpose, 267, etc. [Cf. *Goth.* *hugs*.]
hige-māō, *st. j.*, mind-honour, heart-reverence, 2909 (but see note).
hige-mōōe, *adj.*, wearying the soul or mind, 2442.
hige-þihtig, *adj.*, great-hearted, 746.
hige-þrymm, *st. m.*, [mind-strength] magnanimity, 339.
hyge-bend, *st. m. f.*, mind-BOND; *dat. pl.*, *hyge-bendum fæst...dyrne langaō*, 'a secret longing...fast in the bonds of his mind,' 1878.
hyge-ġlomor, *adj.*, sad at heart, 2408.
hyge-rōf, **hige-rōf**, *adj.*, strong of mind or heart, valiant, 204*, 403*.
hyge-sorg, *st. f.*, sorrow of mind or heart, 2328.
hyht, *st. m.*, hope, 179. [Cf. *hycgan*.]
hyldan, *w. v.*, HEEL(D) OVER, incline (oneself), lie down; *pret.* 688.
hyldo, *st. f.*, favour, friendliness, 670, 2293, 2998; *acc.* *hyldo ne telge...Denum unfæene*, 'I reckon not their favour sincere towards the Danes,' 2067. [Cf. *hold*.]
hym, *dat. pl.* of *hē* (q. v.).
hȳnan, *w. v.*, HUMILIATE, oppress, 2319. [From *hēan*.]
hȳne, *acc. sg. m.* of *hē* (q. v.).
hȳnō, **hȳnōu**, *st. f.*, humiliation, 166, 277, 475, 593, 3155*.
hyra, *gen. pl.* of *hē* (q. v.).
hȳran, *w. v.*, HEAR, LEARN, 38, 62, 273, 1197, etc.; *with dat. pers.*, obey, 10, etc. [Cf. *Goth.* *hāusjan*.]
ge-hȳran, *w. v.*, HEAR, learn, 255, 290, 785, etc.
hȳrdan, *w. v.* [From *heard*, cf. *Goth.* *hardjan*.]
ā-hȳrdan, *w. v.*, HARDEN, 1460.
hȳrde, *st. m.*, [HERD] keeper, guardian, etc., 610, etc.; *nom.* *wuldres Hȳrde*, 'the King of glory,' 931, *fyrena hȳrde*, 'lord in the kingdom of erime,' 750. [Cf. *Goth.* *hairdeis*.]
hȳre, *ven. and dat. sg. f.* of *hē* (q. v.).
hȳrat, *st. f.*, harness, accoutrement, adornment, 2988, 3164, F. 22.
hȳrtan, *w. v.*, adorn; *pp.* 'dight, jewelled,' 672, 2255*.
hȳrtan, *w. v.*, HEARTEN, embolden; *with refl. pron.*, 2593. [From *heorte*.]
hȳse, **hȳsse**, *st. m.*, youth, 1217, F. 50.
hyt, (**hitt**) *st. f.*, HEAT, 2649.
hyt, *neut.* of *hē* (q. v.).
hȳō, *st. f.*, HYPHE, haven, 32.
hȳō, see note on ll. 3150, etc.
hȳō-weard, *st. m.*, [HYTHE-WARD] guard of the haven, 1914.

I

- ic*, *pers. pron.*, I, 38, etc.; *acc.* *mē*, 415, etc., *mec*, 447; *gen.* *min*, 2084, etc.; *dat.* *mē*, 316, etc.; *dual nom.* *wit*, 535, etc.; *acc. unc.* 540, etc.; *gen. uncer*, 2002, etc.; *dat. unc.* 1783, etc.; *pl. nom.* *wē*, 1, etc.; *acc. ūsic*, 458, etc.; *gen. ūre*, 1386, *ūser*, 2074; *dat. ūs*, 269.
icge, *adj.*, 1107 (see note).
idel, *adj.*, IDLE, empty, 145, 413; deprived; *nom.* *lond-rihtes...idel*, 'deprived of land-right,' 2888.
idel-hende, *adj.*, IDLE-HANDED, empty-handed, 2081.
ides, *st. f.*, woman, lady, 620, etc.
iernan, *st. v.* [Cf. *Goth.* *rinnan*.]
be-iernan, *st. v.*, RUN, occur; *pret.* *him on mōd bearn*, 'it occurred to him,' 67.
on-iernan, *st. v.*, spring open; *pret.* *onarn*, 721.
in, *prep.*, IN, *with dat.* (of rest) and *acc.* (of motion):
 (1) *with dat.*, in, on, 13, 25, 87, 89, 324, 443, 1029, 1952, 2505, 2599, 2635, 2786, 3097, etc.; *after its case*, 19; *of time*, 1.
 (2) *with acc.*, into, 60, 185, 1210, 2935.
in innan, see **innan**.

- in. adv.**, IN, 386, 1037, etc.; *one* inn, 3030.
in. st. neut., ISS, dwelling, 1300.
inc. pers. pron. (*dat. dual. of þū*), to you two, 510.
incer. pers. pron. (*gen. dual. of þū*), of you two, 584.
inçe. adj., 2577 (see note).
in fród. adj., very old, 1874, 2449.
in-gang. st. m., entrance, 1549.
in-genga. w. m., IN-GOER, invader, 1776.
la gasteald. st. neut., house-property, 1155.
inn. see in. adv.
innan. adv., within, inside, 774, etc.
in innam. within; *with preceding dat.* 1968, 2452.
on innan. within, 2715; *with preceding dat.* 1740.
þær on innan. therein, there-within, in there, 71, 2089, etc.
innan-weard. adj., INWARD, inside, interior, 991, 1976.
inne. adv., inside, within, 390 (see note), 642, 1866, etc.; therein, 1141.
þær inne. THEREIN, 118, etc.
inne-weard. adj., INWARD, interior, 998.
inwid-sorg. see **inwit-sorh**.
inwit-feng. st. m., malicious gasp, 1447.
inwit-gæst. st. m., malicious GUEST, foe, 2670 (see note to l. 103).
inwit-hröf. st. m., malicious roof, 3123.
inwit-net. st. neut., treacherous NET, malicious snare, 2167.
inwit-nið. st. m., treacherous hate, malicious enmity, 1858, 1947.
inwit-scear. st. m., malicious slaughter, inroad, 2478.
inwit-searo. st. neut., malicious cunning, 1101.
inwit-sorh. inwid-sorg. st. f., [hostile or malicious sorrow] sorrow caused by a foe, 831, 1736.
inwit-ðanc. st. m., hostile or malicious thought, 749 (see note).
-iode. see **-gân**.
logoð. see **geogoð**.
io-méowle. see **géo-méowle**.
iren. st. neut., IRON, sword, 892, etc.; *gen. pl.*, irena, irenna, 673, 802, etc.
iren. adj., of iron, 1459, 2778. [*Cf. O.E. isern.*]
iren bend. st. m. f., IRON-BAND, 774, 998.
iren-byrne. w. f., IRON-BURN, coat of iron mail, 2986.
iren-heard. adj., IRON-HARD, 1112.
iren þreat. st. m., IRON-BAND, troop of armed men, 330.
is. st. neut., ICE, 1608.
isern-byrne. w. f., BURN of IRON, coat of iron mail, 671. [*Cf. O.E. iren.*]
isern-scür. st. f., IRON-SHOWER, 3116. [*scür is elsewhere masc., but for use here cf. Goth. sküra.*]
is gebind. st. neut., ICE-WORD, 1133.
isig. adj., icy, covered with ice, 33.
iu. see géo.
iu-monu. st. m., former MAN, man of olden times, 3052.

K

kyring. 619, 3171; *Kyning-wuldor*, 665, see **cyning**.

L

- lā. interj.**, LO, 1700, 2864.
lāc. st. neut., gift, offering, booty, prey, 43, 1584, etc.
lācan. st. v., play, 2832, 2848. [*Cf. Goth. láikan, 'to leap.'*]
for-lācan. st. v., decoy, betray, 903.
lād. st. f., [LOVE] way, faring, journey, 569, 1987.
lādan. w. v., LEAD, bring, 239, 1159, 3177*; *pp.* gelæded, 37. [*Cf. līðan, lād, 'go.'*]
for-lādan. w. v. w. acc., mis-LEAD; *pret. pl.*, forlæddan, 2039.
lāfan. w. v., LEAVE, 1178, 2315, etc. [*From lāf; cf. Goth. lāibjan.*]
lān. st. neut., LOAN (see note to ll. 1808, etc.)
lān-dagas. st. m., LOAN-DAYS, fleeting days, 2341*, 2591.
lāne. adj., fleeting, transitory, 1622, etc.
læng. see longe.
lāran. w. v., teach, 1722. [*Cf. Goth. lāisjan.*]
ge-lāran. w. v., teach, persuade, give (advice), 278, 415, 3079.
lās. compar. adv., LESS, 487, 1946 (see sc̅).
þy lās. conj., LEAST, 1918.
lāssa. compar. adv., LESS, lesser, fewer, 1282, 2571; *dat. pl.* lāssan, 43. *Absolutely*, for lāssan, 'for less,' 951.
lāsest. superl. adj., LEAST, 2354.
lāstan. w. v.:
 (1) *with dat.*, LAST, hold out, 812.

- (2) *with acc.*, do, perform, 2963.
ful-lōstan, *w. v.*, *with dat.*, help; *pres. sg.* 1st ful-lōstu, 2668.
ge-lōstan, *w. v.*:
 (1) *with acc. or dat.*, help, serve, 24, 2500.
 (2) *usu. with acc.*, do, perform, fulfil, etc., 1706, 2990*, etc.
ge-lōst, *st. f.*, *pp.* of *lōstan* or *ge-lōstan*, 'formed,' 829.
lōst, *ad. v.*, [slow] slow; *with gen.* 1529. [*cf. Goth. lōth*, 'slothful.']
lōstan, *st. v.*, allow, 48, etc.
ā-lōstan, *st. v.*, LET, 2665; let go, leave, 2591, 2750.
for-lōstan, *st. v.*, LET, leave behind, 970, 2787, 3166; let go, 792.
of-lōtan, *st. v.*, leave, 1183, 1622.
on-lōtan, *st. v.*, loosen, 1609.
lāf, *st. f.*, LEAVING, heirloom, bequest (often a sword), 454, etc. [*cf. Goth. lāibs*, 'remnant.']
lāfan, *w. v.*
ge-lāfan, *w. v.*, LAVE, refresh, 2722.
lagu, *st. m.*, lake, water, sea, 1630.
lagu-crāftig, *adj.*, [SEN-CRAFTY] skilful as a sailor, 209.
lagu-strēt, *st. f.*, [SEN-STREET] way over the sea, 239.
lagu-strēam, *st. m.*, SEN-STREAM, current, tide, 297.
lāh, see **lēon**.
land, see **lend**.
lang, see **long**.
langab, *st. m.*, LONGING, 1879.
lange, see **longe**.
lang-twidig, see **long-twidig**.
lār, *st. f.*, LORE, instruction, guidance, 1950; *gen. pl.* lāra, 1220, lārena, 269.
lāst, *st. m.*, track, trace, 132, etc. [*cf. Goth. lāists.*]
on lāst(e), *with preceding dat.*, in the tracks of, behind, 2945, F. 19.
lāþ, *adj.*, [LOTH], LOATHLY, LOATHSOME, hated, hostile, 134, 511, 2315, 2467, etc.; *dat. pl.* lāþan, 1505.
Often used absolutely, foe, loathed foe, 550, 841, 1061; *gen. pl.* 242; *weak*, se lāþa, 2305*; lāþ wiþ lāþum, 'foe with foe,' 440; mfter lāþum, 'after the loathed foe,' 1257; *neut.* fela ic lāþes gebād, 'much hostility or evil I endured,' 929.
lāþra, *compar.*, more LOATHLY, more hateful, 2432.
lāþ-bite, *st. m.*, foe-BITE, wound, 1122.
lāþ-getōna, *w. m.*, evil-doer, monster, 559, 974.
lāþ-līc, *adj.*, LOATHLY, 1584.
lēaf, *st. neut.*, LEAF, 97.
lēafnes-word, *st. neut.*, LEAVE-WORD, permission, pass-word, 245.
lēah, see **lēogan**.
lēan, *st. neut.*, reward, 114, 951, 1021, etc. [*cf. Goth. lāun.*]
lēan, *st. v.*, *w. acc.*, blame; *pres. sg.* 3rd lyhþ, 1048; *pret.* lēg, 203, etc.
be-lēan, *st. v.*, *with acc. rei and dat. pers.*, dissuade from, prohibit, 511.
lēanian, *w. v.*, *with acc. rei and dat. pers.*, pay for, repay, reward for, 1380, 2102.
lēas, *adj.*, [-LESS] *with gen.*, lacking, deprived of, 850, 1664. [*cf. Goth. lāus*, 'empty.']
lēas-scēawere, *st. m.*, spy, 253 (see note).
lēogan, *w. v.* [*cf. Goth. lagjan.*]
ā-lecgan, *w. v.*, LAY, lay down, lay aside, 34, 834, etc.
lēg, see **lig**.
leger, *st. neut.*, [LATA] lying, 3043. [*cf. Goth. ligrs*, 'bed, couch.']
legerbodd, *st. neut.*, death-BED, grave, 1007.
lēh, see **lēogan**.
lemian, **lemman**, *w. v.*, LAME, trouble; *pret. sg. with pl. nom.*, lemēde, 905.
leng, see **longe**.
lenge, 83 (see note).
lengest, see **longe**.
lengra, see **long**.
lēod, *st. m.*, prince, chief, 341, etc.
lēod, *st. f.*, people, nation, 596, 599, etc.; *pl.* lēoda, 3001. [See **lēode**.]
lēod-bealo, *st. neut.*, [NATION-BALE] national evil, 1722 (see note); *gen. pl.* -bealewa, 1946.
lēod-burg, *st. f.*, [NATION-BURGH] chief city; *acc. pl.* -byrig, 2471.
lēod-cyning, *st. m.*, nation-KING, king of a people, 54.
lēode, *st. m. pl.*, people, 24, 362, etc. [See **lēod**, *st. f.* and *cf. Germ. Leute.*]
lēod-fruma, *w. m.*, nation-chief, prince of a people, 2130.
lēod-gebyrgea, *w. m.*, protector of a people, 269. [*cf. beorgan.*]

- lëod-hryre**, *st. m.*, fall of a prince or people, 2030, 2391.
- lëod-sceaða**, *w. m.*, SCATHER of a people, national foe, 2093.
- lëod-scipe**, *st. m.*, [people-SHIP] nation, 2197, 2751.
- lëof**, *adj.*, LIFE, dear, 31, etc.
- leofað**, see **libban**.
- lëof-lic**, *adj.*, dear, beloved, precious, 1809, 2603.
- lëogan**, *st. v.*, LIE, belie, 250, 3023. [*Cf. Goth. ligan.*]
ā-lëogan, *st. v.*, with *acc. rei.*, BELIE, falsify; *pret.* ālēh, 80.
ge-lëogan, *st. v.*, with *dat. pers.*, DECEIVE; *pret.* gelēah, 2323.
- lëoht**, *st. neut.*, LIGHT, brilliance, 569, 727, etc. [*Cf. Goth. liuhab.*]
- lëoht**, *adj.*, LIGHT, bright, flashing, 2492.
- lëoma**, *w. m.*, gleam, ray, 311, 1570 (see note), etc.
- leomum**, see **lim**.
- lëon**, *st. v.*, LEND; *pret.* lāh, 1456. [*Cf. Goth. leihwan.*]
on-lëon, *st. v.*, with *gen. rei* and *dat. pers.*, LEND; *pret.* onlāh, 1467.
- leornian**, *w. v.*, LEARN, study, devise, 2336 (see note).
- lëosan**, *st. v.*, LOSE. [*Cf. Goth. (fra-)liusan.*]
be-lëosan, *st. v.*, deprive; *pp.* beloren, 1073.
for-lëosan, *st. v.*, with *dat.*, LOSE, 1470, etc.
- lëoð**, *st. neut.*, LAY, 1159.
- leoðo-cræft**, *st. m.*, [limb-CRAFT] hand-craft; *dat. pl.* segn...gelocen leoðo-cræftum, 'a banner woven by skill of hand,' 2769 (see note).
- leoðo-syrce**, *w. f.*, limb SARK, shirt of mail, 1505, 1390.
- lettan**, *w. v.*, with *acc. pers.* and *gen. rei.*, LET, hinder, 569. [*Cf. Goth. latjan.*]
- libban**, *w. v.*, *pres. sg.* lifað, lyfað, leofað; *subj.* lifige; *pret.* lifde, lyfde; *pres. part.* lifigende: LIVE, 57, etc.
- lic**, *st. n.*, [LYCH] body, 451, etc.; corpse, 1122, etc. [*Cf. Goth. leik.*]
- licg(e)an**, *st. v.*, LIE, lie down, lie low, lie dead, 40, etc.; fail, 1041.
ā-licg(e)an, *st. v.*, fail, cease, 1528, 2886.
ge-licg(e)an, *st. v.*, sink to rest, 3146.
- lic-homa**, **lic-hama**, *w. m.*, [LYCH-covering] body, 812, 1007, etc.
- lician**, *w. v.*, with *dat.*, [LIKE] please, 639, 1854.
- lic-sār**, *st. neut.*, body-SORE, wound in the body, 815.
- lic-syrce**, *w. f.*, body-SARK, shirt of mail, 550.
- lid-mann**, *st. m.*, SER-MAN, 1623.
- lif**, *st. neut.*, LIFE, 97, etc.
- lifað**, etc., see **libban**.
- lif-bysig**, *adj.*, [LIFE-BUSY] in the throes of death, 966.
- lif-dagas**, *st. m. pl.*, LIFE-DAYS, 793, 1622.
- Lif-fræa**, *w. m.*, LIFE-lord, Lord of life, 16.
- lif-gedal**, *st. neut.*, LIFE-parting, death, 841.
- lif-gesceaft**, *st. f.*, destiny, 1953, 3064.
- lif-wraðu**, *st. f.*, LIFE-protection, 971, 2877.
- lif-wynn**, *st. f.*, LIFE-joy, 2097.
- lig**, **lëg**, *st. m.*, flame, 83, 2549, etc.; *dat.* ligge, 727.
- lig-draca**, **lëg-draca**, *w. m.*, flame-DRAKE, flaming dragon, 2333, 3040.
- lig-egesa**, *w. m.*, flame-terror, 2780.
- lige-torn**, *st. neut.*, [LYING-anger] pretended insult, 1943. (See Bugge, *Z. f. d. Ph.*, iv, 208.)
- ligge**, see **lig**.
- lig-yrð**, *st. f.*, flame-wave, 2672.
- lim**, *st. neut.*, LIMB, branch; *dat. pl.* leomum, 97.
- limpan**, *st. v.*, happen, befall; *pret.* lomp, 1987.
ā-limpan, *st. v.*, befall, 622, 733.
be-limpan, *st. v.*, befall, 2468.
ge-limpan, *st. v.*, befall, happen, 76, 626 (be fulfilled), 929 (be given), etc.
ge-lumpen, *pp. of limpan* or *gelimpan*, 'fulfilled,' 824.
- lind**, *st. f.*, LINDEN, shield (made of linden), 2341, 2365, 2610.
- lind-gestealla**, *w. m.*, shield-comrade, comrade in arms, 1973.
- lind-hæbbende**, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), [LINDEN-HAVING] shield-warriors, 245, 1402.
- lind-plega**, *w. m.*, LINDEN-PLAY, battle, 1073*, 2039.
- lind-wiga**, *w. m.*, LINDEN-warrior, shield-warrior, 2603.
- linnan**, *st. v.*, with *gen.* or *dat.*, cease, depart, be deprived, 1478, 2443.
- lisa**, *st. f.*, favour, 2150. [*From *lisa, cf. lifse, 'gentle.'*]
- list**, *st. m. and f.*, cunning; *dat. pl.* adverbially, 781.
- liðan**, *st. v.*, go; *pp.* liden, 'traversed,' 223 (see note to l. 224).

- liſe**, *adj.*, gentle, mild, 1220.
liſoſt, *superl.*, gentlest, 3182.
liſend, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), [going] sailer, 221.
liſ-wāge, *st. neut.*, stoup of drink, 1982. [*Cf. Goth. leiþu*, 'strong drink.']
liſan, *w. v.*, gleam, glisten; *pret.* liſte, 311, 485, 1570.
locen, see **lūcan**.
lōcian, *w. v.*, LOOK, 1654.
lof, *st. m.*, praise, 1536.
lof-dēd, *st. f.*, praise-DEED, deed worthy of praise, 24.
lof-georn, *adj.*, YEARNING for praise.
lof-geornost, *superl.*, most eager for praise, 3182.
lōg, see **lōan**.
lomp, see **limpan**.
lond, *land. st. neut.*, LAND, 221, 2197, 2838 (see note), etc.
land-fruma, *w. m.*, LAND-chief, ruler of a land, 31.
land-gemyrcu, *st. neut. pl.*, LAND-MARKS, boundaries, shore, 209. [*Cf. O.E. mearc.*]
land-geweorc, *st. neut.*, LAND-WORK, stronghold, 938.
land-waru, *st. f.*, LAND-people; *pl.* land-wara, 'people of the land,' 2321.
land-weard, *st. m.*, [LAND-WARD] guardian of a country, 1890.
lond-būend, **land-būend**, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), LAND-dweller, 95, 1345.
lond-riht, *st. neut.*, LAND-RIGHT, right of a citizen or freeholder, 2886.
long, **lang**, *adj.*, LONG, 16, 54, etc.
lang-twīdig, *adj.*, LONG-granted, lasting, 1708.
longra, *compar.*, LONGER, 134.
longe, **large**, *adv.*, LONG, 31, etc.
leng, **lung**, *compar.*, LONGER, leng, 451, 974, etc.; læng, 2307.
longest, *superl.*, LONGEST, 2008, 2238.
long-gestrōn, *st. neut.*, [LONG-possession] treasure of long ago, 2240.
long-sum, *adj.*, [LONG-SOME] lasting long, 134, etc.
losian, *w. v.*, [LOSE oneself] escape, 1392, etc.
lūcan, *st. v.*, LOCK, interlock, weave; *pp.* locen, gelocen, 'LOCKED, of interlocked rings,' 1505, 1890, 2769, 2995.
he-lūcan, *st. v.*, LOCK, secure; *pret.* belūc, 1132, 1770.
on-lūcan, *st. v.*, UNLOCK; *pret.* onlūc, 259.
tō-lūcan, *st. v.*, shatter, destroy, 781.
lufen, *st. f.*, hope, comfort, 2886 [occurs here only; *cf. Goth. hūbains*, 'hope,' but see note].
lufan, *w. v.*, LOVE, hence, show love, treat kindly, 1982.
luf-tācen, *st. neut.*, LOVE-TOKEN, 1863.
lufu, *w. f.*, LOVE, 1728 (see note).
lungre, *adv.*:
 (1) quickly, hastily, 929, 1630, etc.
 (2) quite, 2164 (but see note).
lust, *st. m.*, [LUST] pleasure, joy; *acc.* on lust, *dat. pl.* lustum, 'with joy, with pleasure,' 618, 1653.
lyfan, *w. v.*
ā-lyfan, *w. v.*, entrust, permit, 655, 3069.
ge-lyfan, *w. v.*, BELIEVE in, trust for, rely on; *with dat. pers.* 909; *with dat. rei*, 440, 608; þæt heo on ænigne sord gelēfde fyrena frōfre (*acc.*), 'that she belie: I in any earl for comfort from crime,' 627; him tō Anwaldann āre (*acc.*) gelēfde, 'believed in favour from the Almighty for himself,' 1272. [*Cf. Goth. galäubjan.*]
lyfað, **lyfde**, see **libban**.
lyft, *st. m. f. neut.*, [LIFT] air, 1375, etc.
lyft-floga, *w. m.*, [LIFT-FLIER] flier in the air, 2315.
lyft-geswenced, *adj.* (*pp.*), wind-urged, driven by the wind, 1913.
lyft-wynn, *st. f.*, [LIFT-joy] air-joy, 3043 (see note).
lyhð, see **lōan**.
lōsan, *w. v.* [*From lōas*, *cf. Goth. lausan.*]
ā-lysan, *w. v.*, LOOSE, loosen, 1630.
lystan, *w. v.*, *impers.*, *with acc. pers.*, LIST, please; *pret.* 1793. [*From lust.*]
lyt, *neut. adj. or n.*, *indecl.*, few, 2365; *with gen.* 1927, 2150, 2882, 2836 (*dat.*) (see note).
lyt, *adv.*, LITTLE, but little, 2897, 3129.
lytel, *adj.*, LITTLE, 1748, 2097, etc.; *acc. f.* lytle hwile, 'but a little while,' 2030.
hwōn, *adv.*, LITTLE, but little (see note), 203.

M

mā, *compar. adv.*, *with gen.*, more, 504, etc. [*Cf. Goth. mǎis.*]

- mādmās**, etc., see **māð, ðum**.
- mæg**, see **magan**.
- mæg**, *st. m.*, kin-man, blood relative, 408, etc.; *pl.* mægas, etc., 1015, etc.; *gen. pl.* mæga, 2006; *dat. pl.* mægum, 1178, etc., 2614 (see note), mægum, 2353.
- mæg-burg**, *st. f.*, [kin-burcn] family; *gen.* mæg-burige, 2887.
- mæge**, *maegen*, 2654, see **magan**.
- mægen**, *st. neut.*, MAIN, strength, force, army, 155, 445, etc.
- mægen ðende**, *adj.* (*pres. part.*), [MAIN-BEANDIG] mighty, 2837.
- mægen-byrðen**, *st. f.*, MAIN-BERTHEN, great burden, 1625, etc.
- mægen-craeft**, *st. m.*, MAIN-CRAFT, mighty strength, 380.
- mægen-ellen**, *st. neut.*, MAIN-STRENGTH, great courage, 659.
- mægen-fultum**, *st. m.*, MAIN-AID, strong help, 1455.
- mægen-ræs**, *st. m.*, [MAIN-RICE] mighty impetus, onset, 1519.
- mægen-strengo**, *st. f.*, MAIN-STRENGTH; *dat.* 2678.
- mægen-wudu**, *st. m.*, [MAIN-WOOD] spear, 236.
- mægð**, *st. f.*, MAID, woman, 924, etc. [*Cf.* Goth. maguþs.]
- mægð**, *st. f.*, tribe, people, 5, etc.
- mæg-wine**, *st. m.*, kinsman-friend; *pl.* 2479.
- mæil**, *st. neut.*, [MEAL, *cf.* Goth. mēl, 'flour.')] (1) time, occasion, 316, 1008, etc. (2) sword with marks, 1616, 1667.
- mæil-cæaru**, *st. f.*, time-care, 189 (see note).
- mæil-gesceaft**, *st. f.*, time appointed, 2737.
- mænan**, *w. v.*, [MEAN] with *acc.*, declare, proclaim, 857, 1067 (see note to l. 1101).
- mænan**, *w. v.*, *trans.* and *intrans.*, MOAN, bemoan, mourn, lament, 1149, 2267, 3119, 3171.
- mænig**, see **monig**.
- mænigo**, see **menigeo**.
- mære**, *adj.*, famous, notorious, 103, 762, 1301, etc. [*Cf.* Goth. mæreis.]
- mærost**, *superl.*, 898.
- mæroo**, **mæroo**, *st. f.*, glory, fame, 504, 659, etc.; deed of glory, exploit, 408, 2134, 2615; *dat. pl.* as *adv.*, gloriously, 2514. [*Cf.* Goth. mæriþa.]
- mæst**, *st. m.*, MAST, 36, etc.
- mæste**, see **māra**.
- mæste**, *adj.*, small.
- mæstost**, *superl.*, smallest, 1455.
- maga**, *w. m.*, son, man, 189, etc.
- māga**, see **mæg**.
- magan**, *pret. pres. c.*, MAY, CAN, be able; *pres. sg. 1st and 3rd* mæg, 277 etc., 2nd meahit, 2047, miht, 1378; *pres. subj. sg.* mæge, 2530, etc., *pl.* mægen, 2654; *pret.* meahite, 542, 618, etc., mihte, 190, 308, etc., mehte, 1082, etc. With *gan* omitted, 754.
- māge**, *w. f.*, kinswoman, 1391.
- mago**, *st. m.*, kinsman, son, man, 1165, etc. [*Cf.* Goth. magus, 'boy.']
- mago driht**, *st. f.*, kindred-troop, band of warriors, 67.
- mago-rinc**, *st. m.*, retainer, warrior, 730.
- mago ðegn**, **maga ðegn**, *st. m.*, THANE, 293, 408, 1405, etc.
- man(n)**, see **mon(n)**.
- manna**, see **mon(n)**.
- mān**, *st. neut.*, wickedness, crime, 110, 978, 1055.
- mān-fordōdla**, *w. m.*, wicked destroyer, 563.
- manian**, *w. v.*, exhort, 2057.
- manig**, see **monig**.
- man-lice**, *adv.*, in a MANLY way, 1046.
- mān-sc(e)aða**, *w. m.*, wicked scurrer, deadly foe, 712, 737, etc.
- māra**, *compar.*, *adj.* (of micel), greater, mightier, 247, 518, 533, etc.; *neut.* with *gen.*, māre, MORE, 136. [*Cf.* Goth. maiza.]
- mæst**, *superl.*, [MOST] greatest, 78, etc.; *neut.*, with *gen.*, 2615, etc.
- maðelian**, *w. c.*, harangue, discourse, speak, 286, etc. [*Cf.* Goth. maþljan.]
- māðm-ðeht**, *st. f.*, valuable possession, 1613, 2833. [*Cf.* āgan.]
- māðm-gestrēon**, *st. neut.*, jewel-treasure, 1931.
- māðum**, *st. m.*, thing of value, treasure, jewel, 169, etc.; māðme, 1528; *pl.* māðmas, māðmas, etc., 36, 41, 385, etc. [*Cf.* Goth. maþmas.]
- māðum-fæt**, *st. neut.*, treasure-VAT, costly vessel, 2105.
- māðm-gifu**, *st. f.*, treasure-GIFT, 1301.
- māðum-sigle**, *st. neut.*, treasure-jewel, costly sun-shaped ornament, 2757.
- māðum-sweord**, *st. neut.*, treasure-sworn, sword inlaid with jewels, 1023.
- māðum-wela**, *w. m.*, [treasure-WEAL] wealth of treasure, 2750.

- mē**, *pers. pron., acc. and dat. of ic*, ME, to me, 316, 415, etc.; *dat.* for myself, 2738.
- meagol**, *adj.*, forceful, earnest, solemn, 1980.
- meahte, meah-ton**, see **magan**.
- mēaras**, etc., see **mearh**.
- mearc**, *st. f.*, MARK, limit; *dat.* 2381 (see note). [*cf.* Goth. marka.]
- mearclan**, *w. v.*, MARK, stain, engrave, 459; *pp.* genmearcod, 1264, 1695.
- mearc-stapa**, *w. m.*, MARK-STALKER, march-stalker, 103, 1348.
- mearh**, *st. m.*, [V ME] horse; *pl.* mearhas, etc., 865, etc.
- mearn**, see **murnan**.
- me**, *pers. pron., acc. of ic*, ME, 447, etc.
- mēce**, *st. m.*, sword, 565, etc. [*cf.* Goth. mekeis.]
- mēd**, *st. f.*, MEED, reward 2134 etc.; *gen. pl.* medo, 1178.
- medo, medu**, *st. m.*, MEAD, 2633; F. 41, *dat.* 604.
- medo-ern**, *st. neut.*, MEAD-HALL, 69.
- medo-benc, medu-benc, meodu-benc**, *st. f.*, MEAD-BENCH, 776, 1052, 1067, 1902, 2185.
- medo ful**, *st. neut.*, MEAD-CUP, 624, 1015.
- medo-heal, meodu-heall**, *st. f.*, MEAD-HALL, 481, 638.
- medo-stig**, *st. f.*, MEAD-PATH, path to the mead-hall, 924.
- medu drēam**, *st. m.*, MEAD-JOY, 2016.
- medu-seid**, *st. neut.*, MEAD-HALL, 3065.
- meodo-setl**, *st. neut.*, MEAD-SETTLE, 5.
- meodo-wong**, *st. m.*, MEAD-PLAIN, field where the mead-hall stood, 1645.
- meodu-scenc**, *st. m.*, MEAD-DRAUGHT, mead-cup, 1980.
- mehte**, see **magan**.
- melda**, *w. m.*, informer, sinder, 2405.
- meltan**, *st. v., intrans.*, MELT, 1120, etc.
- ge-meltan**, *st. v.*, MELT, 897, etc.
- mene**, *st. m.*, collar, necklace, 1199.
- mengan**, *w. v.*, MINGLE; *pp.* genmengesd, 848, 1449 (see note), 1593.
- menigeo mænigo**, *st. f.*, MANY, multitude, 41, 2143.
- meodo**, **meodu**, see under **medo**.
- meoto**, see **met, metian**.
- meotod**, see **metod**.
- merceis**, *st. m.*, MARK, aim, 2439. [Sieviers § 159. 1, 2; *cf.* D.E. mere.]
- mere**, *st. m.*, MERE, sea, 815 etc. [*cf.* Goth. marei.]
- mere-dēor**, *st. neut.*, MERE-DEER, sea-monster, 558.
- mere-fara**, *w. m.*, MERE-FARER, sea-farer, 502.
- mere-fix (mere-fisc)**, *st. m.*, MERE-FISH, sea-fish, 549. [Sieviers; § 201, 3.]
- mere-grund**, *st. m.*, [MERE-GROUND] bottom of a mere or sea, 1449, 2100.
- mere-hrægl**, *st. neut.*, [MERE-HAIL] sea-garment, sail, 1905.
- mere-liðend**, *st. m. (pres. part.)*, [MERE-GOING] sailor, 255.
- mere-stræt**, *st. f.*, [MERE-STREET] way over the sea, 514.
- mere-strengo**, *st. f.*, [MERE-STRENGTH] strength in swimming, 533.
- mere-wif**, *st. neut.*, [MERE-WIFE] mere-woman, 1519.
- mergen**, see **morgen**.
- met**, *st. neut.*, thought; *pl.* meoto, 489 (see note).
- metan**, *st. v.*, MEET, measure, pass over, 514, 917, 921, 1633.
- mētan**, *w. v.*, MEET, find, 751, 1421.
- ge-mētan**, *w. v.*, MEET, find, 757, 2785; *pret. pl.* h̄y (*acc.*) gemetton, 'met each other,' 2592. [*cf.* Goth. gamōtjan.]
- *metian**, *w. v.*, think; *imp.* meota (*vs.* meoto) 489 (see note).
- Metod**, *st. m.*, Creator, God, 110, etc.; fate, 2527.
- metod-sceaft, meotod-sceaft**, *st. f.*, appointed doom, 1077, 2815, 1180 (Creator's glory). [*cf.* Klaeber in *Anglia*, xxxv, 465.]
- meþel**, *st. neut.*, council, 1876. [*cf.* Goth. maþl, 'market-place.']
- meþel-stede**, *st. m.*, meeting-place, 1082.
- meþel-word**, *st. neut.*, council-word, formal word, 236.
- micel**, *adj.*, MICKLE, great, 67, etc.; *gen.* micles wyrðne, 'worthy of much,' 2185. [*cf.* Goth. mikils.]
- micles**, *gen., used adverbially*; to feþa micles, 'far too much,' 694.
- micle**, *instr., used adverbially*, by *wren*, much, 1579, 2651; so swā micle, 'by so much,' 1283.
- mid**, *prep., with dat. and acc.* (1) *with dat.*, with, among, 77, 195, 274, etc.; *following its case*, 41, 889, 1625; *of time*, 126; *with*, by means of, through, 317, 438, etc.; *mid rihte*, 'by right,' 2050;

- mid gewældum, 'of his own accord,' 2221; mid him, 'among themselves,' 2948.
(2) *with acc.*, with, among, 357, 879, 2652, etc. [*Cf. Goth. miþ.*]
- mid**, *adv.*, with them, withal, therewith, 1642, 1649.
- midðan-geard**, *st. m.*, [MID-YARD] world, earth, 75, etc.; *gen.* 'in the world,' 504, etc. [*Cf. Goth. midjungards.*]
- midde**, *w. f.*, MIDDLE, 2705.
- middeð-niht**, *st. f.*, MIDDLE of the NIGHT, 2782, 2833.
- miht**, *st. f.*, MIGHT, 700, 940. [*Cf. Goth. mahts.*]
- mihte**, *see magan.*
- mihtig**, *adj.*, MIGHTY, 558, etc.
- milde**, *adj.*, MILD, kind, 1172, 1229.
mildest, *superl.*, MILDEST, kindest, 3181.
- mil-gemearc**, *st. neut.*, MILE-MARK, measure by miles; *gen.* nis þæt feor hecnon mil-gemearces, 'that is not many miles away,' 1362. [*From Lat. milia, millia.*]
- mits**, *st. f.*, MILDNESS, kindness, 2921.
- min**, *pers. pron. (gen. sg. of ic)*, of me, 2084, 2533.
- min**, *poss. adj. (gen. sg. of ic)*, MINE, my, 255, etc.
- missan**, *w. v., w. gen.*, MISS, 2439.
- missere**, *st. neut.*, half-year, 153, 1498, 1769, 2620.
- mist-hliff**, *st. neut.*, MIST-slope, misty hill-side; *dat. pl.* misthleofum, 710.
- mistig**, *adj.*, MISTY, 162.
- mōd**, *st. neut.*:
(1) MOOD, mind, etc., 50, etc.
(2) COURAGE, 1057, etc.
- mōd-cearu**, *st. f.*, MOOD-CARE, sorrow of mind or heart, 1778, 1992, 3149.
- mōdega**, **mōdgan**, etc., *see mōdig.*
- mōd-gehygd**, *st. f. and neut.*, mind-thought, 233.
- mōd-geþonc**, *st. m. and neut.*, mind-thought, 1729.
- mōd-giomor**, *adj.*, sad in mind or heart, 2894.
- mōdig**, *adj.*, *weak* mōd(i)ga, mōdega; *gen. m.* mōd(i)ges; *pl.* mōd(i)ge: [MOODY] brave, proud, 312, 502, etc.
- mōdig-lic**, *adj.*, [MOODY-LIKE].
mōdig-licra, *compar.*, braver, prouder, 337.
- mōd-lufu**, *w. f.*, [MOOD-LOVE] heart's love, 1823.
- mōdor**, *st. f.*, MOTHER, 1258, etc.
- mōd-sefa**, *w. m.*, [MOOD-MIND] mind, courage, 180, 349, 1853, 2012, 2628.
- mōd-þracu**, *st. f.*, [MOOD-]daring, 385.
- mon(n)**, **man(n)**, *st. m.*, *weak* manna; *dat. sg.* men(n); *pl.* men: MAN, 25, etc.; *weak acc. sg.* mannen, 297 (*see note*), 1943, 2127, 2774, 3108; mannon, 577.
- mon**, **man**, *indef. pron.*, one, they, people, 1172, 1175, 2355.
- mōna**, *w. m.*, MOON, 94, F. 8. [*Cf. Goth. mēna.*]
- mon-cynn**, **man-cynn**, *st. neut.*, MANKIND, 110, 164, 196, 1276, 1955, 2181.
- mon-dream**, **man-dream**, *st. m.*, [MAN-DREAM] human joy, 1264, 1715.
- mon-dryhten**, **-drihten**, **man-dryhten**, **-drihten**, *st. m.*, [MAN-]lord, etc., 436, 1229, 1978, 2865, etc.
- monig** (moneg), **manig** (maneg), *adj.*, MANY, 5, 75, etc.; mēnig, F. 14; *nom.* monig oft gesæt rice tō rīne, 'many a mighty one oft sat in council,' 171. *Often absolutely*, 857, etc.; *and with dependent gen. pl.* 728, etc. [*Cf. Goth. manags.*]
- mon-þwære**, *adj.*, [MAN-]gentle, kind to men, 3181.
- mōr**, *st. m.*, MOOR, 103, etc.
- morgen**, **mergen**, *v., dat.* morgne, mergenne: MORN, MORNING, MORROW, 565, 837, 2484, etc. *gen. pl.* morna, 2450.
- morgen-ceald**, *adj.*, MORNING-cold in the morning, 303.
- morgen-lēcht**, *st. neut.*, MORNING-LIGHT, morning sun, 604, etc.
- morgen-long**, *adj.*, MORNING-long, 2894.
- morgen-swēg**, *st. m.*, [MORN-SOUGHT] morning-clamour, 129.
- morgen-tīd**, *st. f.*, MORNING-TIDE, 484, 518.
- mōr-hop**, *st. neut.*, moon-hollow, 'sloping hollow on a moorside' (Skeat), 450.
- morna**, *see morgen.*
- mord-bealu**, *st. neut.*, MURDER-BALE murder, 136.
- mordor**, *st. neut.*, MURDER, 592, etc. [*Cf. Goth. maürþr.*]
- mordor-bealo**, *st. neut.*, MURDER-BALE, murder, 1079, 2742.
- mordor-bed**, *st. neut.*, MURDER-BED, 2436.
- mordor-heta**, *st. m.*, MURDEROUS HATE, 1105.

- mōste**, see **mōtan**.
***mōtan**, *pret. pres. v.*, may, be to, MENT, 1, 2886, etc.; *pret. mōste*, 168, 257, etc.; *pret. pl. mōstan*, 2247*.
munan, *p. pres. v.*
ge-munan, (*pret. pres. v.*) *v.*, have in MIND remember; *pres. gemon*, gemian, 65, 1185, etc.; *pret. gemundon*, 179, etc.; *imp. sg. we-myne*, 659.
on-munan, *pret. pres. v.*, remind; *pret. onmunde* ūsīc mārða, 'reminded us of glory, urged us on to great deeds,' 2640.
mund, *st. f.*, hand, 236, etc.
mund-bora, *w. m.*, protector, 1480, 2779. [*Cf. beran.*]
mund-gripe, *st. m.*, hand-grip, 380, etc., 1938 (see note).
murnan, *st. v.*, MOURN, be anxious, reckon, care, 50, 136, etc.
be-murnan, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, DEMOURN, mourn over, 907, 1077.
mūða, *w. m.*, MOUTH, 724. [*Cf. Goth. munþs.*]
mūð-bona, *w. m.*, MOUTH-BANE, one who slays by biting, 2079.
myndgian, *w. v.*, call to MIND:
 (1) with *gen.*, remember, 1105.
 (2) REMIND, 2057.
ge-myndgian, *w. v.*, bring to MIND, remember; *pp. gemyndgad*, 2450.
myne, *st. m.*: [*Cf. Goth. muns.*]
 (1) wish, hope, 2572.
 (2) love; *acc. ne his myne wisse*, 'nor did he know his mind,' 169 (see note).
-myne, see **munan**.
myntan, *w. v.*, be MINDed, intend, 712, 731, 762.
myrce, *adj.*, SURE, 1405.
myrð, *st. f.*, MIRTH; *dat. mōdes myrð* (see note).
- N
- nā**, *neg. adv.*, never, not at all, not, 445, 567, 1536, 1875*.
naca, *w. m.*, bark, craft, 214, 295, 1896, 1903.
nacod, *adj.*, NAKED, 539, 2585; bare, smooth, 2273.
nabben, 1850, = *ne hræbben*, see **habban**.
nafne, see **nefne**.
næfre, *adv.*, NEVER, 217, etc.
nāgan, *w. v.*, greet, accost, 1318*.
ge-nāgan, *w. v.*, assail; *pret. pl. genāgian*, 2206, 2916* (see note); *pp. genāged*, 1439.
nægl, *st. m.*, NAIL, 985.
næglian, *w. v.*, NAIL; *pp. nægled*, 'nailed, riveted, studded,' 2023*.
nānig (= *ne nūnig*), *adj.-pron.*, not ANY, none, no, 859, etc.; with *gen. pl.* 157, etc.
nāre, **nāron**, = *ne wære*, *ne wæron*, see **wesan**.
næs, = *ne wæs*, see **wesan**.
næse, *neg. adv.*, not, not at all, 562, etc.
næs(s), *st. m.*, NESS, headland, 1358, etc.
næs-hlūf, *st. neut.*, NESS-slope, head-land-slope; *dat. pl. næs-hleoðum*, 1427.
nāh, = *ne āh*, see **5gan**.
nallas, **nalles**, **nalles**, **nallas**, **nalles**, see **nealles**.
nam, see **niman**.
nama, *w. m.*, NAME, 78, 343, 1457, F. 26.
nāman, -**nāmon**, see **niman**.
nān, (= *ne ān*), *adj.-pron.*, NONE, no, 988; with *gen. pl.* 803, F. 43.
nāt, = *ne wāt*, see **witan**.
nāt-hwylc (= *ne wāt hwylc*; cf. I. 274), *adj.-pron.*, [WOT NOT WHICH] some, some one, a certain (one), 1513; with *gen. pl.* 2215, 2223, 2233, etc.
ne, **nē**, *neg. particle*, not, 38, 1384, etc.; doubled, *ne...ne*, 182, 245-6, etc.; *nōðer ne*, 2124; *ne...nō*, 1508. Often found in composition with verbs, e.g. *nāh*, *næbben*, *næs*, *nolde*, *nāt*, etc., for which see **āgan**, **habban**, **wesan**, **willan**, **witan**; in composition with **ā**, **ænig**, etc., it forms the words **nā**, **nānig**, etc. (q. v.).
 Correlated with *ne* or another negative, *not...nor*, *neither...nor*, etc., 511, 1082-4, etc.; *ne...ne...ne*, 1100-1; *nō...ne*, 168-9, 575-7, etc.; *nō...ne...ne*, 1392-4, 1735-7; *næfre...ne*, 583-4, 718; *nalles...ne*, 3015-6.
nē, not preceded by another negative, 'nor,' 510, 739 (see note), 1071.
 Correlated with a doubled negative: *ne...nānig...nāre*, 858-60.
nēah, *adj.*, NIGH, near, 1743, 2728, 2420. [*Cf. Goth. nēhw.*]
nīohst, **nūhst**, *supert.*, [NEXT] last, 1203, 2511.
nēah, *adv.*, NIGH, near, 1221, 2870; with *dat.* 564, 1924, 2242, etc.
nēar, *compar.*, NEARER, 745.

- nealles**, etc. (= ne ealles), *adv.*, not at all, by no means, 2145, etc.; **nalles**, 338, etc.; **nallas**, 1719, etc.; **nales**, 1811; **nalas**, 1493, etc.; **nahes**, 43.
- nēan**, **nēon**, *adv.*, from near, near, 528 (at close quarters), 839, 3104, etc. [*Cf.* **nēah**.]
- nearo**, *st. neut.*, [NARROW] straits, distress, 2350, 2594.
- nearo**, *adj.*, NARROW, 1409.
- nearo-craeft**, *st. m.*, [NARROW-CRAFT] inaccessibility, 2243.
- nearo-fāh**, *st. m.*, [NARROW-FOE] foe enusing distress; *gen.* **nearo-fāges**, 2317.
- nearo-þearf**, *st. f.*, [NARROW-NEED] dire distress, 422.
- nearwe**, *adv.*, NARROWLY, 976.
- nearwian**, *v. v.*, [NARROW] straiten, press; *pl.* **genearwod**, 1438.
- nefa**, *w. m.*, nephew, 881, etc.; grandson, descendant, 1203, 1962.
- nefne**, **næfne**, **nemne**, *conj.*:
(1) unless, 250*, 1056, 1552, etc.; except that, 1353.
(2) In elliptical sentences, with quasi-prepositional force, unless, save, 1934, 2151, 2533.
- nēh**, see **nēah**, *adj.*
- nemnan**, *w. v.*, NINE, call, 364, etc. [*Cf.* **Goth.** **nammjan**].
be nemnan, *w. v.*, declare solemnly, 1097, 3069.
- nemne**, *prep.*, with *dat.*, except, 1081.
- nemne**, *conj.*, see **nefne**.
- nēod-laðu**, *st. f.*, pressing invitation, or desire, 1320 (see note).
- nēon**, see **nēan**.
- nēostian**, **niosian**, *w. v.*, with *gen.*, visit, re-visit, attack, 115, 125, 2388, 2671, etc.; *pres. 3rd* **niosan**, 2486.
- nēotan**, *st. v.*, use, enjoy, 1217.
be nēotan, **bi-nēotan**, *st. v.*, with *acc. pers.* and *dat. acc.*, deprive, 4-6, 2396.
- neoþor**, see **niþer**.
- neowol**, *adj.*, steep; *pl.* **neowle**, 1411.
- nerian**, *w. v.*, save, preserve, 572; *pp.* **genereð**, 827. [*Cf.* **Goth.** **nasjan**.]
- nesan**, *st. v.*:
ge-nesan, *st. v.*:
(1) *intrans.*, survive, escape, 999.
(2) *trans.*, survive, escape (from), 1877, 2426, F. 49; *pp.* **genesen**, 2397.
- nēþan**, *w. v.*: [*Cf.* **Goth.** **manþjan**.]
(1) with *acc.*, dare, encounter, 2350.
(2) with *dat.*, risk, 510, 538.
- ge-nēþan**, *w. v.*:
(1) with *acc.*, hazard, dare, venture on, brave, 888, 959, 1656, 1933, 2511.
(2) with *dat.*, risk, 1469, 2133.
- nicor**, *st. m.*, NICKER (sea-monster), 422, etc.
- nicor-hūs**, *st. neut.*, NICKER-HOUSE, cavern of a sea-monster, 1411.
- niहत**, see **nēah**, *adj.*
- nigen**, *num.*, NINE; *inflected*, 575. [*Cf.* **Goth.** **niun**.]
- niht**, *st. f.*, NIGHT, 115, etc. [*Cf.* **Goth.** **nahts**.]
nihtes, *gen. (m.) used adverbially*, of a night, by night, 422, 2269, etc.
- niht-bealu**, *st. neut.*, NIGHT-BALE, evil at night, 193.
- niht-helm**, *st. m.*, NIGHT HELM, night, 1789.
- niht-long**, *adj.*, NIGHT-LONG, 528.
- niht-weorc**, *st. neut.*, NIGHT-WORK, 827.
- niman**, *st. v.*, take, seize; *pres. 3rd*, **nimeð**, **nymeð**, 411, 598, etc.; *pret. sg.*, **nam**, **nōm**, 746, 1612, etc.; *pret. pl.* **nāman**, 2116; *pp.* (**ge**)**nūnen**, 1153, 3165.
ā niman, *st. v.*, take away, F. 23.
be niman, *st. v.*, deprive; *pret.* **benam**, 1886.
for niman, *st. v.*, carry off; *pret.* **foram**, **nāmon**, 488, 2828, etc.
ge niman, *st. v.*, take, seize, take away, chasp; *pret.* **genam**, **genōm**, 122, 2776, etc.
- niod**, *st. f.*, desire, pleasure, 2116.
- niosian**, see **nēostian**.
- niþor**, see **niþer**.
- niowe**, see **niwe**.
- niþan**, *st. v.*, darken, 547, 649.
- nla**, = ne is, see **wesan**.
- niþ**, *st. m.*, envy, hate, violence, war, struggle, 184, 827, etc.; affliction, 423.
Gen. pl. used instrumentally, in fight, in war, by force, 845, 1439, 1962, 2170, 2206.
- niþas**, see **niþþas**.
- niþ-draca**, *w. m.*, [ENVY-DRAKE] malicious dragon, 2273.
- niþer**, **nyþer**, *adv.*, [NEITHER] down, downwards, 1360, 3044; *compar.* **niþor**, further down, 2699.

- nīſ-gæst**, *st. m.*, [ENVY-GUEST] malicious guest, 2699. (See note to l. 102.)
- nīſ-geweorc**, *st. neut.*, [ENVY-WORK] work of enmity, deed of violence, 683.
- nīſ-grim**, *adj.*, [ENVY-GRIM] maliciously grim or terrible, 193.
- nīſ-heard**, *adj.*, WAR-HARD, hardy in war, 2417.
- nīſ-hēdig**, *adj.*, WAR-MINDED, 3165.
- nīſ-sele**, *st. m.*, HOSTILE HALL, 1513 (see note).
- nīſſas, nīſas**, *st. m. pl.*, MEN, 1005, 2215. [Cf. *Goth.* *nīþjōs*, 'kinsmen.']
- nīſ-wundor**, *st. neut.*, DREAD WONDER, 1365.
- nīwe**, *adj.*, NEW, 783 (startling), 949, etc.; *dat. weak* nīwan, niowan, stefne, 'anew,' 1789, 2594. [Cf. *Goth.* *nīwis*.]
- nīwian**, *w. f.*, RENEW; *pp.* geniwod, geniwad, 1303, 1322, 2287 (see note).
- nīw-tyrwed**, *adj. (pp.)*, NEW-TA. RED, 295.
- nō**, *adv.*, NOT AT ALL, not, 136, 168 (see **ne**), 541, 543, 1508 (see **ne**), etc.
- nolds**, = ne wolde, see **willan**.
- nōm**, see **niman**.
- nōn**, *st. f.*, [NOON] ninth hour, 3 p.m., 1600. [From *Lat.* *nōna*.]
- norþ**, *adv.*, NORTH, 858.
- norþan**, *adv.*, FROM THE NORTH, 547.
- nōse**, *w. f.*, [NOSE] N I Z E, eape, 1892, 2803.
- nōſer** (= ne ō hwæðer), *adv.*, NOR, 2124.
- nū**, *adv.*, NOW, 251, etc.
- nū**, *conj.*, NOW, NOW THAT, seeing that, 430, etc.; *correlative* with *nu*, *adv.*, 2743-5.
- nýd**, *st. f.*, NEED, compulsion, 1005, 2454 (pangs). [Cf. *Goth.* *náufs*.]
- nýdan**, *w. c.*, FORCE, COMPEL; *pp.* genýded, 2680; *inflected*, genýdde, 1005 (see *gesacan*).
- nýd-bād**, *st. f.*, [NEED-PLEDGE] forced toll, 598.
- nýd-gestealla**, *w. m.*, NEED-COMRADE, comrade in or at need, 882.
- nýd-gripe**, *st. m.*, [NEED-GRIP] dire grip, 976.
- nýd-wracu**, *st. f.*, [NEED-WRACK] dire ruin, 193.
- nýht**, see **nēah**, *adj.*
- nyman**, see **niman**.
- nymþe**, *conj.*, UNLESS, 781, 1658.
- nyt**, *adj.*, USEFUL, OF USE, 794. [Cf. *Goth.* -nuts.]
- nytt**, *st. f.*, DUTY, OFFICE, SERVICE, 494, 3118.
- nyttian**, *w. v.*, WITH GEN.
- ge-nyttian**, *w. v.*, WITH ACC., USE, ENJOY; *pp.* genyttod, 3046.
- nyſer**, see **nīſer**.

O

of, *prep.*, WITH DAT., FROM, 37, etc.; or (after *ūt*), 663, 2557; out of, 419; OFF, 672. *Following case.* ðā hē him of dyde, 'then he dofred,' 671. [Cf. *Goth.* *af*.]

ofer, *prep.*, OVER, WITH ACC. (of motion, etc.) and *dat.* (of rest): (1) *with acc.*, over, 10, 46, etc.; against, 2330, 2409, 2589*, 2724 (see note); above, beyond, 2879; without, 685; *of time*, after, 736, 1781 (but see note). **Ofer eorðan**, 'on earth,' 248, etc.; **ofer wer-þeode**, 'throughout the nations of men,' 899; **ofer ealle**, 'so that all could hear,' 2899; **ofer eal**, F. 24. (2) *with dat.*, over, 481, etc. [Cf. *Goth.* *ufar*.]

ofer, *st. m.*, BANK, SHORE, 1371.

ofer-hygd, -hyd, *st. f. neut.*, CONTEMPT, PRIDE, 1740, 1760.

ofer-mægen, *st. neut.*, OVER-MAIN, superior force, 2917.

ofer-māsum, *st. m.*, [OVER-TREASURE] very rich treasure, 2993.

ofost, *st. f.*, HASTE, 256, 307* *st.* ofoste, ofeste, ofste, 381, 2747, etc. [P. B. B. x.]

ofost-lice, *adv.*, HASTILY, 3130

oft, *adv.*, OFT, OFTEN, 4, etc.

oftor, *compar.*, OFTENER, 1579.

oftost, *superl.*, OFTENEST, 1663.

ō-hwær, **ō-wær**, *adv.*, ANYWHERE, 1737, 2870.

ombeht, **ombiht**, *st. m.*, SERVANT, officer, messenger, 287, 336. [Cf. *Goth.* *andlahts*.]

ombiht-þegn, *st. m.*, ATTENDANT-THANE, 673.

ōmig, *adj.*, RUSTY, 2763, etc.

on, an (677, 1247, 1935), *prep.*, ON; *with dat.* and *acc.*, *usu. dat.* of rest and *acc.* of motion, but in *stanzas* of the *acc.* are common, as will be seen, in which there is no suggestion, or the merest suggestion, of motion:

(1) *with dat.*, of place and time, on, in, 40, 53, 76, 409, 607, 609, 677, 702, 782, 847, 891, 926, 1041, 1292, 1352, 1544, 1581, 1618

- (a-swimming), 1643, 1662, 1830 (with respect to), 1884, 2197, 2248, 2276, 2311 (upon), 2705, 3157, etc.; *after its case*, 1935 (but see note), 2357, 2866; *in, among*, 1557; *at*, 126, 303, 575, 683, 3148; *by*, 1481. (2) *with acc., onto, into*, 35, 67, etc.; *on, in*, 507, 516, 627, 635, 708, 996, 1095, 1109, 1297, 1456, 1675, 2132, 2193, 2690, 2650 (with regard to; cf. 1830-1), etc.; *of time*, 484, 837, 1428, etc.; *to*, 2662, 1739 (according to); 873 (*see* *sped*), 1579 (*see* *an*), 1753 (*see* *endestæf*), 2799 (*see* *feorh-legu*), 2903 (*see* *efn*), 2962 (*see* *wreccan*); *on gebyrd*, 'by fate,' 1074; *an wig*, 'for war,' 1247 (*see* note); *on riht*, 'rightly,' 1555; *on unriht*, 'falsely,' 2739; *on gylp*, 'proudly,' 1749; *on minne sylfes dōm*, 'at my own disposal, choice,' 2147; *þe ic hēr on starie*, 'on which I am here gazing,' 2796. [*Cf. Goth. ana.*]
- on innan**, *see* **innan**.
- on weg**, *AWAY*, 763, etc.
- on, adv.**, *ON*, 1650, 3084 (*see* note).
- oncer-bend**, *st. m. f.*, ANCHOR-HAND, anchor-chain, 1918*.
- on cƿē(ð)**, *st. f.*, *distress, suffering*, 830, 1420.
- ond, conj.**, *AND*, 39, etc.; *usually the symbol - is used in 'Beowulf': ond occurs in ll. 600, 1148, 2040. In Hicke's transcript of 'Finnsburh' and is used exclusively.*
- ondlēan**, *st. m.*, *requital*, 1511*, 2094* (*see* notes: *in both cases miswritten in ms hondlean*).
- ond long, and-long, adj.**, (1) *live-long*, 2115, 2938; (2) *stretching or standing up to; andlongue eorl*, 'the earl upstanding,' 2695.
- on drysne, adj.**, *terrible*, 1932.
- ond saca, w. m.**, *adversary*, 786, 1682.
- ond slyht, st. m.**, *back-stroke, return blow*, 2929, 2972.
- ond swaru, st. f.**, *ANSWER*, 351, 1193, 1840, 2860.
- ōnettān, w. v.**, *hasten; pret. pl.* 306, 1803. [*P. B. B. x. 487.*]
- on gēan, prep.**, *with dat., AGAINST*, *towards, at*, 1034 (*after its case*, 681, 2364 (*see* *foran*)).
- onlic-nes, st. f.**, *LIKENESS*, 1351*.
- on-mōd, see** **an-mōd**.
- on mēdia, w. m.**, *arrogance*, 2926.
- on-sāge, adj.**, *impending, attacking, fatal*, 2483; *nom. þar was Hond* scio hild onsaġe, 'there warfare assailed Hondscio,' 2076.
- on-syn, an-syn, st. f.**, *sight, appearance, form*, 251, 928, 2772, 2834.
- on-weald, st. m.**, [*WIELDING*] *control, possession*, 1044.
- open, adj.**, *OPEN*, 2271.
- openian, w. v.**, *OPEN*, 3056.
- ōr, st. m.**, *beginning, origin, van*, 1011, 1688, 2407.
- orc, st. m.**, *flagon*, 2760, etc. [*Cf. Goth. urkeis. From Lat. urceus.*]
- orcneas, st. m. pl.**, *monsters*, 112 (*see* note).
- ord, st. neut.**, *point, front*, *van*, 556, etc.
- ord-fruma, w. m.**, *chief, prince*, 263.
- ōret-mecg, st. m.**, *warrior*, 332, 363, 481.
- ōretta, w. m.**, *warrior*, 1532, 2538. [*Cf. ōret, from orhāt, 'a calling out, ehallenge,' and see Sievers, § 43, N. 4.*]
- oreð, see** **oruð**.
- or-feorme, adj.**, *devoid of, destitute, wretched* (*see* note to l. 2385).
- or-leahre, adj.**, *blameless*, 1886.
- or-lege, st. neut.**, *battle, war*, 1326, 2407.
- orleg-hwīl, st. f.**, *battle-while, time of battle or war*, 2002*, 2427, 2911.
- or-þonc, or-þanc, st. m.**, [*original thought*] *skull*, 406; *dat. pl. adverbially, skillfully*, 2087.
- oruð, st. neut.**, *breath*, 2557; *gen. oreðes, 2523**; *dat. oreðe, 2839*. [*From or, 'out of,' and uð=ōð = 'anþ, cf. Goth. us-aþan, 'to breathe forth.'*]
- or-wearde, adj.**, *wanless, un-guarded*, 3127.
- or-wēna, adj. (weak form), with gen.**, [*WEENLESS*] *hopeless, despairing*, 1002, 1565. [*Cf. Goth. us-wēna.*]
- oð, prep., w. acc.**, *until*, 2399, etc.
- oð þæt, conj.**, *till, until*, 9, etc.; oðð þæt, 66.
- ōðer, nam. adj.-pron.**, *OTHER, (the) one, (the) other, the second, another*, 219 (*see* note), 503, 1583, (*see* *swyle*), etc.; *correl. oðer* 50er, 'one the other,' 1349-51; oðer sawlan, 'said further,' 1945 (*see* note). [*Cf. Goth. anþar.*]
- oðð, see** **oð**.
- oððe, conj.**:
(1) *or*, 283, etc.
(2) *and*, 649 (*see* note to l. 648), 2475.
- ōwēr, see** **ohwār**.
- ð-wiht, pron.**, *COHT; dat. a WHIT*, 1822, 2432. *See also* **āht**.

- rēcan**, *w. v.*, *intrans.*, REACH; *pret.* ræhte, 747.
ge-rēcan, *w. v.*, *trans.*, REACH; *pret.* geræhte, 556, 2965.
rād, *st. m.*, [REDE] advice, counsel, help, benefit, gain, 172, etc.
rādan, *st. and w. v.* [READ]
 (1) *intrans.*, REDE, decide, decree, 2858.
 (2) *trans.*, possess, 2056.
rād-bora, *w. m.*, counsellor, 1325. [Cf. berun.]
Rādend, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), Ruler (God), 1555.
rāran, *w. v.* [Cf. Goth. (ur)raisjan.]
ā-rāran, *w. v.*, REAR, RAISE, exalt, extol, 1703, 2983.
rās, *st. m.*, RACE, rush, storm, onslaught, 2356, 2626.
rāsan, *w. v.*, RACE, rush, 2690.
ge-rāsan, *w. v.*, RACE, rush, 2839.
rest, *st. f.*, REST, resting-place, bed, 122, etc.
rōswa, *w. m.*, leader, 60.
rond, see **rond**.
rāsian, *w. v.*, explore; *pp.* rāsod, 2283.
rāðe, see **hraðe**.
rēafian, *w. v.*, REAVE, rob, plunder; *pret.* rēafode, rēafodon, 1212, 2935, etc. [Cf. Goth. rāubōn.]
be rēafian, *w. v.*, BEREAVE; *pp.*, with *dat.*, bereft, 2746, etc.
rēc, *st. m.*, REEK, smoke, 3155.
reccan, *w. v.*, with *gen.*, REEK, care; *pres. 3rd.* recceð, 434.
reccan, *w. v.*, relate, tell, 91; *dat. inf.* recceñne, 2093. *pret.* rehte, 2106, 2110.
reced, *st. neut.*, house, building, hall, 310, 412, etc.
regn-hard, *adj.*, [MIGHTY-HARD] wondrous hard, 326 (see note).
regnian, **rēnian**, *w. v.*, prepare, adorn, 2168*; *pp.* geregned, 777.
ren-weard, *st. m.*, 770 (see note).
rēoc, fierce, 122.
rēodan, *st. v.*, make RED, 1151*.
rēofan, *st. v.*
be-rēofan, *st. v.*, BEREAVE, deprive; *pp.*, *acc. sg. f.*, berofene, 2457, 2931.
rēon, see **rōwan**.
reord, *st. f.*, speech, 2555. [Cf. Goth. razda.]
reordian, *w. v.*, speak, 2792*, 3025.
ge-reordian, *w. v.*, prepare a feast; *pp.* gereorded, 1788.
rēot, 2457 (see note).
rēotan, *st. v.*, weep, 1376.
restan, *w. v.*, REST, cease, 1793, etc.
rēþe, *adj.*, fierce, furious, 122, etc.
rice, *st. neut.*, realm, 861, etc.
rice, *adj.*, rich, powerful, mighty, 172, etc.
ricone, *adv.*, quickly, 2983.
ricsian, **rixian**, *w. v.*, reign, rule, domineer, 144, 2211*.
ridan, *st. v.*, RIDE, 234, 1883, etc.; *pret. pl.* riodan, 3169.
ge-ridan, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, RIDE over, 2998.
ridend, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), RIDER; *pl.* ridend, 2457.
riht, *st. neut.*, RIGHT, 144, 1700, etc.; *acc.* on riht, 'rightly,' 1555; *dat.* after rihte, 'in accordance with right,' 1049, etc.; *acc. pl.* ofer ealde riht, 'contrary to the ancient law' (*sing.*, ealde being the weak form) 2330.
rihte, *adv.*, rightly, 1695.
riman, *w. v.*, count, number; *pp.* gerimed, 59.
rinc, *st. m.*, man, wight, warrior, 399, etc.
riodan, see **ridan**.
risan, *st. v.*
ā-risan, *st. v.*, RISE, 399, etc.
rixian, see **ricsian**.
rodor, *st. m.*, sky, heaven, 310, 1376, 1555, 1572.
rōf, *adj.* strong, brave, renowned, 1793, 1925, 2538, 2665, 2690; with *gen.* 682, 2084.
rond, **rand**, *st. m.*, shield, 231, 656, 2538, 2673 (*boss*), etc.
rand-wiga, *w. m.*, shield-warrior, 1298, etc.
rond-hæbbend, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), [shield-having] shield-warrior, 861.
rōwan, *st. v.*, row, swim; *pret. pl.* rōn=rōwon, 512, 539.
rūm, *st. m.*, room, space, 2690.
rūm, *adj.*, roomy, spacious, ample, great, 2461; þurh rūmne sefan, 'gladly and freely and with all good will,' 278.
rūm-heort, *adj.*, [ROOM-HEART] great-hearted, 1799, 2110.
rūn, *st. f.*, RUNE, council, 172.
rūn-stæf, *st. m.*, RUNE-STAVE, runic letter, 1695.
rūn-wita, *w. m.*, [RUNE-] wise man, councillor, 1325.
ryht see **riht**.
rȳm, *n. w. v.* [from **rūm**]:
 (1) make ROOBY, prepare; *pp.* gerȳmed, 492, 1975.

(2) make ROOM, clear a way; *pp.* ðā him gerýmed wearð, þæt hie wæl-stōwe wealdan mōston, 'when the way was made clear for them so that they were masters of the field,' 2983; *so* 3088.
ge-ryman. *v. r.*, make roomy, prepare, 1384

S

sacan, *st. v.*, strive, 439. [*Cf. Goth. sakan*, 'rebuke, dispute.']

on-sacan, *st. v.*:

(1) *with acc. pers. and gen. rei*, attack; *pres. subj.* þætte freoðuwebbe fiores onsece. liofne mannan, 'that a peaceweaver should assail the life of a beloved man,' 1942.

(2) *with acc. rei and dat. pers.*, refuse, dispute, 2954.

sacu, *st. f.*, strife, 1857, 2472; *acc. sece*, 154. [*Cf. sece.*]

sadol, *st. m.*, SADDLE, 1038.

sadol-theorht, *adj.*, SADDLE-BRIGHT, 2175.

sā, *st. m. f.*, SEA, 318, etc.; *dat. pl. sam*, 858, etc. [*Cf. Goth. sāiws.*]

sā-bāt, *st. m.*, SEA-BOAT, 633, 895.

sæcc, *st. f.*, strife, fight, contest, 953, 1977, 2029, etc.; *gen. sg. sece*, 600. [*Cf. sacu*, and *Goth. sakjō.*]

sece, see **sacu**.

sā-cyning, *st. m.*, SEA-KING, 2382.

sādan, see **seccgan**.

sā-dēor, *st. neut.*, SEA-DEER, sea-monster, 1510.

sā-draca, *v. m.*, SEA-DRAKE, sea-dragon, 1426.

sāgan, *v. r.*, cause to sink, lay low; *pp.* gesāged, 884. [*Cf. sīgan, sāg.*]

sā-gēap, *adj.*, SEA-wide, spacious, 1896.

sā-genga, *v. m.*, SEA-GOER, ship, 1882, 1908.

sāgon, see **sāon**.

sā-grund, *st. m.*, SEA-GROUND, bottom of the sea, 564.

sāl, *st. neut.*, hall, 307*, etc.; *acc. sēl*, 167.

sāl, *st. m. f.* [*Cf. Goth. sāls.*]

(1) time, season, occasion, opportunity, 489 (see note), 622, 1008, etc.; *acc. sg. sēle*, 1135 (see note to ll. 1134-6).

(2) happiness, joyance, bliss, 643, etc.; *dat. pl. sālun*, 607.

sā-lāc, *st. neut.*, SEA-booty, 1624; *acc. pl. sē-lāc*, 'sea-spoils,' 1652.

sā-lād, *st. f.*, SEA-path, sea-voyage, 1139, 1157.

sā-lan, *v. r.*, bind, tie, secure, 226, 1917; *pp.* gesāled, 'bound, twisted, interwoven,' 2764. [*From sāl, cf. Goth. sāljan.*]

on-sālan, *v. r.*, unbind; see note to l. 489.

sālan, *v. r.*, happen. [*From sāl.*]

ge-sālan, *v. r.*, often *impers.*, befall, chance, happen, 574, 890, 1250.

sāld, *st. neut.*, hall, 1280.

sā-liðend, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), SEAFarer; *nom. pl. sē-liðende*, 411, 1818, 2806; *sē-liðende*, 377.

sāliðe, 3152 (see note to ll. 3150, etc.).

sā-mann, *st. m.*, SEA-MAN, 329, 2954.

sā-mēðe, *adj.*, SEA-weary, 325.

sāmra, *compar. adj.* (*without pos.*), worse, weaker, 953, 2880.

sā-næss, *st. m.*, SEA-NESS, headland, 223, 571.

sāne, *adj.*

sāmra, *compar.*, slower, 1436.

sā-rinc, *st. m.*, SEA-WARRIOR, 690.

sā-sið, *st. m.*, SEA-journey, 1149.

sā-weall, *st. m.*, SEA-WALL, 1924.

sā-wong, *st. m.*, SEA-plain, shore, 1964.

sā-wudu, *st. m.*, SEA-WOOD, ship, 226.

sā-wylm, *st. m.*, [SEA-WELLING] sea-surge, 393.

-saga, see **-seccgan**.

sā, *st. m.*, rope, 302*, 1906.

sālun, see **sāl**.

samod, see **somod**.

sand, *st. neut.*, SAND, 213, etc.

sang, *st. m.*, SONG, 90, etc.

sār, *st. neut.*, SORE pain, wound, 787, 975; *nom. sio sār*, 2468 (*gender extraordinary; see note*); *acc. sære*, 'harm,' 2295. [*Cf. Goth. sār.*]

sār, *adj.*, SORE, 2058.

sære, *adv.*, SORELY, 1251, 2222, 2311, 2746.

sārig, *adj.*, SORRY, sad, 2447.

sārig-ferð, *adj.*, [SORRY-HEART] sore at heart, 2863.

sārig-mōd, *adj.*, [SORRY-MOOD] in mournful mood, 2942.

sār-līc, *adj.*, [SORE-LIKE] painful, sad, 842, 2109.

sāwl-bereud, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), [SOUL-BEARING] being endowed with a soul, 1004.

sāwol, *st. f.*, SOUL, 2820, etc.; *acc., gen. sāwle*, 184, 2422, etc.; *gen. sawele*, 1742. [*Cf. Goth. sáiwala.*]

- síwul-lás, síwul-lás**, SOULLESS, lifeless, 1406, 3033.
- síwul-drior**, *st. m. or neut.*, [SOUL-gore] life's blood, 2693.
- scacan**, *st. v., pres. sg.* sceaceð, 2742, *pp.* scačen, sceacen, 1124, 2306, etc.; SHAKE, go, depart, hasten, 1136, 2254*, etc., 1802; *pret.* atraia storm strengum gebáed scōe ofer scild-weall, 'the storm of arrows, sent by the strings, flew over the shield-wall,' 3118.
- scādan**, *st. v.*
ge-scādan, *st. v.*, decide; *pret.* gescōd, 1555.
- scadu-helm**, *st. m.*, [SHADE-HELM] shadow-covering, cover of night; *gen. pl.* scadu-helma gescēapu, 'shapes of the shadows,' 650.
- scami(g)an**, *v. v.*, BE SHAMED, 1026, 2850.
- scaþa**, see **sceaþa**.
- sceacen, sceaceþ**, see **scacan**.
- scead**, *st. neut.*, SHADK; *acc. pl.* under sceadu bregdan, 'draw under the shades, i.e. kill,' 707; see also note to l. 1803. [Cf. *Goth.* skadus.]
- scāden-māil**, *adj.*, curiously inlaid sword, 1939.
- sceadu-genga**, *w. m.*, SHADE-GOER, prowler by night, 703.
- scealc**, etc., see **sculan**.
- scealc**, *st. m.*, MARSHAL, retainer, 918, 939. [Cf. *Goth.* skalks.]
- scearp**, *adj.*, SHARP, 288.
- scēat**, *st. m.*, [SHEET] corner, region, quarter, 96; *gen. pl.* scēatta, 752. [Cf. *Goth.* skáuts, 'hem of a garment.']
- sceatt**, *st. m.*, money, 1686. [Cf. *Goth.* skatts.]
- sceaþa, scaþa**, *w. m.*, SCATHER, foe, warrior; *nom. pl.* scaþan, 1803, 1895; *gen. pl.* sceaþena, 4, sceaþona, 274.
- scēaw(g)an**, *v. v. with acc.*, [SHOW, SHRW] espy, see, view, observe, 840, 843, 1391, etc.; *pres. pl. subj.* scēawian, 3008; *pret. pl.* scēawedon, 132, etc.; *pp.* gescēawod, 3075, 3084.
- scēd, see **scādan**.
- sceft**, *st. m.*, SHAFY, 3118, F. 8.
- sceol**, see **sculan**.
- scencan**, *w. v.*, SKINK, pour out; *pret. sg.* scencte, 496.
- scennum**, *dat. pl.*, 1694 (see note).
- scōd, see **sceþþan**.
- sceolde**, see **sculan**.
- scōp, see **scyppan**.
- scōtan**, *st. v.*, SHOOT, 1744.
ge-scōtan, *st. v., with acc.*, SHOOT or dart into, hurry to; *pret. sg.* hord eft gescōat, 2319.
of-scōtan, *st. v., with acc.*, SHOOT OFF, lay low, kill; *pret. sg.*, ofscot, 2439.
- scōtend**, *st. m. (pres. part.)*, SHOOTER, warrior; *pl.* 704, 1026* (see note), 1154.
- scepen**, see **scyppan**.
- sceran**, *st. v.*, SHEAR, cut, 1287.
ge-sceran, *st. v.*, SHEAR, cut in two, 1526; *pret. sg.* gescer, 2973.
- scēt, see **scōtan**.
- sceþþan**, *st. and v. v., usu. with dat.*, SCATHK, injure, 1514, 1524, 1887, etc.; absolutely, 243. [Cf. *Goth.* skapjan.]
ge-sceþþan, *w. v., with dat.*, SCATHK, injure, 1447, 1502, 1587. *Pret. sg.* se þe him säre gescōd, 'who injured himself sorely,' 2222, 2777 (see note).
- scild**, see **scyld**.
- scile**, see **sculan**.
- scima**, *w. m.*, brightness, gleam, 1803* (see note).
- scinan, scynan**, *st. v.*, SHINE, 1517, etc., F. 6; *pret. pl.* scionon, 994, scionon, 303 (see note).
- scinna**, *w. m.*, apparition, 939.
- scioncn**, see **scinan**.
- scip**, *st. neut.*, SHIP, 302, etc.; *dat. pl.* scypon, 1154.
- scip-herg**, *st. m.*, SHIP-ARMY, naval force; *dat.* scip-herge, 243.
- scir**, *adj.*, SHEER, bright, 322, 496, 979; weak *gen.* 1694.
- scir-ham**, *adj.*, bright-coated, with shining mail, 1895.
- scōd**, see **sceþþan**.
- scolde**, etc., see **sculan**.
- scop**, *st. m.*, [SHAPER] maker, bard, etc., 90, 496, 1066.
- scōp**, see **scyppan**.
- scota**, *w. m.*, SHOOTER, warrior. See note to l. 1026.
- scrifan**, *st. v.*, [SHRIVE] prescribe, pass sentence, 979. [From *Lat.* scribo.]
for-scrifan, *st. v., with dat. pers.*, proscribe, 106.
ge-scrifan, *st. v.*, prescribe; *pret. sg.* swā him wyrd ne gescrāf hrēð et hilde, 'in such wise that weird did not assign to him triumph in battle,' 2574.
- scriþan**, *st. v.*, stride, stalk, glide, wander, move, 163, 650, 703, 2569.
- scucca**, *w. m.*, devil; *dat. pl.* 939.

scūfan, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, shove, launch, 215, 918; *pret. pl.* scūfun, 3131. [*Cf. Goth. skjuban.*]

be scūfan, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, shove, cast, 184.

wid-scūfan, *st. v.*, [WIDE-SHOVE] scatter, 936 (see note).

sculan, *pret. pres. v.*, *pres. sg.* 1st, 3rd secal, 20, etc., secl, 455, etc., sceall, 1862, etc.; *pres. subj.* seyle, 1179, 2657, seile, 3176; *pret.* sceolde, 10, etc., sceolde, 2341, etc., 2nd *sg.* sceoldest, 2056; *pl.* sceoldon, 41, etc., sceoldon, 2257; *suatl.*, must, have as a duty, be obliged, ought, *pret. suatl.*, was to, etc., 230, etc.; sometimes expressing mere futurity, 384, etc. *Hc gescecan sceall hord on hrūsan*, 'it is his to seek the hoard in the earth,' 2275. *With foll. inf. omitted:* unc secal worn felu nuþma genwænra [wesun], 1783; *ūrum secal sword ond helm ... bām genwæne*, 'to us both shall one sword and helmet [be] in common,' 2659; secal se hearda helm ... fatum befallen, 2255; þonne ðū forð seyle, 1179; so, 2816.

scūr heard, *adj.*, [SHOWER-HARD] 1033 (see note).

scyld, *st. m.*, SHIELD, 325, etc.

scild-weall, *st. m.*, SHIELD-WALL, 3118.

scyldan, *w. v.*, SHIELD; *pret.* nymðe mec God scyld, 'unless God had shielded me,' 1658.

scyld-freca, *w. m.*, SHIELD-WARRIOR, 1033.

scyldig, *adj.*, guilty; with *dat.*, synnum scyldig, 3071; with *gen.* 1683; ealdres scyldig, 'having forfeited his life,' 1338, 2061.

scyld-wiga, *w. m.*, SHIELD-WARRIOR, 288.

scyle, see **sculan**.

scýnan, see **scfnan**.

scyndan, *w. v.*, hasten, 918, 2570.

scýne, *adj.*, SUEEN, beautiful, 3016. [*Cf. Goth. skáuns*, 'beautiful.']

scýn-scaþa, *w. m.*, spectral-fog, 707 (see note).

scýp, see **scip**.

scýppan, *st. v.*, SHAPE, create, make, 78; was sio wriht scepen heard wið Hugas, 'the strife was made hard against the Hugas,' 2913. [*Cf. Goth. -skapjan.*]

ge-scýppan, *st. v.*, SHAPE, create, 97.

Scýppend, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), SHAPER, Creator, 106.

scýran, *w. v.*, bring to light, hence decide, 1939. [*Cf. scir.*]

se, sēo, þæt, *demoust. adj.*, the, THAT. *Sing.*: *nom. m.* se; *f.* sēo, 66, etc.; *sio*, 2098, etc.; *n.* þæt; *acc. m.* þone; *f.* þā; *n.* þæt; *gen. m.* n. þes; *f.* þære; *dat. m. n.* þæm, 52, etc., þien, 425, etc.; *instr. m. n.* þy; *f.* þære.

Pl.: *nom. acc. m. f. n.*, þā; *gen. m. f. n.* þāra; *dat. m. f. n.* þæm, 370, etc., þam, 1855, etc. Following its noun: *acc. m.* þoum, 2007, etc.; *gen. pl.* þāra, 2734. Alliterating, *dat. m.* þæm, in the phrase 'on þem dage, þisses lifes' 197, 790, 806; *acc. f. sg.* þā, 736, 1675; *instr. neut.* þy, 1797; *gen. pl.* þāra, 2033. *Correl. with sē used as a relative pron.*: *se...sē*, 2865, 3071-3; *sēo sēo*, 2258. See also þe. [*Cf. Goth. sa, sō, þata.*]

sē. m., sēo, sio, f., þæt, *neut., pron.*

I. *Demoust. pron.*, THAT, that one, he, etc.: *sing. nom. m.* sē, *f.* sēo, *sio*, *n.* þæt; *acc. m.* þone, *f.* þā, *n.* þæt; *gen. m. n.* þes, *f.* þære; *dat. m. n.* þæm, 183, etc., þam 1957, *f.* þære; *instrum. m. n.* þy, 87, etc., þē, 821, etc., þon, 504, etc. Immediately followed by the *rel. particle* þe (*q. v.*): *nom.* se þe, 90, etc.; *acc.* þone þe, *dat.* þæm þe; *gen. pl.* þāra þe, 98, etc., 1625 ('of those things which'). *With þe omitted:* þam = þam þe, 2199, 2779. *Correl. with sē used as a rel. pron.*: *sē...sē*, 2406-7.

Special usages:

(1) *gen. neut.* þæs, of that, of this, thereof, for that, for this, therefore, 7, etc. *Correl. with þæt*, *conj.*, 2026-8, etc. See also **þæs**, *adv.*

(2) *instr. neut.* þy, þe, by that, therefore, 1273, 2067. *Correl. with þe*, *conj.* (*q. v.*), 487, 1436, 2638. Often with comparatives, *wec*: 821, etc., 2880; *no þy ær*, 'none the sooner,' 754, etc.

(3) *instr. neut.* þon, 2423 (see note); þon nu, '(the) more,' 504; æfter þon, 'after that,' 724; ær þon, 'ere,' 731; be þon, 'by that,' 1722; tō þon, *þæt*, 'until,' 2591, 2845; tō þon, 'to that degree, so,' 1876. See also under tō.

II. *Rel. pron.*, THAT, who, which, what; *m. sē*, 143, etc.; *sē* for *seo*, 2421 (see also **þe**); *neut.* þæt = 'what,' 15 (but see note), 1466, 1748, *m. acc.* þone, 13, etc.;

- f. acc. þā, 2022; gen. neut. Gode þancode... þæs se man gespreec, 'thanked God for what the man spake,' 1398; þæs ic wene, 'according to what I expect, as I ween,' 272; so, 383; dat. sing. m. and neut. þæm, þām, 137, etc., exclusively þām in portion of poem written by second scribe; pl. þā, 41, etc. See also þæs, adr.*
- þæs þe.** see under **þæs**.
- sealde,** etc., see **sellan**.
- sealma,** *w. m.*, sleeping-place, couch, chamber, 2460.
- sealo-brūn,** *adj.*, SALLOW-BROWS, dark-brown, F. 37.
- sealt,** *adj.*, SALT, 1989.
- searo,** *st. neut.*
- (1) skill, device, cunning, *dat. pl. adverbially*, searwum, 'cunningly, curiously,' 1038, 2764;
 - (2) [cunningly devised] armour, 249, 323, 329, etc., 1557 (see note);
 - (3) ambush, straits, 419 (but the meaning may be: 'when I did off my armour').
- searo-bend,** *st. m. f.*, cunning BAND, 2086.
- searo-fāh,** *adj.*, cunningly coloured, variegated, 1444.
- searo-gim,** *st. m.*, cunning gem, jewel of artistic workmanship, 1157, 2749, 3102*.
- searo-grim,** *adj.*, [cunning-arm] cunningly fierce, or fierce in battle, 594.
- searo-hæbbend,** *st. m. (pres. part.)*, [armour-having] warrior, 237.
- searo-net,** *st. neut.*, [cunning- or armour-NET] coat of mail, 406.
- searo-nið,** *st. m.*, armour-strife, hostility, 582, 3067; cunning-lured, wile, plot, 1200, 2738.
- searo-þonc,** *st. m.*, cunning THOUGHT, 775.
- searo-wundor,** *st. neut.*, [cunning-wonder] rare wonder, 920.
- seax,** *st. neut.*, hip-sword, dagger, 1545.
- sēcan, sēcean,** *w. v.*, 664, 187, etc.; *dat. inf.* to sēcenne, 2562; *pres. pl. (fut.)* sēceanð, 3001; *pret. pl.* sōhton, 339, sōhtan, 2380* SEEK in its various meanings; visit, go to, strive after, 139*, 208, etc., 2980 (of a friendly visit). Sāwle sēcan, 'kill,' 801; so, sēcean sēwle hord, 2422. *Intrans.* 2293, 3001 (of a hostile attack); þonne his myne sōhte, 'than his wish (hope) sought,' 2572. [Cf. *Goth.* sökjan.]
- ge-sēc(e)an,** *w. v.*, 684, 1004* (see note), etc.; *dat. inf.* to gesēcenne, 1922; *pret. pl.* gesōhton, 2926, gesōhtan, 2204; SEEK, in its various meanings as above, 463, etc.; often of hostile attack, 2515, etc.
- ofer-sēc(e)an,** *w. v.*, OVERTAX, test too severely; *pret. sg.* sē ðe mēca gehwane... swenge ofersōhte, 'which with its swing overtaxed every sword,' 2686.
- secc,** see **sæcc**.
- seccg,** *st. m.*, man, etc., 208, 213, etc.; of *Grædel's* mother, 1379.
- seccg,** *st. f.*, sword, 684.
- seccgan,** *w. v.*, 51, etc.; SAY, speak, *dat. inf.* to seccganne, 473, 1724; *pret. sg.* sægde, 90, etc., siede, F. 46; *pret. pl.* sægdon, 377, etc., sieldan, 1945; *pp.* gesægd, gesæd, 'published, made manifest,' 141, 1696. *Imperf. with partitive gen.* seccgende was lādra spella, 'was telling dire tales,' 3028.
- ā-seccgan,** *w. v.*, SAY out, declare, 344.
- ge-seccgan,** *w. v.*, SAY, 2157; *imperat. sg.* gesaga, 388.
- sefa,** *w. m.*, mind, soul, heart, 49, etc.
- sēft,** *compar. adv.* (of sōfte), SOFTER, more easily, 2749.
- sēgan,** see **-sēon**.
- segen,** see **segn**.
- segl,** *st. neut.*, SAIL, 1906.
- segl-rād,** *st. f.*, SAIL-ROAD, sea, 1429.
- segn,** *st. m. neut.*, banner, 1204; *acc.* segn, 2767, 2776, segen, 47, 1021, 2958 (see note to ll. 2957-9). [From L. signum, whence 'sign.']
- sēgon,** see **-sēon**.
- seh,** see **-sēon**.
- sēl,** see **sæl**.
- sēl,** *compar. adv.* (no positive, cf. sētra), better, 1012, 2277, 2530, 2687, F. 40, 41.
- seldan,** *adv.*, SELDOM, 2029 (see note).
- seld-guma,** *w. m.*, hall-man: *uom. sg.*, 249 (see note).
- sele,** *st. m.*, hall, 81, etc.; of the dragon's lair, 3128.
- sēle,** see **sēl**.
- sele-drēam,** *st. m.*, hall-joy, 2252 (see note).
- sele-ful,** *st. neut.*, hall-beaker, hall-cup, 619.
- sele-gyst,** *st. m.*, hall-NEST, 1545.
- sele-rādend,** *st. m. (pres. part.)*, [hall-counsellor] hall ruler, 51*, 1346.
- sele-rest,** *st. f.*, hall-REST, bed in a hall, 690.

- sēlest**, etc., see under **sēira**.
- sele-þegn**, *st. m.*, hall-THANK, chamberlain, 1794.
- sele-weard**, *st. m.*, [hall-ward] guardian of a hall, 667.
- self**, *recler. adj.*; *nom. sg.* self, 594, 920, etc.; *syllf*, 1964; *weak selfa*, 29, 1924, etc.; *seolfa*, 3067, *sylla*, 505, etc.; *acc. sg. m.* selfne, 961, etc.; *syllfne*, 1977, 2875; *gen. sg. m.* selfes, 700, etc.; *syllfes*, 2013, etc.; *f.* selfre, 1115; *nom. pl.* selfe, 419, *syllfe*, 1996; *gen. pl.* *syllfra*, 2040: SELF, etc. *Often absolutely* 419, 2222, etc.; *on minne sylfes dōm*, 2147. *Sometimes agreeing with the nom. instead of with the oblique case next to which it stands*: þū þe (dat.) self, 953; þān be him selfa deah, 1839.
- sēlla**, see **sēira**.
- sellan**, *syllan*, *w. v.*, [SELL] give, give up, 72, etc. [*Cf. Goth. saljan*, 'to bring an offering.']
- ge-sellan**, *w. v.*, [SELL] give, 615, etc.
- sell-lic**, *syll-lic* (=seld-lic), *adj.*, rare, strange, 2086, 2109; *acc. pl.* sellice, 1426. [*Cf. Goth. silda-leiks*.]
- syll-licra**, *compar.*, stranger, 3038.
- sēira**, *compar. adj.* [no positive, but *cf. Goth. sēls*], better, 800, etc. 2198 (see note), *nom. so m.* selra, 2890. *Absolutely*, þæt selre, 1759.
- sēlest**, *superl.*, best, 146, etc. *Weak form*, reed sēlesta, 412, *and often after the def. art. se*, 1406, etc.
- semninga**, *adv.*, forthwith, presently, 644 (see note), 1640, 1767.
- sendan**, *w. v.*, SEND, 13, 471, 1842. [*Cf. Goth. sandjan*.]
- for-sendan**, *w. v.*, SEND AWAY, 904.
- on-sendan**, *w. v.*, SEND AWAY, send off, 382, 452, 1483; *with forð*, 45, 2266.
- sendan**, *w. v.*, 600 (see note).
- sēo**, see **se**, **sē**.
- sēoc**, *adj.*, sick, 'sick unto death,' 1603, 2740, 2904. [*Cf. Goth. siuks*.]
- seofon**, SEVEN, 517; *acc.* seofan, 2195; *inflected syllone*, 3122. [*Cf. Goth. sibun*.]
- seolfa**, see **self**.
- seomian**, **siomian**, *w. v.*:
- (1) rest, ride, lie, stand, 302, 2767. *seomade ond syrede*, 'he held himself in ambush, and entrapped them,' 161.
- sēon**, *st. v.*, SEE, look, 387, etc.; *inf. þār mæg sēon*, 'there it is possible to see, there may one see,' 1365; *pret. pl.*, sēgon, 1422. [*Cf. Goth. saihwan*.]
- ge-sēon**, *st. v.*, SEE, 229, etc.; *see one another*, 1875; *pret. pl.* gesāwon, 221, etc.; *gesēgon*, 3128, *gesēgan*, 3038; *subj. pret. pl.* gesāwon, 1605.
- geond sēon**, *st. v.*, SEE THROUGH-OUT, see over; *pret. sg.* geondseh, 3087.
- ofer-sēon**, *st. v.*, OVERSEE, SURVEY, look on, 419.
- on-sēon**, *st. v.*, look on, look at, 1650 (but see note).
- seonu**, *st. f.*, SINCE; *nom. pl.* seonowe, 817.
- sēoðan**, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, SEETH, brood over; *pret. sg.* māl-seare, mod-seare, seuð, 190 (see note to l. 189), 1993.
- seoððan**, see **siððan**.
- seowian**, *w. v.*, SEW, link; *pp.* seowed (of a byrny), 406.
- seas**, *st. m.*, SEAR, 2717, 2756.
- sētan**, see **sittan**.
- setl**, *st. neut.*, SETTLE, seat, 1232, 1289, etc.
- settan**, *w. v.*, SET, set down, 325, 1242; *pp.* geseted, 1696. [*Cf. Goth. sutjan*.]
- ā settan**, *w. v.*, SET, set up, 47; *pp.* āseted, 667.
- be-settan**, *w. v.*, BESET, set about, 1432.
- ge-settan**, *w. v.*:
- (1) SET, 94.
- (2) set at rest, 2029.
- sib(b)**, *st. f.*, peace, kinship, friendship, 949, etc.; *uninflected acc.* sibb, 194, 2600 (see note). [*Cf. Goth. sibja*.]
- sib-æðeling**, *st. m.*, kindred-ATHELING, 2708.
- sibbe gedriht**, *st. f.*, kindred-band, band of kindred-warriors, 387 (see note), 729.
- sīd**, *adj.*, broad, ample, great, 149, 1291, 1726 (see note), etc.; *weak forms* 1733, 2199, 2347.
- sīde**, *adv.*, widely, 1223.
- sīd-fæðme**, *adj.*, [wide-FATHOMED] broad-bosomed, 1917.
- sīd-fæðmed**, *adj. (pp.)*, [wide-FATHOMED] broad-bosomed, 302.
- sīd-rand**, *st. m.*, broad shield, 1289.
- sīe**, see **wezan**.
- slex benn**, *st. f.*, hipknife-wound, 2904. [*From seax*.]

- sig.** see **wesan.**
- siġan.** *st. v.*, sink, march down, 307, 1251.
- ge-siġan.** *st. v.*, sink, fall, 2659.
- siġe-beorn.** *st. m.*, victorious warrior, F. 40.
- siġe-drihten.** *st. m.*, victory-lord, victorious prince, 391.
- siġe-ſadig.** *adj.*, rich in victories, victorious, 1557.
- siġe-folc.** *st. neut.*, victory-folk, victorious people, 644.
- siġe-hrēf.** *st. m. neut.*, victory-fame, presage of victory, confidence or exultation in victory, 490.
- siġe-hrēfiġ.** *adj.*, victory exultant, exulting in victory, 94, 1507, 2756.
- siġe-hwīl.** *st. f.*, victory-whirl, 2710 (see note).
- siġel.** *st. neut.*, sun, 1966.
- siġe-leas.** *adj.*, victory-less, of defeat, 787.
- siġe-rōf.** *adj.*, victory-famed, victorious, 619.
- siġe-ſod.** *st. f.*, victory-nation, victorious people, 2204.
- siġe-wāpen.** *st. neut.*, victory-weapon, 804.
- siġle.** *st. neut.*, sun-shaped ornament, jewel, 1157, 1200; *acc. pl.* siġlu, 3163.
- siġor.** *st. m. or neut.*, victory, 1021, 2875, 3055.
- siġor-ſadig.** *adj.*, rich in victories, victorious, 1311, 2352.
- sin.** *poss. adj.*, his, her, 1236, etc.
- ſinc.** *st. neut.*, treasure, jewelry, gold, silver, prize, 81, etc.
- ſinc-ſæt.** *st. neut.*, treasure-vat, costly vessel, casket, 1200 (but see note), 2231, 2300; *acc. pl.* ſinc-ſato ſealde, 'passed the jewelled cup,' 622.
- ſinc-ſāg.** *adj.*, treasure-variegated, bedecked with treasure; *weak acc. sg. neut.* ſinc-ſāge, 167.
- ſinc-geſtrēon.** *st. neut.*, treasure-possession, costly treasure, 1092, 1226.
- ſinc-gifa.** **ſinc-gyfa.** *w. m.*, treasure-giver, 1012, 1342 (see note), 2311.
- ſinc-māðum.** *st. m.*, treasure-jewel (sword), 2193.
- ſinc-þego.** *st. f.*, treasure-taking, receiving of treasure, 2884.
- ſin-frāa.** *st. m.*, great lord, 1934.
- ſin-gāl.** *adj.*, continuous, 154.
- ſin-gāla.** *adv.*, continually, 190.
- ſin-gāles.** **ſyn-gāles.** *adv.*, continually, always, 1135, 1777.
- ſingan.** *st. v.*, *pret.* ſong, ſang: ſing, sound, 496, 1423, F. 6; *pret. sg.* hring-iren ſeir ſong in ſearwun, 'the bright iron rings rang in the armour,' 323.
- ā-singan.** *st. v.*, ſing out, 1159.
- ſin-herge.** *st. m.*, [continuous army] army drawn out, very strong, immense; *dat.* ſin-herge, 2936.
- ſin-riht.** *st. f.*, long night; ſin-nihte, 'during the longnights,' 161.
- ſin-ſnūd.** see **ſyn-ſnūd.**
- ſint.** see **wesan.**
- ſio.** see **se, sē.**
- ſioloſ.** *st.*, still water, 2367 (see note).
- ſiomian.** see **ſeomian.**
- ſittan.** *st. v.*; *pret. pl.* ſæton, 1164, ſetan, 1602; *pp.* geſeten, 2104; *ſtr.* 130, etc.; *inf.* eodon ſittan, 'went and sat,' 493.
- be-ſittan.** *st. v.*, [sit by] besiege, 2936.
- for-ſittan.** *st. v.*, fail; *pres. sg. 3rd.* 1767 (see note to ſi 1766-7).
- ge-ſittan.** *st. v.*:
- (1) *intrans.* ſit, sit together, 171, 749 (see note), etc.
- (2) *trans.* sit down, etc., 633
- ofer-ſittan.** *st. v.*, with *acc.*, abstain from, refrain from, 684, 2528.
- of-ſittan.** *st. v.*, with *acc.*, sit upon, 1545.
- on-ſittan.** *st. v.*, with *acc.*, dread, 597.
- ymb-ſittan.** *st. v.*, with *acc.*, sit about, sit round, 564.
- ſiſ.** *st. m.*: [Cf. *Goth.* *ſiþs.*]
- (1) way, journey, adventure, 765, etc., 872 (exploit), 908 (way of life or exile—see note), 1971 (return), 2586 (course), 3089 (passage), etc.
- (2) time, repetition, 716, 1579, 2049, etc.
- ſiſ.** *compar. adv.* (*pos.* ſiſ); *ār ond* ſiſ, 'earlier and later,' 2500.
- ſiſeſt.** **ſiſaſt.** *superl. adj.* [no *pos.*, except the *adv.*, but cf. *Goth.* *ſeiþus*, 'late']. latest, last, 2710*, *absolutely*, at ſiſeſtan, 'at latest, at the last,' 3013.
- ſiſ-ſæt.** *st. m.*, expedition, 202; *dat.* ſiſ-ſate, 2639.
- ſiſ-ſrom.** *adj.*, [journey forward] ready for a journey, 1813.
- ſiſian.** *w. v.*, journey, 723, 866, 2119.
- for-ſiſian.** *w. v.*, [journey amiss] perish, 1550.

- sifðan, syfðan, seofðan, adv.**, [SITHENCE] since, after, afterwards, 112, etc. For 1106, see note: *nr* ne siðnan, 'before nor since,' 718. *Correl. with sýðnan, conj.* 2201-7.
- sifðan, syfðan, seofðan, conj.**, [SITHENCE] since, after, when, 106, etc. *h* *pret. -pluperf.* 1978, etc. *with pret. and pluperf.* sýðnan *mergen eom*, and *wē* tō *symble geseted hæfdon*, 2103-1.
- sixtig, with gen.**, SIXTY, F. 40.
- slāp, st. m.**, SLEEP, 1251, 1742.
- slāpan, st. v.**, SLEEP; *pres. part.*, *acc. sg. m.* slāpendne, 741, *uninflected*, 2218; *acc. pl.* 1581.
- slēac, adj.**, SLACK, 2187.
- slēan, st. v., pret. sg. slōh, slōg.** [*Cf. Goth. slahan.*]
I. *intrans.* strike, 681, 1565, 2678.
II. *trans.*:
(1) strike, 2699.
(2) SLAY, 108, etc.
ge-slēan, st. v., with acc.: gain, achieve by fighting, 459 (see note); *pret. pl.* *hic ða mearða geslōgon*, 'they gained glory by fighting,' 2996.
of slēan, st. v., SLAY, 574, 1665, 1689, 306.
- slitan, st. v.**, SITT, tear to pieces, 741.
- slife, adj.**, savage, hurtful, dangerous, 181, 2398.
- slifen, adj.**, dire, deadly, 1147.
- smið, st. m.**, SMITH, 406; *nom.* wæpna smið, 'weapon-smith,' 1452.
- smiðian, w. v.**
be-smiðian, w. v., make firm by SMITH's work, 775.
- snell, adj.**, brisk, prompt, keen, bold; *weak nom. sg. m.* snella, 2971.
- snell-lic, adj.**, brisk, prompt, keen, bold, 690.
- snotor, snottor, adj.**, wise, prudent, 190, etc.; *pl.* snotere, 202, snotyc, 1591; *weak nom. sg. m.* snottra, 1313, etc., snotra, 2156, etc.; *absolutely*, 1786, etc. [*Cf. Goth. snutrs.*]
- snotor-lice, adv.**
snotor-licor, compar., more wisely, more prudently, 1842.
- snūde, adv.**, quickly, 904, etc. [*Cf. Goth. sniwan, 'hasten.'*]
- snyrian, w. v.**, haster 402.
- snyttu, st. f.**, wisdom, prudence, 942, 1706, 1726. [*Cf. snotor.*]
- snyttum, dat. pl. used adverbially**, wisely, 872.
- snyfðan, w. v.**
be-snyfðan, w. v., deprive, 2924.
- sōcn, st. f.**, persecution; *dat.* þære sōcne, 'from that persecution,' 1777. [*Cf. Goth. sōkns, 'search, enquiry.'*]
- somod, samod, adv.**, together, 1211, 2196, etc.; *with ætgadere*, 329, 387, etc.
- somod, samod, prep., with dat.**; somod (samod) *ær diege*, 'at dawn,' 1311, 2942.
- sōna, adv.**, soon, 121, etc.
- song, see singan.**
- sorg, see sorh.**
- sorgian, w. v.**, sorrow, care, 451, 1381.
- sorh, st. f.**, sorrow, 173, etc.; *obl. sg.* sorge, 119, 2001, etc.; *dat.* sorhge, 2468.
- sorh-earig, sorg-earig, adj.**, [sorrow-careful] sorrowful, heart-broken, 2455, 3152.
- sorh-ful(1), adj.**, sorrowful, 512, 1278, 1429, 2119.
- sorh-lēas, adj.**, sorrowless, free from sorrow, 1672.
- sorh-lēoð, st. neut.**, sorrow-lay, lamentation, 2460.
- sorh wylm, st. m.**, [sorrow-welling] surge of sorrow or care, 904, 1993.
- sōð, st. neut.**, sooth, truth, 532, etc.; *dat.* tō sōðe, 'for sooth,' 51, etc.; *inst.* sōðe, *used adverbially*, 'truly, with truth,' 524, 871.
- sōð, adj.**, [sooth] true, 1611, 2109.
- sōð-cyning, st. m.**, [SOOTH-KING] God, 3055.
- sōð-fæst, adj.**, soothfast, just, 2820.
- sōð-lice, adv.**, [soothly] truly, 141, 273, 2899.
- specan, SPEAK**, 2864, see **sprecan**.
- spēd, st. f.**, speed, success; *acc. on spēd*, 'with good speed, successfully,' 873.
- spel(1), st. neut.**, SPELL, story, tale, tidings, 2109, 2898, 3029; *acc. pl.* spel gerāde, 'skillful tales,' 873.
- spiwan, st. v.**, SPew; *inf.* glōdum spiwan, 'to vomit forth gleeds,' 2312.
- spōnnan, st. v.**
on-spōnnan, st. v., UNSPAN, loosen; *pret.* onspōn, 2723.
- spōwan, st. v., impers., with dat. pers.**, speed, succeed; *pret. sg.*

- him wiht ne spōw, 'he had no success,' 2854^o; hū him at ate spōw, 'how he sped at the eating,' 3026.
- sprēc.** *st. f.*, SPEECH, 1104.
- sprecan, specan.** *st. v.*, SPEAK, SAY, 341, 531, etc.; *imperat. sing.*, sprēc, 1171; *with foll. clause*, gounele ymb pōdne on geador spræcon, þæt hig . . . 'old men spake together about the hero, [saying] that they . . .' 1595.
- ge-sprecan.** *st. v.*, SPEAK, 675, 1398, etc.
- springan.** *st. v., pret.* sprong, sprang; *spursō*, 18 (sprād), 1588 (gape), 2582 (shoot), 2966 (spurt).
- æt-springan.** *st. v.*, SPRING forth; *pret. sg.* ætspranc, 1121.
- ge-springan.** *st. v., pret.* gesprong, gesprung; *spursō* forth, arise, 884, 1667.
- on-springan.** *st. v.*, SPRING a-part, 817.
- stā.** *st. m.*, place, stead, 1479. [Siewers, § 201, N. 2.]
- stālan.** *v. v.*: to impute to, avenge upon, 2485 (see note); feor hafað fāhðe gestæled, 'she has gone far in avenging the feud,' 1340.
- stān.** *st. m.*, STONE, rock, 887, etc. [*Cf. Goth. stāins.*]
- stān-beorh.** *st. m.*, STONE-BARROW, barrow or cave of rock, 2213.
- stān-boga.** *st. m.*, [STONE-BOW] stone-arch, arch of rock; *acc. sg.* 2545, 2718 (see note to l. 2719).
- stān-clif.** *st. neut.*, STONE-CLIFF, cliff of rock; *acc. pl.* stān-eleofu, 2540.
- standan.** see **stondan**.
- stān-fāh.** *adj.*, [STONE-variegated] paved or inlaid with stones, 320.
- stān-hlið.** *st. neut.*, STONE-slope, rocky slope; *acc. pl.* stān-hliðo, 1409.
- stapol.** *st. m.*, [STAPLE]:
(1) column; *dat. pl.* ðā stānbogan stapulum fæste, 'the stone-arches firm on columns,' 2718.
(2) step, 926 (see note).
- starian.** *v. v., pres. sg.* 1st starige, starie, 3rd staruð, *pret.* starede, staredon; STARE, gaze, 996, 1485, etc.
- stēap.** *adj.*, STEEP, towering, tall, 222, etc.
- stearc-heort.** *adj.*, [STARK-HEART] stout-hearted, 2288, 2552.
- stede.** *st. m.*, STEAD, place; *gen. pl.* was steda nægla gehwylc stýle gelicost, 'each of the places of the nails was most like to steel,' 985 (see note).
- stefn.** *st. m.*, STEM (of a ship), 212.
- stefn.** *st. m.*, time, repetition; *dat. sg.* niwan (niowan) stefne, 'anew,' 1789, 2594.
- stefn.** *st. f.*, voice, 2552.
- stellan.** *v. v.*
on-stellan. *v. v.*, institute, set on foot, 2407.
- stēpan.** *v. v.*, exalt, 1717. [*From stēap.*]
- ge-stēpan.** *v. v.*, exalt; *pret. sg.* folce gestēpte, sunu Ohteres, 'he advanced the son of Ohtere with an army,' 2393.
- steppan.** *st. v.*, STEP, urutch; *pret.* stōp, 761, 1401.
- æt-steppan.** *st. v.*, STEP forward; *pret.* forð near æstōp, 745.
- ge-steppan.** *st. v.*, STEP; *pret. = plur. perf.* gestōp, 2289.
- stig.** *st. f.*, path, 320, 2213; *acc. pl.* stige, 1409.
- stigan.** *st. v.*, 'to STY'—Spenser] go, ascend, descend, 212, 225, 676; *pret.* þā hē tō holne stāg, 'when he went down to the sea (to swim),' 2362^o.
- ā-stigan.** *st. v.*, ascend, arise, 1373; *pret.* āstīg, 782, āstāh, 1160, 3144; guð-rinc āstāh, 1118 (see note).
- ge-stigan.** *st. v.*, [STY] go; *pret.* þā ic on holm gestāh, 'when I went onto the sea (into the ship),' 632.
- stille.** *adj.*, STILL, 2830; *adv.*, 301.
- stincan.** *st. v.*, [STINK] sniff, snuff; *pret.* stone Nā ȝeter stāne, 'he sniffed the scent along the rock,' 2288. [Yet this may very possibly be a distinct word **stincan**, 'to circle round,' cognate with *Goth.* stigquan and *Icel.* stökkva.]
- stið.** *adj.*, stout, 1533, 985^o (see note).
- stið-mōd.** *adj.*, stout of mood, 2566.
- stondan, standan.** *st. v.*, STAND, 32, etc.; 726 (come), 783 (arise), 1037 (lie), etc.; *pret. pl.* stōdon, 328, stōlan, 3047; lixe se lōma, fōht inne stōd, 'the beam shone forth, light filled the place,' 1570 (see note); stōd eldum onandan, 'shone forth for a trouble to men,' 2313.
- ā-stondan.** *st. v.*, STAND, stand up, 759, 1556, 2092.
- æt-stondan.** *st. v.*, STAND (in), strike into, 891.
- for-stondan, for-standan.** *st. v.*,



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- withstand, avert, defend, 1549; *construed either with acc. of thing averted*: him wyrd forstōde, 'averted fate from them,' 1056; ingang forstōd, 'prevented entry,' 1549; or *acc. of person or thing defended*: hēaðoliŋendum hord forstandan, 'defend his hoard against the ocean-farers,' 2955.
- ge-standan**, *st. v.*, STAND, take up one's stand, 358, 404, 2566, 2597.
- stōp**, see **steppan**.
- storm**, *st. m.*, STORM, 1131, 3117.
- stōw**, *st. f.* place, 1006, 1372, 1378.
- strāl**, *st. m. f.*, arrow, shaft, 1746, 3117.
- stræt**, *st. f.*, STREET, road, 920, 916, 1634. [*From Lat. strāta.*]
- strang**, see **strong**.
- strēam**, *st. m.*, STREAM, flood, 212, 1261, 2545.
- strēgan**, *w. v.*, STREW; *pp.* strēd, 2436. [*Cf. Goth. strāujan.*]
- streng**, *st. m.*, STRING, 3117.
- strengel**, *st. m.*, STRONG chief, 3115.
- strengest**, see **strong**.
- strengo**, *st. f.*, STRENGTH; *acc. dat.* strenge, 1270, 1533, *dat.* strengo, 2540.
- strong**, **strang**, *adj.*, STRONG, 133, 2684; *with gen. mægenes strang*, 'strong in might,' 1844.
- strengest**, *superl.*, STRONGEST, 1543; *with gen. or dat. mægenes, mægene*, strengest, 196, 789.
- strūdan**, *st. v.*, spoil, plunder; *subj. pret.* strude, 3073*, 3126.
- strýnan**, *w. v.* [*From strēon.*]
- ge-strýnan**, *w. v.*, obtain, acquire, 2798.
- stund**, *st. f.*, time, hour; *dat. pl. adverbially*, stundum, 'from time to time,' 1423.
- stýle**, *st. neut.*, STEEL; *dat.* 985.
- stýl-ecg**, *adj.*, STEEL-EDGED, 1533.
- stýman**, *w. v.*
- be-stýman**, *w. v.*, wet, 486.
- stýran**, *w. v.*, STEER, guide, restrain, F. 19*. [*Cf. Goth. sturjan*, 'establish.']
- styrjan**, *w. v.*, stir, disturb, 1374, 2840; handle, treat, 872 (see note).
- styrman**, *w. v.*, STORM, 2552.
- suhter-gefederan**, *w. m. pl.*, uncle and nephew, 1164.
- sum**, *adj.*, SOME, one, a certain, 2156. Although *sum* always has the inflections of an *adj.* (see l. 1432), it is more often used substantively, or as an *indef. pron.*, 400, 1251, 1432, etc.; *neut.* ne sceal þær dýrne sum wesian, 'there shall be naught secret,' 271. Often with *partitive gen.* 675, 713, 1499, etc.; *esp. with gen. of numerals and adjs. of quantity*: fiftēna sum, 'one of fifteen, i.e. with fourteen others,' 207; so 3123, 1412, 2091; *sumne* feara, 'one of a few, i.e. some few,' 3061 (see note). In a few cases *sum* appears to have a certain *demonst. force*, 248, 314, 1312, 2279.
- sund**, *st. neut.*, SWIMMING, 507, 517, 1436, 1618; SOUND, channel, sea, 213, etc.
- sund-gabland**, *st. neut.*, [SOUND-BLEND], tumult of the waves, 1450.
- sund-nytt**, *st. f.*, [SWIMMING-use]; *acc.* sund-nytte drēuh, 'achieved a feat of swimming,' 2360.
- sundor-nytt**, *st. f.*, special service, 667.
- sundur**, *adv.*, ASUNDER, 2422.
- sund-wudu**, *st. m.*, [SOUND-WOOD] ship, 208, 1906.
- sunne**, *w. f.*, SUN, 94, 606, 648.
- sunu**, *st. m.*, SON, 268, etc.; *dat.* suna, 1226, etc., sunu, 344.
- sūð**, *adv.*, SOUTH, southwards, 858.
- sūðan**, *adv.*, from the south, 606, 1966.
- swā**:
- I. *adv. of manner and degree*, so, thus, 20, etc.: leng swā wel, 'the longer the better,' 1854.
- II. *conjunctive adv.*, as in its various meanings, 29, 1667 (so soon as), 2184 (since), etc.; *in elliptical sentences*, 2622; *eft swā* *ær*, 642; *correl. with swā I.*, 594, 1092-3, etc.: swā mē Higelāc sie...mōdes bliðe, 'so may H. be gracious to me,' 435; swā hyra nūn ne feol, 'in such wise that none of them fell,' F. 43.
- III. = *rel. pron.*: white-beorhtne wang, swā wæter bebāged, 'the beauteous-bright plain, which water encompasses,' 93.
- IV. *conj.*, so that, 1508, 2096.
- swā þeah**, **swā ðeah**, however, 972, 2967, etc.; *redundant after hwæðre*, 2442.
- swā hwæðere...swā**, whichever, 686-7.
- swā hwylc...swā**, with *gen.*, whichever, 943, 3057.
- swālian**, *w. v.* [SWEL]
- be-swālian**, *w. v.*, scorch, 3041.

- swās**, *adj.*, dear, own dear, 29, 520, etc.
- swāslīce**, *adv.*, gently, 3089.
- swāþer**, *pron.*, whichever of two [= swā-hwāþer], F. 29.
- swān**, *st. m.*, young warrior, F. 41*. [Cf. *SWAIN* from *O.N. sveinn*.]
- swancor**, *adj.*, [SWANK] slender, 2175.
- swan-rād**, *st. f.*, SWAN-ROAD, sea, 200.
- swāpan**, *st. v.* [SWOOP]
for-swāpan, *st. v.*, SWEEP AWAY, sweep off, 477, 2814*.
- swarian**, *w. v.*
ond-swarian, and-swarian, *w. v.*, ANSWER, 258, 340.
- swāt**, *st. m.*, [SWEAT] blood, 1286, 2693, 2966.
- swāt-fāh**, *adj.*, blood-stained, 1111.
- swātīg**, *adj.*, bloody, 1569.
- swāt-swaþu**, *st. f.*, [SWEAT-SWATH] blood-track, 2946.
- swaþrian**, *w. v.*, subside; *pret. pl.* swaþredon, 570. See also **swēþrian**.
- swaþu**, [SWATH] *st. f.*, track, 2098; *acc. him sjo swiðre swaþe weardade hand*, 'his right hand showed where he had been,' 2098.
- swaþul**, *st. m. or neut.*, flame, 782 (see note).
- sweart**, *adj.*, SWART, black, dark, 167, 3145, F. 37. [Cf. *Goth. swarts*.]
- swebban**, *w. v.*, send to sleep, kill, 679; *pres. sg. 3rd*, swefeð, 600.
ā-swebban, *w. v.*, put to sleep, kill; *pret. part. pl.* āswefede, 567.
- swefan**, *st. v.*, sleep, sleep the sleep of death, 119, 1008, etc.; *pret. pl.* swæfon, 703 swæfun, 1280.
-swefede, see -swebban.
- swefeð**, see **swebban**.
- swæg**, *st. m.*, sound, noise, 89, 644, etc.
- swegel**, *st. neut.*, sky, 860, 1078, etc.
- swegel**, *adj.*, bright, clear, 2749.
- swegl-wered**, *adj.*, ether-eld, radiant, 606.
- swelan**, *st. v.*, burn, 2713.
- swelgan**, *st. v.*, SWALLOW; *pret.*, with *dat.*, swæalh, 743, swæalg, 3155*; *pret. subj.*, absolutely, swulge, 782.
for-swelgan, *st. v.*, SWALLOW up, 1122, 2080.
- swellan**, *st. v.*, SWELL, 2713.
- sweltan**, *st. v.*, [SWELTER] die, 1617, etc.; with *cognate dat.* morðre, -dēaþe, 892, 2782, 3037.
- swencan**, *w. v.*, molest, oppress, 1510*. [Cf. *swincan*.]
- ge-swencan**, *st. v.*, strike, bring low, 2438.
- ge-swenced**, *pp.* (of *swenean* or *geswenean*), made to toil, harassed, harried, pressed, 975, 1368.
- sweng**, *st. m.*, SWING, stroke, 1520 (see note), etc.
- sweofot**, *st. m. or neut.*, sleep, 1581, 2295.
- sweolōð**, *st. m. or neut.*, flame, 1115 (see note to l. 782).
- swēop, see -swāpan.
- sweorcan**, *st. v.*, grow dark, 1737.
for-sw(e)orcan, *st. v.*, grow dim, 1767 (see note to ll. 1766-7).
ge-sweorcan, *st. v.*, lour, 1789.
- sweord**, **swurd**, **swyrd**, **sword**, *st. neut.*, SWORD, 437, etc.; *pl.* sweord, 2638, swyrd, 3048, sword, F. 17.
- sweord-bealo**, *st. neut.*, SWORD-BALE, death by the sword, 1147.
- sweord-freca**, *w. m.*, SWORD-WARRIOR, 1468.
- swurd-lōma**, *w. m.*, SWORD-LIGHT, F. 37.
- swyrd-gifu**, *st. f.*, SWORD-GIVING, 2884.
- sweetol**, *adj.*, clear, 833; *nom.* swutol, 90; *weak dat.* sweetolan, 141; *wearð* sweetol, 'became visible,' 817.
- swerian**, *st. v.*, SWEAR, 472, 2738.
for-swerian, *st. v.*, with *dat.*, FORSWEAR, lay a spell upon, 804 (see note).
- swēte**, *adj.*, SWEET, F. 41.
- swēþrian**, *w. v.*, wane, lessen, 901, 2702.
- swican**, *st. v.*, fail, disappear, escape, 966, 1460.
ge-swican, *st. v.*, weaken, fail, 1524, 2584, 2681.
- swifan**, *st. v.*
on-swifan, *st. v.*, swing forward, raise, 2559.
- swift**, *adj.*, SWIFT; *weak*, 2264.
- swige**, *adj.*, silent.
swigra, *compar.*, more silent, 980.
- swigian**, *w. v.*, be silent; *pret. sg.* swigode, 2897, *pl.* swigedon, 1699.
- swilce**, see **swylce**.
- swimman**, **swymman**, *st. v.*, SWIM, 1624.
ofer-swimman, *st. v.*, OVER-SWIM, swim over; *pret.* oferswam, 2367.
- swin**, **swyn**, *st. neut.*, SWINE, image of a boar on a helmet, 1111, 1286.
- swincan**, *st. v.*, SWINK, toil, 517.
- swingan**, *st. v.*, SWING, 2261.

- swin-lic**, *st. neut.*, SWINE-shape, image of a boar, 1453.
- swiotoł**, *st. m. or neut.*, flame, 3145* (see note to l. 782).
- swið**, **swyð**, *adj.*, strong, severe, 191, 3085. [*Cf. Goth. swinþs.*]
- swiðra**, *compar.*, stronger; *nom. fem.* sio swiðre hand, 'the right hand,' 2098.
- swiðan**, *st. and w. v.*
- ofer-swyðan**, *st. and w. v.*, overcome, 279, 1768.
- swiðe**, **swyðe**, *adv.*, strongly, greatly, very, 597, etc.
- swiðor**, *compar.*, more greatly, more, more especially, rather, 960, 1139, 1874, 2198.
- swið-ferhð**, **swyð-ferhð**, *adj.*, strong-souled, stout-hearted, 173, 493, 826, 908.
- swið-higende**, *adj. (pres. part.)*, [strong-thinking] stout-hearted, 919, 1016.
- swið-mōd**, *adj.*, [strong-mood] stout-hearted, 1624.
- swōgan**, *st. c.*, sound; *pres. part.* 3145. [*Cf. Goth. ga-swōgan*, 'to sigh,' and *O.E. swōgan*.]
- swōr**, see **swerian**.
- sworcan**, see **-sweorcan**.
- sword**, see **sweord**.
- swulces**, see **swylc**.
- swuid**, see **sweord**.
- swutol**, see **sweetol**.
- swylc**, *adj. pron.*, such, such as, as. [*Cf. Goth. swa-leiks.*]
- I. (= *L. talis*) such:
- (1) *adj.* 582, 1347, etc.
- (2) *pron.* 299 (with *gen.*), 996; *gen.* swulces, 830 (see **hwā**); *acc.* oðer swylc hit offerede, 'carried out and off another such [number],' 1583.
- II. (= *L. qualis*) such as, 1156 (with *gen.*), 1797, 2369; *acc.* eall gedælan...swyle him God sealde, 'deal out all that God gave him,' 72.
- III. (= *L. talis...qualis*) swyle... swyle, 'such...as,' 1249 (with *gen.*), 1328-9, 3164.
- swylce**:
- I. *adv.*, as well as, likewise, 113, 293, etc.; *once* swilce, 1152.
- II. *conjunctive adv.*, as, 757; as if, F. 38.
- swylt**, *st. m.*, death, 1255, 1436. [*Cf. Goth. swulta.*]
- swylt-dæg**, *st. m.*, death-day, 2798. [*Cf. sweltan.*]
- swymman**, see **swimman**.
- swyn**, see **swin**.
- swynsian**, *w. v.*, resound, 611.
- swyrd**, see **sweord**.
- swyð**, see **swið**.
- swyðan**, see **-swiðan**.
- swyðe**, see **swiðe**.
- sy**, see **wesan**.
- syfan-wintre**, *adj.*, SEVEN WINTERS old, 2428.
- syfone**, see **seofon**.
- syhð**, see **-sēon**.
- sylf(a)**, see **self**.
- syll**, *st. f.*, SILL, base, floor, 775.
- syllan**, see **sellan**.
- syllic**, see **sellic**.
- symbol**, *st. neut.*, feast, banquet, 564, etc.; *dat. symble*, 119, 2104, *symle*, 81, 489, 1008. [*From Greek through Lat. symbola*, 'a share'; cf. Holt-hausen, *Anglia*, Beiblatt xii. 226.]
- symbol-wynn**, *st. f.*, feast-joy, joy in feasting, 1782.
- symble**, *adv.*, always, 2450 2497, 2880. [*Cf. Goth. simlē*, 'once.']
- symle**, *u.*, see **symbol**.
- syn-bysig**, *adj.*, [SIN-BUSY] guilt-haunted, troubled by guilt, 2226.
- syn-dolh**, *st. neut.*, ceaseless wound, incurable wound, 817.
- syndon**, see **wesan**.
- syngāles**, see **singāles**.
- synglan**, *w. v.*, SING; *pp.* gesyngad, 2441.
- synn**, *st. f.*, SIN, crime, injury, hatred, struggle, 975, 1255, 2472, 3071.
- syn-scaða**, *w. m.*, cruel SCATHER, 707 (see note), 801.
- syn-snæd**, *st. f.*, [ceaseless piece] huge gulp, 743.
- synt**, see **wesan**.
- syrc**, *w. f.*, SARK, shirt of mail, 226, 334, 1111.
- syrgan**, *w. v.*, ensnare, 161. [*From searu.*]
- be-syrgan**, *w. v.*, ensnare, 713, etc.; contrive, 942; besyred, 2218*.
- syððan**, see **siððan**.

T

tācen, *st. neut.*, TOKEN, 833; *dat. taene*, 141, 1654. [*Cf. Goth. tākns.*]

tācan, *w. v.*

ge-tācan, *w. v.*, TEACH, indiente, assign, 313, 2013.

talian, *w. v.*, reckon, claim, 532, 594, 677, 2027; *pres. sg. 1st wōn ic talige*, 'I reckon it a thing to be expected,' 1845.

- to**, *prep.* with *dat.*, *to*, from, 2922 (see note).
- tear**, *st. m.*, TEAR, 1872. [*Cf. Goth. tagr.*]
- tela**, *adv.*, well, 948, etc.
- telge**, see **tellan**.
- tellan**, *v. r.*, TELL, reckon, deem, 794, etc.; *pres. sg.* 1st *telge*, 2067; *ae* him wæl-bende weotode tealde, 'but [if he did] he might reckon death-bands prepared for himself,' 1936.
- teoh**, *st. f.*, band, troop; *dat. sg.* teohhe, 2938.
- teohhian**, *w. r.*, assign, 951; *pp.* geteohhod, 1300.
- tēon**, *st. v.*, [*row*] *tug*, draw, 553, 1036, 1288 (of a sword), 1439; *pret. sg.* brim-lāde tēah, 'took the ocean-way,' 1051; *so eft-siðas tēah*, 1332. [*Cf. Goth. tiuhan.*]
- ǣ-tēon**, *st. v.*, [*tug*] take; *pret. sg.* ǣtēah, 766 (see note to ll. 765-6).
- ge-tēon**, *st. v.*, *tug*, draw, 1545, 2610, F. 17; deliver, 1044; *imperat. sg.* nō ðū him wearne getēoh ðinna gegn-ewida, 'do not thou give them a refusal of thy replies,' 366; *pret. sg.* hē him ǣst getēah mēara ond mǣðina, 'he presented to him the horses and treasures,' 2165.
- of-tēon**, *st. v.*, *tug* OFF or away, withhold; with *gen. rei* and *dat. pers.*, 5; with *dat. rei*, 1520; with *acc. rei*, 2489. See **of-tēon**, below and note to l. 5.
- þǣrh-tēon**, *st. v.*, [*tug* THROUGH] bring about, 1140.
- tēon**, *st. v.*, accuse. [*Cf. Goth. teilhan*, 'show.']
- of-tēon**, deny, 5 (see note) and *cf. of-tēon*, above.
- tēon**, *v. r.*, with *acc.*, make, adorn, provide, 1452; *pret. pl.* tēodan, 43.
- ge-tēon**, *v. r.*, appoint, arrange, prepare, 2295, 2526.
- tid**, *st. f.*, TIME, TIME, 147, 1915.
- til**(1), *adj.*, good, 61, 1250, 1304, 2721.
- tilian**, *v. r.*, with *gen.*, [*TILL*] gain, 1823.
- timbran**, *v. r.*, TIMBER, build, 307.
- be-timbran**, *v. r.*, [*BETIMBER*] build; *pret. pl.*, betimbredon, 3159.
- tir**, *st. m.*, glory, 1654.
- tir-ǣadig**, *adj.*, [glory-blessed] glorious, happy in fame, 2189.
- tir-fæst**, *adj.*, [glory-FAST] glorious, 922.
- tir-lēas**, *adj.*, glory-LESS; *gen. sg.* absolutely, 843.
- tiðian**, *v. v.*, *impers.*, with *gen.*, grant; *pp.* wæs...bōne getiðad, '(of) the boon (it) was granted,' 2284.
- tō**, *prep.*, with *dat.*, *to*, towards, 28, etc.; for, as, *esp. in predicative data.*, 14, tō sōðe, 'as a fact,' 51, etc.; with *verbs of asking*, etc. at the hands of, from, 158, 525, 601, etc.; at (*time*), 26.
- Special usages:*
- (1) for, in *adverbial phrases of time*: tō aldre, 'for ever,' 955, 2005, 2498; tō life, 'in his lifetime, ever,' 2432; tō wīdan fōore, 'ever,' 933.
- (2) *to*, with *gerundial infin.*, 316, 473 (see note), etc.
- (3) weorðan tō, 'to become,' 460, 587, etc.
- (4) *Following its case*: him tō, 'to it,' 313; 909 (see note); 1396 (see wōnan); þe þū hēr tō lōcast, 'on which thou lookest here,' 1654; ūs sēceað tō Swēona lōoda, 'the peoples of the Swedes will come against us,' 3001.
- tō hwan, see **hwā**, **hwæt**.
- tō þæs, *adv.*, so, 1616.
- tō þæs þe, *conjunctive phrase*, to (the point) where, thither whence, 714, 1967, 2410; to the point (degree) that, until, 1585 (see note).
- tō þon, *adv.*, to that degree, so, 1876.
- tō þon, þæt, until, 2591, 2845; see **sē**.
- tō**, *adv.*:
- (1) = *preposition without expressed object* (*cf. the particles of separable verbs in German*): thereto, to him, to it, 1422, 1755, 1785, 2648.
- (2) too, before *adjs. and advs.*, 133, 137, 191, etc.: tō feha micles, 'far too much,' 694; hē tō forð gestōp, 'he had stepped too far forward,' 2289.
- tō-gædre**, *adv.*, TOGETHER, 2630.
- to-gēanes**, **tō-gēnes**, *prep.*, with *dat.*, following its case, towards, against, 666, 747*, 1542, 1626 (to meet), 1893: gōdum tōgēnes, 'to where the good man lay,' 3114.
- tō-gēanes**, *adv.*: grāp þā tōgēanes, 'then she clutched at [him].' 1501.

tō-middes, *adv.*, in the **MIDST**, 3141.
torht, *adj.*, bright, clear, 313.
torn, *st. neut.*, anger, rage, 2401; insult, distress, 147, 833, 2189.
torn, *adj.*
 tornost, *superl.*, bitterest, 2129.
torn-gemōt, *st. neut.*, [wrath-MEETING] angry meeting, encounter, 1140.
tō-somne, *adv.*, together, 2568.
tredan, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, TREAD, 1352, 1964, etc.
treddian, **tryddian**, *w. v.*, *intrans.*, TREAD, go, 725, 922.
trem, *st. m. or neut.*: *acc. sg.* adverbially, fōtes trem, 'a foot's breadth or space,' 2525.
trēow, *st. f.*, troth, truth, good faith, 1072, 2922. [*Cf. Goth. triggwa.*]
trēowan, *w. v.*, with *dat.*, TROW, trust: *pret. sg.* gehwyle hiom his ferhpe trēowde, 'each of them trusted Unferth's mind,' 1166. (See also trūwian.)
trēow-loga, *w. m.*, TROTH-LIAR, troth-breaker, 2847.
trodu, *st. f.*, track, 843.
trum, *adj.*, strong, 1369.
trūwian, *w. v.*, with *gen. or dat.*, TROW, trust, believe, 669, 1093, etc.
 ge-trūwian, *w. v.*:
 (1) with *gen. or dat.*, trow, trust; with *gen.*, 2322, 2540; with *dat.*, 1533.
 (2) with *acc.*, confirm; *pret. pl.* getrūwedon, 1095.
tryddian, see **treddian**.
trýwe, *adj.*, TRUE, 1165. [*Cf. Goth. triggws.*]
twā, see **twēgen**.
twāfan, *w. v.*
 ge-twāfan, *w. v.*, *usu.* with *acc. pers. and gen. rei*, divide, sever, separate, restrain, 479, etc.; *pp.* getwāfed, 'ended,' 1658.
twāman, *w. v.*
 ge-twāman, *w. v.*, with *acc. pers. and gen. rei*, sever, cut off, 968.
twēgen, *m.*, **twā**, *f. and neut.*, NUM., TWAIN, TWO, 1095, 1163, etc.; *gen.* twēga, 2532; *dat.* twāem, 1191. [*Cf. Goth. twāi.*]
twelf, *num.*, TWELVE; 147; twelfa, 3170 (see note). [*Cf. Goth. twa-lif.*]
twēonum, *dat. pl. of distrib. numeral*: be (bi) siem twēonum, 'by the two seas, i.e. BETWEEN the seas,' 858, 1297, 1685, 1956.

týdre, *adj.*, feeble, unwarlike, 2847.
tyhtan, *w. v.*
 on-tyhtan, *w. v.*, entice, 3086.
týn, TEN, 3159; *inflected* týne, 2847. [*Cf. Goth. taihun.*]

F, Ð

fā:

I. *adv.*, then, 26, etc.
 II. *rel. adv. or conj.*, with *indic.*, when, as, since, seeing, 201, etc.; *correl.* with **fā** above, 140, etc.

fā, *v. j.-pron.*, see **se, sē**.fām, THEM, see **se, sē**.fār: [*Cf. Goth. þar.*]

I. *adv.*, THERE, 32, etc.; *unemphatic* (like *mod. there* with *impers. verbs*) 271, 440, etc. For **ðær** on **innan**, 71, 2089, etc., see **innan**.

II. *rel. adv.*, where, 286, etc.; (to) where, 356, etc.; if, 1835. With **swā** following: **ðær...swā**, 'if so be that,' 797, 2730. (*Cf.* note to l. 762.)

fāra, fāre, see **se, sē**.fæs, *adj.-pron.*, see **se, sē**.fæs, *adv.*:

(1) therefore, 900, 1992, etc.; see **sē**.

(2) so, 773, 968, etc.

fæs þe, *conj.*:

(1) as, 1341, 1350, 3000.

(2) because, 108, 228, 626, 1628, 1751, 1998, 2797, etc.; *correl.* with *preceding* fæs, 1779.

tō fæs þe, see **tō**.fæt, *adj.-pron.*, see **se, sē**.

fæt, *conj.*, THAT, so that, 62, etc.; until, 84, 1911; in that, 3036; *often correl.* with the *demonst. neut. pron.* fæt or fæs (see **sē**), 778-9, 1591-3, 1598-9, etc.; repeated, 2864-5-71. See note to l. 765.

fæt þe, *conj.*, THAT, 1846.fætte (= fæt þe), *conj.*, THAT, 151, etc.

fāian, *w. v.*, with *acc.*, consent to, submit to, 2963.

-fah, see **-þigan**.fām, see **se, sē**.fānan, see **þonan**.fanc, *st. m.*:

(1) with *gen. rei*, THANKS, 928, 1997, etc.

(2) content, pleasure; *dat. sg.* fā ðe gif-secutas Gcāta fyredon þyder tō fance, 379.

fanc-hycgende, *adj.* (*pres. part.*), [thought-thinking], THOUGHTFUL, 2235.

- þancian**, *v. v.*, THANK, 625, 1397; *pret. pl.*, þancodon, 1626, þancodon, 227.
- þanon**, see **þanon**.
- þara**, see **se, sē**.
- þas**, see **þas**.
- þē**, *rel. particle, indecl.*, who, that, which, etc.
 (1) *Alone*, 192, 500, etc.; *acc. sg.* 355, 2182; *dat. sg.* 2400, 3001; *nom. pl.* 45, etc.; *acc. pl.* 2490, 2796; *gen. pl.* 950; *dat. pl.* þe gē þer on standað, 'in which ye stand there,' 2866; so 1654: hco þā fiēhðe wræc, þē þū gystran niht Grendel cwealdest, 'she avenged the feud, in which thou killedst Grendel yesternight,' 1334; mid þere sorhge, þē hiin sio sār belamp, 'with the sorrow, wherewith that blow befell him (see sār),' 2468.
 (2) *Immediately preceded by se, seo, þet, etc.*; sē þe, 103, 1260, 1342, 1449, 1462 (*anteq. āngum*); sē þe for seo þe, 1344, 1887, 2685; seo þe, 1445; ðone þe, 1054, 1298, 2056, 2173; *pl.* þā þe, 1592. *Cor. relatives*: se...sē þe, 506 (followed by verb in 2nd pers.); seo hand...sē þe, 1343-4; sio hond...sē þe, 2684-5.
 N.B. After þara þe the verb is often in the *sg.*: 843, 996, 1051, 1461, 2130, 2251, 2383.
 (3) *Followed by redundant hē*: *acc. sg. m.* þe hine deað ðinneð, 'whom death will take,' 441, cf. 1436, etc.
 þæs þe, see **þæs, adv.**
 þæt þe, see **þæt, conj.**
 þeah þe, see **þeah**.
 forðon þe, see **forþam**.
 t̄ þæs þe, see **tō**.
- þē**, *per. pron. (acc. and dat. of þū)*, THEE, 'hee, etc., 417, etc. With a comparative, than thou, 1850.
- þē**, *demonst. pron.*, see **sē**.
- þē**, *conj.*:
 (1) because, *correl. with a preceding þy, þe (see sē)*, 488, 1436. Ðē hē ūsic...gecōas...þē, 'on this account he chose us, because,' 2638-41.
 (2) that, so that, 242.
- þeah**, see **þicgan**.
- þeah**, *conj.*, *usu. with subj.*, rarely *indic.* (1102): THOUGH, although, 203, etc.; once, þeh, 1613; þeah ic eal mæge, 'although I may,' 680. [Cf. *Goth. þāuh*.]
 þeah þe, *conj.*, *usu. with subj.*, THOUGH, although, 682, etc.
- þeah**, *adv.*, THOUGH, yet, however, 1508.
 swā þeah, see **swā**.
- þearf**, *st. f.*, need, 201, etc.; *acc.* fremmað gēna lōda þearfe, 'fulfil still the people's need,' 2901. [Cf. *Goth. þarba*.]
- þearf**, *v.*, see **þurfan**.
- þearfa**, *w. m.*, ernes þearfa, 'shelterless,' 2225.
- (ge-)þearfan, *v. v.*, necessitate, render necessary; *pp.* geþearfod, 1103.
- þearle**, *adv.*, severely, lard, 560.
- þeaw**, *st. m.*, [THEW] custom, 178, etc.; *dat. pl.* 'in good customs,' 2144.
- þec**, *pers. pron. (archaic acc. of þū)*, thee, 946, etc.
- þeccan**, *v. v.*, [THATCH] cover, enfold, 3015; *pret. pl.* þehton, 513.
- þegn**, *st. m.*, THANE; used of Beowulf, 194, etc., Hengest, 1085, Wiglaf, 2721, etc.
- þegn-sorg**, *st. f.*, THANE-SORROW, sorrow for one's thanes, 131.
- þegon**, **þegun**, see **þicgan**.
- þēh**, see **þeah**.
- þehton**, see **þeccan**.
- þenc(e)an**, *v. v.*, THINK, intend: *usu. with following inf.*, 355, 448 (*fut.*), 739, etc.; *with dependent clause*, 691; *absolutely*, 289, 2601 (see *onwendan*).
 ā-þenc(e)an, *v. v.*, THINK out, intend, 2643.
 ge þenc(e)an, *v. v.*, with *acc.*, THINK, think of, 1474, 1734.
- þenden**, *adv.*, then, 1019, 2985.
- þenden**, *conj.*, with *indic. or subj.*, while, whilst, 30, etc.
- þengel**, *st. m.*, prince, king, 1507.
- þēnian** (= þegnian), *v. v.*, with *dat.*, serve, 560.
- þeod**, *st. f.*, people, nation, 643, etc. [Cf. *Goth. þiuda*.]
- þeod-cyning**, -kyning, **þeod-cyning**, *st. m.*, nation-KING, king of a people, 2, 2144 (Hrothgar), 2579 (Beowulf), 2963 (Ongentheow), etc.
- þeoden**, **þioden**, *st. m.*, prince, king, 34, etc.; *dat.* þeodne, 345, etc., þeoden, 2032; *pl.* þeodnas, 3070. [Cf. *Goth. þiudans*.]
- þeode-lēas**, *adj.*, prince-LESS, without one's chief, 1103.
- þeod-gestrēon**, *st. neut.*, nation-treasure, national possession, 44, 1218*.

þod-kyning, see **þeod-cyning**.

þod-sceaða, *w. m.*, nation-SCATHER, national foe, 2278, 2688.

þod-þrea, *st. f. and w. m.*, national misery, 178.

þof, *st. m.*, THREE, 2219.

þon, *st. v.*, thrive, succeed, 8; *pret. sg.* 2836 (see note). [*Cf. Goth. þeihan.*]

ge-þon, *st. v.*, thrive, 25, 910; *imperat. sg.*, 1218.

on-þon, *st. v.*, thrive; *pret. sg.* *hē þæs nēr onþāh*, 'he therefore thrrove erewhile,' 900 (but see note).

þon (= þýwan), *w. v.*, oppress, 2736.

þeos, see **þes**.

þeostre, *adj.*, dark, 2332.

þow, *st. m.*, slave, 2223*.

þās, þeos, þia, *demonst. adj.*, THIS, *sing. nom. m.* þes, *f.* þeos, *n.* þis; *acc. m.* þisne, 75, þysne, 1771, *f.* þās, *n.* þis; *gen. m. n.* þisses, 1216, þysses, 197, etc., *f.* þisse; *dat. m. n.* þissum, 1169, þyssum, 2639, *f.* þisse; *instrum. m. n.* þýs. *Plur. m. f. n. nom. acc.*, þās; *gen. þissa, dat. þyssum*, 1062, etc.

þicg(e)an, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, seize, take, partake of, eat, 736, 1010; *pret. pl. indic. þegun*, 2633, *subj. þēgon*, 563.

ge-þicgan, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, take, receive, 1014; *pret. sg.* *ge-þeah*, 618, 628; *geþah*, 1024.

þin, *poss. adj.*, THINE, thy, 267, etc.

þinc(e)an, see **þyncan**.

þindan, *st. v.*, swell with pride, anger, etc., F. 13.

þing, *st. neut.*, THING, matter, affair, 409, 426; *gen. pl.* *ænige þinga*, 'by any means, in any way, on any condition, at all,' 791, 2374, 2905.

þingan, *w. v.*, determine, appoint, 1938; *pp.* *wiste þām ahlæcan...* *hilde geþinged*, 'knew that battle was in store for the monster,' 647.

ge-þingan, *w. v.*, with *repl. dat.*, determine (to come, go, etc.); *pres. gif him þonne Hreþric to hofum Grata geþingede*, 'if then Hrethric betakes him to the Geats' court,' 1836.

þingian, *w. v.*:

(1) address, speak, 1843.

(2) compound, settle, ally, 156, 470.

þiod, see **þeod**.

þioden, see **þeoden**.

þis, *demonst. adj.*, see **þes**.

þolian, *w. v.*, [THOLE] endure: [*Cf. Goth. þulan.*]

(1) *trans.*, 832, 1525, etc.

(2) *intrans.*, 2409.

ge-þolian, *w. v.*, [THOLE]:

(1) *trans.*, endure, 87, 147; *dat. inf. to geþolianne*, 1419.

(2) *intrans.*, wait patiently, 3109.

þon, *prou.*, see **sē**.

tō þon, *adv.*, to that degree, so, 1876; see **sē**.

tō þon, *þest*, until, 2591, 2845; see **sē**.

þonan, þonon, þanan, þanon, *adv.*, THENCE, 819, 520, 1668, 111, etc.; *sometimes of personal origin*, 1960, etc.

þone, see **sē**.

þonne, .. THEN, 377, etc.; *repe*, 1104-6. See **þonne**, *conj.*

þonne, *conj.*:

(1) when, while, with *indic. and subj.*, 23, 573, etc.; in *elliptical sentence*, *brūc þonne mōste*, 'enjoyed [him or them] while I might,' 1487. *Correl. with þonne*, *adv.*: 484-5, 2032-4; *þe he gýd wreec...þonne his sunu an-gað*, '[that] he should then utter a dirge, when his son is hanging,' 2446-7.

(2) THAN, after *compar.*: 44*, etc. With *compar. omitted*: *medo-ærn micel...þonne ylde bearn æfre gefrunon*, 'a great mead-hall, [greater] than the children of men ever heard of,' 70* (but see note).

þonon, see **þonan**.

þorfte, see **þurfan**.

þræg, *st. f.*, time; *acc. sg. of duration of time*, 54, 114, 1257; *nom. sg.* *þā hyne sio þræg beewōm*, 'when the time (of stress) came upon him,' 2883; cf. 87 (see note). [*Cf. Goth. þragjan*, 'to run.']

þrea-nēdla, *w. m.*, dire NEED, 2223. [*Cf. O. E. nēd.*]

þrea-nyd, *st. f.*, dire need, oppression, misery, 284; *dat. pl.* *þe hie ...for þrea-nydum þolian seoldon*, 'which they through dire compulsion had to endure,' 832.

þreat, *st. m.*, troop, band, 4, 2406.

þreatian, *w. v.*, THREATEN, press; *pret. pl. mee...* *þreatodon þearle*, 'pressed me hard,' 560.

þrec-wudu, *st. m.*, [might-wood] spear, 1246.

þreo, *þrio*, *num. neut. (of þrie)*, THREE, 2278, 2174. [*Cf. Goth. þreis.*]

- þreottioþa**, *ord. num.*, THIRTEENTH, 2406.
- þrida**, *ord. num.*, THIRD, 2688.
- þringan**, *st. v.*, *intrans.*, THROG, 2960; *pret. sg.* þrong, 2883.
for-þringan, *st. v.*, snatch, rescue, 1084.
ge-þringan, *st. v.*, THROG, bound, 1912.
- þrio**, see **þreo**.
- þrist-þyðig**, *adj.*, bold-minded, 2810.
- þritig**, *brittig*, *st. neut.*, with *gen.*, THIRTY, 123, 2361; *gen. sg.* 379.
- þrong**, see **þringan**.
- þrōwian**, *w. v.*, suffer, 2605, etc.; *pret. sg.* þrōwode, 2594, þrōwade, 1589, 1721.
- ge-þrōn**, *pp.* (isolated: Sievers, § 385, N. 1), forged, 1285 (see note).
- þrym(m)**, *st. m.*, might, force, 1918; glory, 2; *dat. pl. adverbially*, þrymmum, 'powerfully,' 235.
- þrym-lic**, *adj.*, mighty, glorious, 1246.
- þryð**, *st. f.*, strength; *dat. pl.* þryðum dealle, 'proud in their strength,' 494.
- þryð-ærn**, *st. neut.*, mighty house, noble hall, 657.
- þryð-lic**, *adj.*, excellent, 400, 1627.
þryð-licoat, *superl.*, most excellent; *acc. pl.* 2869 (see note).
- þryð-swyð**, *adj.*, strong in might, 131 (see note), 736.
- þryð-word**, *st. neut.*, choice or mighty word, excellent talk, 643.
- þū**, *pers. pron.*, THOU, 269, etc.; *acc. sg.* þee, þū (q. v.).
- þūgen**, **ge-þungen**, *adj.* (*pp.*), [ripen] mature, distinguished, excellent, 624, 1927. [*Cf.* þēon and see Sievers, §§ 383, N. 3, 386, N. 2.]
- þunian**, *w. v.*, THUNDER, resound, groan, hum; *pret.* þunede, 1906.
- ge-þuren**, see **ge-þrūen**.
- þurfan**, *pret. pres. v.*, need; *pres.* þearf, þearft, 445, 595, etc.; *subj.* þurfe, 2495; *pret.* þorfte, 157, etc.; *pret. pl.* 2363* (see note). [*Cf.* Goth. þaurban.]
- þurh**, *prep.*, with *acc.*, THROUGH, local, causal, instrumental or marking attendant circumstances (see note to l. 276), 267, etc.
- þus**, *adv.*, thus, 238, 337, 430.
- þūsand**, *st. neut.*, THOUSAND, 3050; *pl.* þūsenda, 1829. Without following noun of measure: *gen. pl.* hund þūsenda landes ond locenna
- þāga**, 2994 (see note). Even without a dependent *gen.*: *acc. pl.* ond him gesealde seofan þūsendo, 2195.
- þy**, see **se, sē**.
- þy lās**, *conj.*, LEST, 1918.
- þyder**, *adv.*, THITHER, 379, 2970, 3086.
- þyhtig**, *adj.*, doughty, strong, 1558. [*Cf.* þēon.]
- þyle**, *st. m.*, spokesman, 1165, 1456.
- þyncan**, **þincan**, *w. v.*, with *dat. pers.*, seem, 368, 687, etc.; sometimes *impers.*, 2653.
of-þyncan, *w. v.*, displease, 2032.
- þyrl**, *adj.*, pierced, F. 47.
- þyrs**, *st. m.*, giant, 426.
- þys**, see **þes**.
- þys-lic**, *adj.*, [THUSLIKE] such; *nom. sg. f.*, þyslicu, 2637.
- þysne**, **þyssen**, **þyssum**, see **þes**.
- þystru**, *st. f.*, darkness, 87. [*Cf.* þēostre.]
- þýwan**, *w. v.*, oppress, 1827, see **þēon**. [*Cf.* þēow.]

U

- ufan**, *adv.*, from above, above, 330, 1500.
- ufera**, *compar. adj.*, later; *dat. pl.* uferan, 2392, uferan, 2200.
- ufor**, *compar. adv.*, higher, upwards, on to higher ground, 2951 (but see note).
- ūhte**, *w. f.*, dawn, twilight, 126. [*Cf.* Goth. ūhtwō.]
- ūht-floga**, *w. m.*, dawn-FLIER, 2760.
- ūht-hlem**, *st. m.*, din or crash in the dawn, 2007.
- ūht-sceaða**, *w. m.*, dawn-SCATHER, dawn-foe, 2271.
- umbor-wesende**, *adj.* (*pres. part.*), being a child, 46, 1187.
- un-bliðe**, *adj.*, UNMIRTHY, joyless, 130, 2268, 3031.
- un-byrnende**, *adj.* (*pres. part.*), UNBURNING, without being burnt; *nom. sg. absolutely*, 2548.
- unc**, *pers. pron.* (*dat. and acc. dual of ic*), to us two, us two, 540, 545, 2137, etc.
- uncer**, *pers. pron.* (*gen. dual of ic*), of us two, 2532; coupled with the *gen.* of a proper name, uncer Grendles, 'of Grendel and me,' 2002.
- uncer**, *poss. adj.* (see above), our (*dual*); *dat. pl.* unceran, 1185.

- un-cūð**, *adj.*, UNCOUTH, unknown, evil, 276, 1410, 2214; *gen. sg. absolutely*, 960 (Grendel); *uncūþes fela*, 'many a thing unknown,' 876.
- under**, *prep.*, UNDER:
- (1) *with dat.* (of rest), 8, etc.; amid, 130?, 1928; (temporal) during, 738 (see note).
- (2) *with acc.* (of motion, expressed or implied), 403, etc.; within, underneath, 1037. *To denote extent*: under awegles begong, 'under the sky's expanse,' 860, 1773; under heofones hwealf, 2015.
- under**, *adv.*, UNDER, beneath, 1416, 2213.
- undern-mēl**, *st. neut.*, [UNDERN-MEAL] morning-time, 1428.
- un-dearningsa**, *adv.*, openly, F. 24. [Cf. *dyrne*.]
- un-dyrne**, **un-derne**, *adj.*, UNSECRET, manifest, 127, 2000, 2911*.
- un-dyrne**, *adv.*, UNSECRETLY, openly, 150, 410.
- un-fæcne**, *adj.*, UNGUILFUL, sincere, 2068.
- un-fæge**, *adj.*, [UNFEY] doomed, not fated to die, 573, 2291.
- un-fæger**, *adj.*, UNFAIR, 727.
- un-fitme**, *adv.*, INCONTESTABLY, 1097 (see note).
- un-forht**, *adj.*, UNSAFID, 287.
- un-forhte**, *adv.*, fearlessly, 444.
- un-frōð**, *adj.*, not old, young, 2821.
- un-from**, *adj.*, inert, not bold, unwarlike, 2188.
- un-gæara**, *adv.*, not of YORE:
- (1) but now, 932.
- (2) ere long, 602.
- un-gedēfelice**, *adv.*, unfittingly, unnaturally, 2435.
- un-gemete**, *adv.*, [UNMETELY] immeasurably, 2420, 2721, 2728.
- un-gemetes**, *adv.* (*gen. of adj.* un-gemet, UNMET), immeasurably, unigmetes, 1792 (see note).
- un-gyfeþe**, *adj.*, not granted, 2921.
- un-hælo**, *st. f.*, [UNHEALTH] destruction; *gen. sg.* wiht unhælo, 120 (see note).
- un-hēore**, **un-hiore**, **un-hyre**, *adj.*, uncanny, monstrous, 2120, 2413; *nom. sg. f.* unhōoru, 987.
- unhlitme**, *adv.*, 1129 (see note to l. 1097).
- unhror**, *adj.*, not stirring F. 47 (see note).
- unigmetes**, *adv.*, see **un-gemetes**.
- un-lōof**, *adj.*, [UNLIEF] not dear, unloved; *acc. pl. absolutely*, 2863.
- un-lifgende**, **un-lyfgende**, *adj.* (*pres. part.*), UNLIVING, lifeless, dead, 468, 744, 1308, 2908; *dat. sg. m.* þæt bið driht-guman unlifgendum æfter ælest, 'that will afterwards be best for the noble warrior when dead,' 1389.
- un-litel**, *adj.*, [UNLITTLE] no little, 498, 833, 885.
- un-murnlice**, *adv.*, UNMOURNFULLY, without hesitation, recklessly, 449, 1756.
- unnan**, *pret.-pres. v.*, grant, will, wish, own, 503, 2874; *pres. sg. 1st, an*, 1225; *subj. pret. 1st, ūþe ic swiþor, þæt ðū line selfne geþcou mōste*, 'I would rather that thou mightst have seen himself,' 960; *3rd, þeah hē ūþe wel*, 'how much soever he wished,' 2855.
- ge-unnan**, *pret.-pres. v.*, grant, 346, 1661.
- un-nyt**, *adj.*, useless, 413, 3168.
- un-riht**, *st. neut.*, UNRIGHT, wrong, 1254, 2739.
- un-rihte**, *adv.*, UNRIGHTLY, wrongly, 3059.
- un-rim**, *st. neut.*, countless number, 1238, 2624, 3135.
- un-rime**, *adj.*, countless, 3012.
- un-rōt**, *adj.*, [UNGLAD] sad, 3148.
- un-slāw**, *adj.*, [UNSLAW] not slow; *nom. sg.* eegum unslāw, 'not slow of edge,' 2564* (see note).
- un-snyttro**, *st. f.*, UNWISDOM; *dat. pl.* his unsnyttrom, 'in his folly,' 1734.
- un-sōfte**, *adv.*, [UNSORTLY] with difficulty, 1655, 2140.
- un-swifþe**, *adv.*
un-swifþo, *compar.*, less strongly, 2578, 2881.
- un-synnig**, *adj.*, UNSINNING, guiltless, 2089.
- un-synnum**, *adv.* (*dat. pl. of *un-synn*), 'sin'lessly,' 1072.
- un-tæle**, *adj.*, blameless, 1865.
- un-týdre**, *st. n.*, evil progeny; *nom. pl.* untýdras, 111.
- un-wæclíc**, *adj.*, [UNWEAKLIKE] firm, strong, 3138.
- un-wearnum**, *adv.*, without hindrance, 741.
- un-wrecen**, *adj.* (*pp.*), UNWREAKED, unavenged, 2443.
- ŋp**, *adv.*, UP, 128, 224, etc.
- ŋp-lang**, *adj.*, [UNLONG] upright, 759.
- uppe**, *adv.*, UP, 566.
- upp-riht**, *adj.*, UPRIGHT, 2092.
- ŋre**, *pers. pron.* (*gen. pl. of ic*), of us, 1386.

āre, *poss. adj.* (see above), our, 2647.
ārum, *pers. pron.* (anomic form of the *dat. pl. of ie*, used here for *une*), to us, 2659 (see note).
ās, *pers. pron.* (*dat. pl. of ie*), to us, 346, 382, etc.; for us, 2642.
āser, *pers. pron.* (= *āre*, *gen. pl. of ie*); *āser nōsan*, 'to visit us,' 2074.
āser, *poss. adj.* (see above), our; *acc. sg. m.* āserne, 3002; *gen. sg. neut.* āsses, 2813; *dat. sg. m.* āssum, 2634.
āsic, *pers. pron.* (*acc. pl. of ie*), vs, 458, 2638, etc.
usses, *ussum*, see **āser**, *poss. adj.*
ūt, *adv.*, orr, 215, etc.
ūtan, *adv.*, from without, without, 774, etc. [*Cf. Goth. ātana.*]
ūtan-weard, *adj.*, outward, the outside of, 2297.
ūt-fūs, *adj.*, onward bound, ready to start, 33.
uton, see **wutun**.
ūt-weard, *adv.*, [OUTWARD] wæs ūt-weard, 'was outward bound,' 761.
ūþe, see **unnan**.
ūþ-geŋge, *adj.*, escaping, transitory; *nom. sg.* wæs Ešehere...feorh ūþ-geŋge, 'life departed from Ešehere,' 2123.

W

wā, *interj.*, woe: wā bið þēm...wel bið þēm..., 183, 186. [*Cf. Goth. wāi.*]
wacian, *v. r.*, WATCH; *imperat. sg.* waca, 660. See **wæccan**.
wacnigean.
on-wacnigean, *v. r.*, *intrans.* [AWAKEN], F. 10.
wadan, *st. v.*, WADE, go; *pret. sg.* wōd, 714, 2661; *pp.* gewaden, 220.
on-wadan, *st. v.*, assail; *pret. sg.* hine fyren onwōd, 'him (Heremod) crime assailed,' 915.
þurh-wadan, *st. v.*, WADE THROUGH, pierce, penetrate, 890, 1567.
wado, etc., see **wād**.
wæccan, *v. r.*, *participle only found, except in North: for other parts wacian used*: cf. Sievers, § 416, 5; WATCH, keep AWAKE, *pres. part.*, *nom. sg. m.* wæccende, 708, *acc. sg. m.* wæccend; 1268, wæccende, 2841.
wæcnau, *st. v.*, *intrans.* [WAKEN], arise, spring, come, be born, 85, 1265, 1960; *pret. pl.* wōcun, 60.
 See Sievers, § 392, 2. [*Cf. Goth. gawaknan.*]
on-wæcnan, [AWAKEN] 2287; be born, arise, spring, 56, 111.
wād, *st. n.*, flood, sea, wave; *nom. pl.* wado, 546; wadu, 581*; *gen. pl.* wada, 508.
wāfre, *adj.*, WANDERING, about to die, expiring, 1150 (hut see note), 2420; wandering, 1331.
wæg, see **weg**.
wæg-bora, *v. r.*, 1440 (see note).
wæge, *st. neut.*, stoup, flagon, tankard, 2253, 2282.
wæg-holm, *st. m.*, the billowy sea, 217.
wæg-liðend, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), wave-farer, sea-lover, 3158*.
wægnan, *v. r.*
be-wægnan, *v. r.*, offer, 1193.
wæg-sweord, *st. neut.*, wave-sword, sword with a wavy pattern, 1489.
wæl, *st. neut.*, slaughter, the slain, corpse, 448, etc.; *nom. pl.* walu, 1042.
wæl-bedd, *st. neut.*, slaughter-BED, 964.
wæl-bend, *st. m. f.*, slaughter-BOND, death-BAND, 1936.
wæl-blēat, *adj.*, [slaughter-wretched]; *acc. f.* wunde wæl-blēate, 'his deathly pitiful wound,' 2725.
wæl-dēaþ, *st. m.*, slaughter-DEATH, death by violence, 695.
wæl-drēor, *st. m. or neut.*, slaughter-gore, 1631.
wæl-fēahþ, *st. f.*, slaughter-FEUD, deadly feud, 2028.
wæl-fæg, *adj.*, slaughter-stained, eruel, bitter, 1128.
wæl-feall, -fyll, *st. m.*, slaughter-FALL, violent death, 3154; *dat. sg.* gewēox hē...to wæl-fealle...Deniga fōdum, 'he waxed great for a slaughter to the Danish people,' 1711.
wæl-fūs, *adv.*, [slaughter-ready] expecting death, 2420.
wæl-fyll, see **wæl-feall**.
wæl-fylo, *st. f.*, slaughter-FILL, fill of slaughter, 125.
wæl-fyr, *st. neut.*, slaughter-FIRE, death-bringing fire, 2582; corpse-fire, pyre, 1119.
wæl-gāst, *st. m.*, slaughter-GHOST, 1331, 1995 (see note to l. 102).
wæl-hlem, *st. m.*, slaughter-CRASH, terrible blow, 2969.
wæll-seax, *st. neut.*, slaughter-knife, deadly short-sword; *dat. sg.* (*with uninflected adjs.*) wæll-seaxe ge-

- brād** *biter* and *bendū-scearp*, 'drew his keen and battle-sharp knife,' 2703.
- walm**, see **wylm**.
- wæl-nið**, *st. m.*, deadly enmity, 85, 2065, 3000.
- wæl-rās**, *st. m.*, [slaughter-RACE] deadly strife, mortal combat, 824, 2531, 2947.
- wæl-rāp**, *st. m.*, [pool-ROPE] icicle, 1610 (see note).
- wæl-rēaf**, *st. neut.*, slaughter-spoil, battle-booty, plunder, 1205.
- wæl-rēc**, *st. m.*, slaughter-REEK, deadly fumes, 2661.
- wæl-rēow**, *adj.*, slaughter-fierce, fierce in strife, 629.
- wæl-rest**, *st. f.*, [slaughter-REST] bed of (violent) death, 2902.
- wæl-sceaft**, *st. m.*, slaughter-SHAFT, deadly spear, 398.
- wæl-slyht**, *st. m.*, deadly slaughter, F. 30. [Cf. O.E. *slenn*.]
- wæl-steng**, *st. m.*, slaughter-pole, spear, 1638.
- wæl-stōw**, *st. f.*, slaughter-place, battle-field, 2051, 2984.
- wæn**, *st. m.*, WAIN, wagon; *acc. sg.* 3134.
- wāpen**, *st. neut.*, WEAPON, 250, etc.; *acc. pl.* *wāpen*, 292.
- wāpned mon(n)**, *st. m.*, WEAPONED MAN, man, 1284.
- wār**, *st. f.*, compact, treaty, 1100; keeping, protection, 27, 3109. [P.B.B. x. 511.]
- wāran**, etc., see **wesan**.
- wāstm**, *st. m.*, growth, form; *dat. pl.* on *wces wāstnum*, 'in man's form,' 1352.
- wæter**, *st. neut.*, WATER, the sea, 93, etc.; *dat. wretere*, 1425, 1656, 2722, *wætre*, 2854; *instrumental gen.* *hē hine eft ongon wreteres weorpan*, 'he began again to sprinkle him with water,' 2791.
- wæter-egesa**, *w. m.*, WATER-terror, the terrible mere, 1260.
- wæter-ŷō**, *st. f.*, WATER-WAVE, 2242.
- wāg**, *st. m.*, wall, 995, 1662.
- wala**, *w. m.*, WALE, 'wreath' (in heraldry), a protecting rim or roll on the outside of the helmet (Skeat); *nom. sg.* *ymð þæs helmes hrōf hēafod-beorge wirum bewunden wala ūtan hōld*, 'round the helmet's crown the "wreath,"' wound about with wires, gave protection for the head from the outside,' 1031 (see note). [Cf. Goth. *walus*.]
- Waldend**, see **Wealdend**.
- wald-swāð**, *st. neut.*, or **wald-swaða**, *st. f.*, [WOLD-SWATH] forest-track, forest-path; *dat. pl.* *wald-swaðum*, 1403.
- walu**, see **wæl**.
- wan**, *v.*, see **winnan**.
- wan**, *adj.*, see **won**.
- wandrian**, *w. v.*, WANDER, F. 36.
- wang**, see **wong**.
- wanian**, *w. v.*:
(1) *intrans.*, WANE, diminish, 1607.
(2) *trans.*, diminish, curtail, decrease, 1337; *pp.* *gewanod*, 477.
- wānigean**, *w. v.*, bewail, lament; *inf.* *gehýrdon gryre-lōð galar Godes oudsæcan, siġe-lōsne sang, sār wānigean helle hiefton*, 'heard God's adversary singing his terror-lay, his song without victory, hell's captive bewailing his sore,' 787.
- wāran**, see **wesan**.
- warian**, *w. v.*, *or* *inhabit*, 1253, 1265, 2277 (guards); *pres. pl.* *warigeað*, 1358.
- waroð**, *st. m.*, [WARTH] shore, 254, 1965.
- wāt**, etc., *wot*, see **witan**.
- waðol**, *adj.*, F. 9 (see note).
- wē**, *pers. pron.* (*pl.* of *ic*), *we*, I. 260, etc.
- wēa**, *w. m.*, *woe*, 191, etc.; *gen. pl.* *wēana*, 148, etc.
- wē-dæd**, *st. f.*, DEED of *woe*, deed of evil, F. 9.
- weald**(l), *st. m.*, *gen.* *wealles*, *dat.* *wealle*, *acc.* *weald*, 326: *wala* in its various meanings; rampart, burgh-wall, 785, etc.; wall of a building, 326, 1573; natural wall of rock, sometimes the side of a barrow or den, 2307, 2759, 3060, etc.; wall of cliff, 229, etc. [From Lat. *vallum*.]
- wēa-lāf**, *st. f.*, [WOE-LEAVING] wretched remnant (of either army after the fight in which *Hnæf* fell), 1084, 1098.
- wealdan**, *st. v.*, with *dat.*, *gen.*, or *absolutely*, WIELD, rule over, govern, possess, control; prevail; 442, etc. *pendan wordum wōld wine Seyldinga*, 'while the friend of the Seyldings still had power of speech,' or 'ruled with his word,' 30; 2574 (see note to ll. 2573, etc.), *wælst-we wealdan*, 'to be masters of the field,' 2984.
- ge-wealdan**, *st. v.*, with *gen.*, *dat.*, or *acc.*, WIELD, control, possess, bring about, 1509, 1554, 2703.

- Wealdend, Waldend, st. m.** (*pres. part.*), the *WIELDER*, God, 1693, etc.; *often with dependent gen.*, 17, etc.; *gen.* Wealdendes, 2857, Waldendes, 2292, 3109; *dat.* Wealdende, 2329.
- weall, see weal.**
- weallan, st. v.**, *WELL*, boll, be agitated, *literally and figuratively*; *pret.* wēoll, 2113, 2138, etc.; wēol, 515, etc.; *pres. part.* weallende, 847, weallinde, 2464; *nom. pl. neut.* weallende, 546, weallendu, 581. *Ingel' e weallað wæl-niðas*, 'in Ingeld's breast deadly hatred wells up,' 2065; *hreðer æðme wēoll*, 'his breast swelled with breath,' 2593.
- weall-clif, st. neut.**, WALL-CLIFF, sea-cliff, 3132.
- weard, st. m.**, [WARD], *GUARDIAN*, owner, 229, 1741 (see note), etc.
- weard, st. f.**, WARD, watch, 305, 319.
- weardian, w. v.**, WARD, guard, indwell, 105, 1237, 2075. *Especially in the phrase læst or sawaðe weardian*: *inf.* hē his tohne lorlēt...læst weardian, 'he left his hand behind to mark his track,' 971; *so pret.* weardade, 2098; *pret. sg. for pl. in subordinate clause*, þæt þām lætwumfower mēaras...læst weardode, 'that four horses followed the armour,' 2164.
- wearn, st. f.**, refusal, 366.
- wēa-spell, st. neut.**, WOE-SPELL, tidings of woe, 1315.
- weaxan, st. v.**, WAX, grow, 8, 1741; 3115 (see note).
- ge-weaxan, st. v.**, WAX, grow, become, 66, 1711.
- web, st. neut.**, WEB, tapestry; *nom. pl.* 995.
- wecc(e)an, w. v.**, WAKE, rouse, stir up, 2046, 3024; *pret.* wehte, 2854. *Bæl-lyra mæst...weccan*, 'to kindle the greatest of funeral piles,' 3144. [*Cf. Goth. (us)-vakjan.*]
- tō-weccan, w. v.**, wake up, stir up; *pret. pl.* tō-wehton, 2948.
- wedd, st. neut.**, pledge, 2998.
- weder, st. neut.**, WEATHER, 546; *uom. pl.* weder, 1136.
- weg, st. m.**, WAY; *in* on weg, 'away,' 264, etc., on wæg, F. 45.
- wæg, st. m.**, wave, 3132. [*Cf. wæg-(born).*]
- wegan, st. v.**, bear, wear, wage, 3015, *pres. sg.* 3rd wigeð, 599; *pret.* wuig, 152, etc.; *subj. pres.* wege, 2252.
- st.wegan, st. v.**, bear away, carry off, 1198.
- wegan, st. v.**
- ge-wgan, st. v.**, engage, fight, 2400.
- wæg-flota, w. m.**, wave-FLOATER, ship, 1907.
- wehte, see weccan.**
- wel(l), adv.**, WELL, rightly, much, 186, 289, etc.; *usual form wel*, but well, 2162, 2812.
- wel-hwylc, indej. adj. and pron.**
1. *Pron.*: *with gen.* wel-hwyle witenas, 'every councillor,' 266; *neut. absolutely*, everything, 874.
11. *Adj.* every, 1344.
- welig, adj.**, WEALTHY, rich, 2607.
- wēn, st. f.**, WENING, expectation, 383, 734, etc.: *wēn ic talige*, 'I reckon it a thing to be expected,' 1845; *dat. pl.* bēga on wēnum, ende-dogores ond eft-cymes 15oles monnes, 'in expectation of both, the day of death and the return of the dear man' (*i.e.* expecting one or the other), 2895.
- wēnan, w. v.**, *with gen., infin., clause, or absolutely*: WEN, expect, hope, 157, etc.; *pres. sg.* 1st wēn, 338, 442; þæs ic wēne, 'as I hope,' 272; swā ic þū wēne tō, 'as I expect from thee,' 1396; similarly with 157-8 (see note), 525 (see note), 1272-3; *with inf.* ic ænigra mū wēana ne wēnde...bōte gebidan, 'I expected not to abide the remedy of any of my woes,' 933; *with gen. and clause*, hig þæs æwelinges eft ne wēndon, þæt hē... e, 'they expected not the at... again, that he would come,' 2601.
- wendan, w. v.**, *intrans.*, ...D, turn, 1739. [*Cf. Goth. wandjan.*]
- ed-wenden, w. v.**, *intrans.*, turn back, desist, cease, 280 (but see note).
- ge-wendan, w. v.**, *trans. and intrans.*, turn, change, 186, 315.
- on-wendan, w. v.**, *trans.*, turn aside, set aside, avert, 191: *sibb ætre ne mæg wiht onwendan, þām ðe wel þenceð*, 'naught can ever set aside kinship, to a right-minded man,' 2601.
- wenian, w. v.**, honour, 1001.
- be-wenian, bi-wenian, w. v.**, entertain, attend on; *pp. pl.* be-wenede, 1821; see also note to l. 2035.
- woorc, st. neut.**, work, deed, trouble, 74, etc.; *gen. pl.* worda ond worca,

- 289; *dat. pl.* wordum ne worcum, 1100: he þæs gewinnes wecre þrōwade, 'he suffered trouble for that strife,' 1721; *dat. pl. adverbially*, weorcum, 'with difficulty,' 1638; *dat. (instr.) sg.* weorce, *used adverbially*, 'grievously,' 1418.
- weorod.** see **werod**.
- weorpan.** *st. v.*, [warp]: [*Cf. Goth.* wairpan.]
 (1) *with acc. rei*, throw 1531.
 (2) *with acc. pers. and gen. rei*, sprinkle, 2791.
 (3) *with dat.*, cast forth, 2582.
for-weorpan. *st. v.*, throw away; *pret. subj.* forwurpe, 2872.
ofer-weorpan. *st. v.*, stumble, 1543 (but see note).
- weorð.** *st. neut.*, WORTH, price, pay, 2496.
- weorð.** *adj.*, worthy, honoured, dear; *nom. sg. m.* weorð Denum wþeling, 'the atheling dear to the Danes,' 1814. See also **wyrðe**. [*Cf. Goth.* -wairþs.]
- weorþra.** *compar.*, worthier, 1902*.
- weorðan.** *st. v.*, become, be, befall, happen, come, 6, etc.; *inf.* wurðan, 807; *pres. pl.* wurðað, 282; *pret. sg.* he on fylle wearð, 'he fell,' 1544; *pp.* geworden, 'happened, arisen,' 1304, 3078. Often *with predicative dat. governed by tō*, and *dat. pers.*: ðu scealt tō frōfre weorðan...fōdumþinum, hæledum tō helpe, 'thou shalt be for a comfort to thy people, a help to the heroes,' 1707; so also 460, etc. [*Cf. Goth.* wairþan.]
- ge-weorðan.** *st. v.*:
 (1) *intrans.*, become, be, happen, 3061.
 (2) *trans.*, agree about, settle; *inf.* þæt ðu...līte Sūð-Dene sylfe ge-weorðan gūðe wið Grendel, 'that thou wouldst let the South Danes themselves settle their war with Grendel,' 1996.
 (3) *impers.*, *with gen.*, and *following clause in apposition*, appear, seem, seem good; *pret.* hæ ðæs monige gewearð, þæt..., 'then it appeared to many that...', 1598; *pp.* hafað þæs geworden wine Scyldinga...þæt..., 'this had seemed good to the friend of the Scyldings, that,' 2026.
- weorð-full.** *adj.*
weorð-fullost. *superl.*, [WORTH-FULLEST], worthiest, 3099.
- weorðian.** *w. v.*, WORTHY ('Lear,' ii, 2, 128), honour, adorn, 2096, 1090, etc.; *pp.* geweorðod, 2176; ge-weorðad, 250, 1450, 1959; gewurðad, 331, 1038, 1645; weorðad, 1783.
- weorð-līce.** *adv.*
wurðlicor. *compar.*, more WORTHILY, F. 39.
weorð-līcost. *superl.*, most WORTHILY, 3161.
- weorð-mynd.** *st. m. f. and neut.*, worship, honour, glory, 8, 65, 1559, 1752; *dat. pl.* tō worð-myndum, 'for (his) honour,' 1186.
- weotena.** see **wita**.
- weotian.** *w. v.*, prepare, etc.: *pp. acc. pl.* wairbende weotode, 'death-bands prepared, appointed, destined,' 1936; witod, F. 28. [*Cf. Goth.* witoþ, 'law.']
- be-weotian.** **be-witian.** *w. v.*, observe, etc.: *pres. pl.* þā ðe syngales sēle bewitiað, 'those [weathers, days] which continually observe the season,' 1135; bewitigað sorlifulne sið, 'make a journey full of woe,' 1428 (see note); *pret. sg.* calle beweotode þegnes þearfe, 'attended to all the thane's needs,' 1796*; *hord beweotode*, 'watched over a hoard,' 2212.
- wer.** *st. m.*, man, 105 (used of Grendel), etc.; *gen. pl.* wera, 120, etc.; weora, 2947. [*Cf. Goth.* wair.]
- wered.** *st. neut.*, beer, mead, 496.
- werede.** etc., see **werod**.
- werga.** *adj.*, cursed; *gen. sg.* wergan gastes, 133 (Grendel; see note), 1747 (the devil).
- wērgē.** etc., see **wērig**.
- wergend.** *st. m.* (*pres. part. of werian*), defender, 2882*.
- wērgian.** *w. v.*, WEARY; *pp.* gewērgad, 2852.
- werhō.** *st. f.*, curse, damnation; *acc. sg.* werhō, 589. [*Cf. Goth.* wurgiba.]
- werian.** *w. v.*, guard, defend, protect, 453, 1205, etc.; *reflex.*, 541; *pp. nom. pl.* 238, 2529. [*Cf. Goth.* warjan.]
- be-werian.** *w. v.*, defend; *pret. subj.* beweredon, 938.
- wērig.** *adj.*, *with gen. or dat.*, WEARY, 579; *dat. sg.* wērgum, 1794; *acc. f. sg. or pl.* wērgē, 2937.
- wērig-mōd.** *adj.*, WEARY of MOOD, 844, 1543.
- werod.** **weorod.** *st. neut.*, troop, band, 290, 319, 651, etc.; *dat. werede,*

- 1215, 2035 *; weorode, 1011, 2346; *gen. pl.* weroda, 2186; weoroda, 60. [*Cf. O.E. wer.*]
- wer-þeod**, *st. f.*, [man-nation] people; *acc. pl.* ofer wer-þeode, 'throughout the nations of men,' 899.
- wesan**, *irreg. v.*, be, 272, etc.; *pres. sg.* 3rd is, 256, 1761, etc.; *ys*, 2093, 2910, 2999, 3084; *pres. pl.* sint, 388; *synt*, 260, 342, 364; *syndon*, 237, 257, etc.; *pres. subj. sg.* sie, 435, etc.; *sġ*, 1831, etc.; *sig*, 1778, etc.; *pret. pl.* wæron, 233, etc.; wæran, 2475, wæran, 1015 *; *imperat. sg.* wes, 269, etc., was, 407. *Negative forms*: *pres. sg.* 3rd nis, 249, etc.; *pret. sg.* 1st and 3rd næs, 134, etc.; *pret. pl.* næron, 2657; *pret. subj. sg.* nære, 860, etc. *Special usages*:
 (1) *Omission of injin.* 617, 1857, 2363, 2497, 2659; also 992, 2256.
 (2) *Forming, with a pres. part., an imperf. tense*: seccende wæs, 'was saying,' 3028.
- wæste**, *adj.*, WASTE; *acc. sg. m.* wæstne, 2456.
- wæsten**, *st. m. and neut.*, WASTE, 1265; *dat.* wæstene, 2298 (see note).
- wic**, *st. neut.*, [WICK] dwelling, 821, etc.; *often in pl.*, 125, etc.; *dat. pl.* wieun, 1304. [*Lat. vicus.*]
- wican**, *st. v.*
ge-wican, *st. v. intrans.*, WEAKEN, give way, 2577, 2629.
- wicg**, *st. neut.*, horse, steed, 234, 286, 1400, etc.; *pl.* wieg, 2174. [*Cf. O.E. wegan, 'carry.'*]
- wic-stede**, *st. m.*, [WICK-STEAD] dwelling-place, 2462, 2607.
- wid**, *adj.*, WIDE, extended, long, of space and time, 877, 933, 1859, etc.
- wid-cūþ**, *adj.*, [WIDE-COUTH] widely known, 1256, etc.; *gen. absolutely*, wid-eiþes (i.e. Hrothgar), 1042.
- wide**, *adv.*, WIDELY, 18, etc.; *qualifying a superlative*, wide mærost, 'the most famous far and wide,' 898.
- widre**, *compar.*; widre gewindan, 'to flee away more widely, escape further,' 763.
- wide-ferht**, *st. m.*, [WIDE-LIFE], only used as *acc. of time*, for a long time, from generation to generation, 702 *, 937, 1222.
- wid-floga**, *v. m.*, WIDE-FLIER (the dragon), 2346, 2830.
- widre**, see **wide**.
- wid-scofen**, see under **scūfan**.
- wid-weg**, *st. m.*, WIDE-WAY, way leading afar, highway; *acc. pl.* geond wid-wegas, 'along distant ways,' 'far and wide,' 840, 1704.
- wif**, *st. neut.*, WIFE, woman, 615, etc.
- wif-lufu**, **wif-lufe**, *v. f.*, WIFE-LOVE, love for one's wife, 2065. [See Sievers, § 218, N. 1.]
- wig**, *st. m. or neut.*
 (1) war, battle, 23, 65, etc.; *dat.* and *instr.* wigge, 1656, 1770 (see note), 1783.
 (2) war-prowess, valour, might, 350, 1042, 2323, 2348.
- wiga**, *v. m.*, warrior, 629, etc. [*P.B.B. x. 511.*]
- wigan**, *st. v.*, war, fight, 2509.
- wig-bealu**, *st. neut.*, WAR-BALE, the evils of war, 2046.
- wig-bil**, *st. neut.*, WAR-BILL, war-sword, 1607.
- wig-bord**, *st. neut.*, [WAR-BOARD] war-shield, 2339.
- wig-cræft**, *st. m.*, WAR-CRAFT, war-might, 2953.
- wig-cræftig**, *adj.*, WAR-CRAFTY, mighty in battle, 1811.
- wigend**, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), warrior, 3099; *acc. sing. or pl.* wigend, 3024, *nom. pl.* wigend, 1125, 1814, 3144, *gen. pl.* wigendra, 429, etc.
- wig-freca**, *v. m.*, war-wolf, warrior, 1212, 2496.
- wig-fruma**, *v. m.*, war-chief, 664, 2261.
- wigge**, see **wig**.
- wig-getāwa**, *st. f. pl.*, war-equipments, 368. [See **gūþ-geatwa**.]
- wig-gryre**, *st. m.*, war-terror, 1284.
- wig-heafola**, *v. m.*, [war-head] war-helmet, 2661.
- wig-hēap**, *st. m.*, WAR-HEAP, band of warriors, 477.
- wig-hete**, *st. m.*, WAR-HATE, 2120.
- wig-hryre**, *st. m.*, [war-falling] slaughter, 1619.
- wig-sigor**, *st. m. or neut.*, war-victory, 1554.
- wig-spēd**, *st. f.*, WAR-SPEED, success in war, 697.
- wigtig**, see **witig**.
- wig-weorþung**, *st. f.*, idol-worship, sacrifice, 176. [*P.B.B. x. 511.* *Cf. Goth. weihs, 'holy.'*]
- wiht**,
 I. *st. f.*, WIGHT, being, creature, 120 (see note), 3038.
 II. *st. f. neut.*, WHIT, AUGHT, 2601 (see onwendan), 1660, 2857 (see note); *acc.* for **wiht**, 'for aught,' 2348; *with gen.*, 581.

- wist-fyllo**, *st. f.*, food-FILL, abundant meal; *gen. sg.* wist-fylle, 734.
- wit**, *st. neut.*, WIT, 589.
- wit**, *pers. pron.* (dual of *ic*), we two, 535, etc.
- wita**, *w. m.*, wise man, councillor, *pl.* the WITAN, 778; *gen. pl.* witena, 157, etc., weotena, 1098.
- witan**, *pret. pres. v.*, [wit] know, 764, 1863, 2519, etc.; *pres. sg. 1st and 3rd wāt*, 1331, etc.; *negative*, nāt, 681, etc.; *2nd wāst*, 272; *pret. sg. 1st and 3rd wiste*, 646, etc.; *wisse*, 169, etc.; *pret. pl.*, wiston, 181, etc.; *wisson*, 246: *tō ðæs ðe hē corð-sele ānne wisse*, 'to where he knew that earth-hall to be, knew of that earth-hall,' 2410; *so*, 715; *pres. sg. 1st, ic on Higelāce wāt... þæt hē*, 'I know concerning Hygelac, that he,' 1830*; *negative*, sceaðona ic nāt hwile, 'I know not which of seathers, some foe,' 274; *3rd*, God wāt on mee (*acc.*), þæt mē is micle lōfre, 'God knows concerning me that I would much rather,' 2650.
- ge-witan**, *pret.-pres. v.*, know, 1350.
- witan**, *st. v.*, with *acc. rei* and *dat. pers.*, [WITE] reproach, blame, 2741.
- æt-witan**, *st. v.*, with *acc. rei*, rwit, blame, charge; *pret. pl.* ætwiton wēana dæl, 'charged [him] with their many woes,' 1150.
- oð-witan**, *st. v.*, with *acc. rei* and *dat. pers.*, reproach; *inf. ne ðorfte him ðā lēan oðwitan mon on middan-gearde*, 'no man on earth needed to reproach him (or them: see note) with those rewards,' 2995.
- gewitan**, *st. v.*, depart, go, 42, 115, 123, 210 (see note), etc.; *often with reflex. dat.* 26, 662, 1125, etc.; *often followed by inf. (in many cases best rendered by a pres. part.)* 234, 291, 853, 2387, etc.; *pp., dat. sg. m.*, þæt ðū mē ā wære forð gewitenum on fæder stæle, 'that thou wouldst aye be to me when dead in a father's place,' 1479.
- witian**, see **weotlan**.
- witig**, *adj.*, WITTY, wise (applied to the Deity), 685, etc.; wigig, 1841. [P.B.B. x. 511.]
- witnian**, *w. v.*, punish, torment; *pp.* wonnum gewitnad, 'tormented with plagues,' 3073.
- wið**, *prep. with dat. and acc.*, WITH (with *acc.* 152, etc., with *dat.* 113, etc.), can often be rendered by *Mod. Eng.* 'with,' especially with verbs denoting strife, such as *winnan*, 152; but 'against' is a rendering more generally satisfactory, 326, etc.; sometimes towards (*acc.*) 155, 1634; by (*acc.*), 2013, 2566; from (*dat.*), 827, 2423. With *acc. and dat. in the same sentence*: 424-6; *gesæt þā wið sylfne... mæg wið mæge*, 'he sat then by [the king] himself, kinsman with kinsman,' 1977-8; *wið duru healle*, 'to the door of the hall,' 389*; *wið earm gesæt* (see note to l. 749); *forborn bord wið rond[e]*, 'the shield was burnt up to the boss,' 2673; *wið Hrefnawudu*, 'by (over against) Ravenswood,' 2925.
- wiðer-ræhtes**, *adv.*, opposite, 3039.
- wiðre**, *st. neut.*, resistance, 2953.
- wlanc**, see **wlonc**.
- wlätian**, *w. v.*, look, look for, 1916. [*Cf. Goth.* whiton, 'to look round'].
in-wlätian, *w. v.*, to gaze in, 2226*.
- wlenco**, *st. f.*, pride, bravado, daring; *dat.* wlenco, 338, 1206, wlence, 508.
- wlitan**, *st. v.*, gaze, look, 1572, 1592; *pret. pl.* wlitan, 2852.
- glond-wlitan**, *st. v.*, look through, view thoroughly, 2771.
- wlite**, *st. m.*, countenance, 250. [*Cf. Goth.* wlitis.]
- wlitte-beorht**, *adj.*, of BRIGHT aspect, 93.
- wlite-sēon**, *st. f.*, sight, 1650.
- wlitig**, *adj.*, beautiful, 1662.
- wlonc**, **wlanc**, *adj.*, proud, 331, 341, 2833, 2953; *with dat.* wese wlanc, 'carrion-proud,' 1332.
- wōc**, see **wæcnan**.
- wōh**, *adj.*, crooked, wrong; *dat. pl.* him beorgan ne con wōm wundor-bebodum wergan gāstes, 'he knows not how to protect himself against the crooked wondrous commands of the cursed spirit,' 1747 (if so punctuated, but see note).
- wōh-bogen**, *adj.* (*pp.*), crooked-bowed, coiled, 2827.
- wolcen**, *st. neut.*, WELKIN, cloud; *dat. pl.* wolcnum, 8, etc.
- wolde**, *pret. of willan*.
- wollen-tēare**, *adj.*, with WELLING TEARS, 3032.
- wōm**, see **wōh**.
- womm**, *st. m.*, spot, plague, 3073.

- won, *v.*, see **winnan**.
- won, wan, *adj.*, [WAN] dark, 702, 1374; *nom. pl. neut.*, wan, 651; *weak form* wanna, 3024, 3115.
- wong, wang, *st. m.*, plain, meadow, 93, etc.
- wong-stede, *st. m.*, [PLAIN-STEAD] *champa* 'in spot', 2786.
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- won-sælig, *adj.*, unhappy; won-sæli, 105.
- won-sceaft, *st. f.*, [WAN-SHAFING] misery, 120.
- wōp, *st. m.*, WEEPING, 128, 785, 3146. [*Cf. O.E. wēpan.*]
- worc, see **weorc**.
- word, *st. neut.*, word, 30, etc. *The dat. pl. is common with verbs of saying*: 176, 388, 1193, 2795, 3175.
- word-cwide, -cwyde, *st. m.*, word-saying, speech, 1841, 1845, 2753.
- word-gyd, *st. neut.*, word-lay, dirge, 3172.
- word-hord, *st. neut.*, word-board, 259.
- word-riht, *st. neut.*, [WORD-RIGHT] right or befitting word, 2631.
- worhte, see **wyrcan**.
- worn, *st. m.*, multitude, number, 264; *acc. sg.* þonne h^r wintrum frōd worn gemunde, 'when he, old in years, remembered the number [of them], or 'remembered many a thing,' 2114. *Qualified by fela or eall*: *nom. sg.* worn fela, 'a great number,' 1783; *acc. sg.* þū worn fela...ynb Brecaan spræce, 'thou hast said a great deal about Breca,' 530; eal-fela eald-gesegena worn, 'a very great number of old tales,' 870; worn eall gespræc gomol, 'the aged one spake very many things,' 3094. *Similarly in gen. pl. governed by fela*: *with gen. sg.* worna fela...sorge, 'very much sorrow,' 2003; *with gen. pl.* worna fela...gūða, 'very many wars,' 2542.
- worold, *st. f.*, WORLD, 60, etc.; *gen. sg.* worulde, 2343, worlde, 2711; his worulde gedāl, 'his severance from the world,' 3068.
- worold-ār, *st. f.*, WORLD-honour, 17.
- worold-cyning, wyruld-cyning, *st. m.*, WORLD-KING, mighty king, 1684, 3180.
- worold-ræden, *st. f.*, the way of the world (ræden, 'condition,' used to make abstract nouns); *acc. sg.*, 1142 (see note).
- worðig, *st. m.*, homestead, court, precincts, street, 1972.
- worð-mynd, see **weorð-mynd**.
- woruld-candel, *st. f.*, WORLD-CANDLE, the sun, 1965.
- woruld-ende, *st. m.*, WORLD-END, the end of the world, 3083.
- wracu, *st. f.*, revenge; *acc. sg.* wræcc, 2336. [*Cf. Goth. wraku.*]
- wræc, *st. neut.*, WRACK, misery, exile, 170, 3078.
- wræcca, see **wrecca**.
- wræce, see **wracu**.
- wræc-lāst, *st. m.*, exile-track, path of exiles, 1352.
- wræc-mæg, *st. m.*, banished man, exile, 2379.
- wræc-sið, *st. m.*, WRACK-journey, exile, 2292; *dat. pl.* mallas for wræc-siðnum ac for lige-þrymnum, 'by no means because of banishment, but out of magnanimity,' 338.
- wræt, *st. f.*, ornament, jewel; *acc. pl.* wræte, 2771*, 3060*; *gen. pl.* wrættā, 2413; *dat. pl.* wrættum, 1531.
- wræt-lic, *adj.*, ornamental, curiously wrought, splendid, wondrous, 891, 1489, etc.
- wrāð, *adj.*, WRATH, hostile, *also. lately*, foe; 319, 660, etc.
- wrāþe, *adv.*, amiss, 2872.
- wrāþlice, *adv.*, WRATHILY, wrathfully, 3062.
- wrecan, *st. v.*, *with acc.*, WREAK, drive, drive out, utter, avenge, 423, 1278, etc.; *often* wrecan gid, spel, etc., 'utter, rehearse a lay, legend, or tale,' 873, etc.; *subj. pres.* þonne hē gyd wrece, '[that] then he should utter a dirge,' 2446; *pret. sg.* ferh ellen wræc, 'strength drove out life,' 2706 (see note); *pp.* wearð...on bid wreccen, 'was driven to bay,' 2962.
- ā-wrecan, *st. v.*, tell; *with acc.*, gid, 1724, 2108.
- for-wrecan, *st. v.*, *with acc.*, drive away, banish, 109, 1919.
- ge-wrecan, *st. v.*, *usu. with acc.*, WREAK, ivenge, 107, 3062, etc.; *pret. pl.* gewræcan, 2479; *with reflex. acc.* 2875; *absolutely*, hē gewræc syððan, 'he took vengeance afterwards,' 2395.
- wrecca, *v. m.*, WRETEH, exile, wanderer, adventurer, 898, 1137, F. 27*; *dat.* wræccan, 2613*.

- wreccend**, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), WREAKER, avenger, 1256.
- wreofen-hilt**, *adj.*, with WREATHED or twisted HILT, 1698.
- wridian**, *w. v.*, grow, 1741. [*P.B.B.* x. 511.]
- writan**, *st. v.*, WRITE, engrave, 1688. **for-writan**, *st. v.*, cut asunder, 2705.
- wriþan**, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, [WRITHE] bind, 964; bind up, 2982.
- wrixl**, *st. f. or neut.*, exchange, 2969.
- wrixlan**, *w. v.*, with *dat.* 'wordum', 'exchange, interchange, words,' 366, 874.
- wrōht**, *st. m. and f.*, strife, contest, 2287, 2473, 2913. [*Cf. Goth.* wrōhs, 'accusation.']
- wudu**, *st. m.*, wood:
(1) a wood, 1364, 1416.
(2) a spear; *acc. pl.* wudu, 398.
(3) a ship, 216, 298, 1919; *nom. sg.* wudu wunden-hals.
- wudu-rēc**, *st. m.*, WOOD-REEK, smoke, 3144*.
- wuldor**, *st. neut.*, glory; *gen. sg.* wuldres, 17, etc. [*Cf. Goth.* wulþrs.]
- wuldor-torht**, *adj.*, glory-bright; *pl.* 1136.
- Wuldur-cyning**, *st. m.*, Glory-KING, the King of glory, 2795.
- wulf**, *st. m.*, WOLF, 3027.
- wulf-hilt**, *st. neut.*, WOLF-slope; *acc. pl.* wulf-hleoðu, 1358.
- wund**, *st. f.*, WOUND, 2711, etc.; *acc. sg.* wunde, 2725, etc.
- wund**, *adj.*, wounded, 565, etc.
- wunden-feax**, *adj.*, with WOUND, i.e. twisted, hair, 1400.
- wunden-hals**, *adj.*, [WOUND-neck] with twisted or curved prow, 298.
- wunden-mæl**, *st. neut.*, [WOUND-sword] sword with winding, curving, ornaments, 1531*.
- wunden-stefna**, *w. m.*, [WOUND-STEM] ship with twisted or curved stem, 220.
- wunder-fæt**, *st. neut.*, WONDER-VAT, wondrous vessel; *dat. pl.* 1162.
- wundinl**, see **windan**.
- wundur**, *st. neut.*, WONDER, 771, etc.; monster, 1509; *nom. acc.* wundur, 3032, 3062, etc.; *acc.* wunder, 931; *dat.* wundre, 931; *gen. pl.* wundra, 1607; *dat. pl. adverbially*, wundrum, 'wondrous(ly),' 1452, 2687*.
- wundur-beboç**, *st. neut.*, WONDER-command, wondrous command, 1747.
- wundur-dæaþ**, *st. m.*, WONDER-DEATH, wondrous death, 3037.
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- wundur-mæðnum**, *st. m.*, WONDER-jewel, wondrous jewel, 2173.
- wunian**, *w. v.*, [WON]:
(1) *intrans.* dwell, remain, 284, 1128, etc.; with *dat.* wieun wunian, 3083.
(2) *trans.* indwell, inhabit, 1260, 2902.
ge-wunian, *w. v.*, with *acc.*, dwell with, remain with; *subj. pres. pl.* gewunigen, 22.
-wurðad, see **weorðian**.
- wurðan**, see **weorðan**.
- wurðlic**, see **weorðlic**.
- wutun**, *uton*, = let us, *w. in foll. inf.*, 1390, 2648, 3101. [*Cf. O.E.* gewitan.]
- wyle**, **wyllaþ**, **wylle**, **wylt**, see **willan**.
- wyim**, **wælm**, *st. m.*, surge, flood, 516, etc. [See *Sievers*, § 159, 1 and 2.]
- wyn-læas**, *adj.*, JOYLESS, 821, 1416.
- wynn**, *st. f.*, joy, 1080, etc.
- wyn-sum**, *adj.*, WINSOME, joyous, 1919; *neut. pl.* wynsume, 612.
- wyrcean**, *w. v.*, WORK; *pret.* worhte, WROUGHT [*Cf. Goth.* wairkjan]:
(1) with *acc.* work, make, 92, 930, 1452; *pret. part. pl. (as adj.)* 'disposed,' fæste geworhte, 'steadfast,' 1864.
(2) with *gen.* achieve; *subj. pres.* wyrc se þe mōte dōmes, 'achieve glory he who may,' 1387.
be-wyrcean, *w. v.*, surround, 3161.
ge-wyrce(þ)an, *w. v. trans.*, WORK, accomplish, achieve, 635, 1491, 1660; *subj. pret. pl.* geworhton, 3096; *gewyrcean þæt*, 'bring it about that,' 20.
- wyrd**, *st. f.*, WEIRD, fate, 455, 477, etc.
- wyrdan**, *w. v.*, destroy; *pret. sg.* wyrde, 1337.
ā-wyrdan, *w. v.* destroy, 1113.
- wyrm**, *st. m.*, WORM, dragon, 886, etc.
- wyrm-cynn**, *st. neut.*, WORM-KIN, serpent kind, 1425.
- wyrm-fāh**, *adj.*, WORM-adorned, snake-adorned, 1698.

wyrm-hord, *st. neut.*, WORM-HOARD, dragon's hoard, 2221.
wyrnan, *w. v.* [*from wearn*].
 for **wyrnan**, *w. v.*, *refu e.* 429, 1142.
wyrcp, *st. f.*, change, 1315.
wyrpan, *w. v.* [*from weorpan*].
ge-wyrpan, *w. v.*, recover; with *refl. acc.* 2376.
wyrsa, *adj. compar.* (*of yfel*), worse, 1212, etc.; *gen. pl.* *wyrsan*, 525; *neut. acc. sg.* *absolutely*, *þæt wyrse*, 1739. [*Cf. Goth. wairsize*.]
wyrt, *st. f.*, [wort] root, 1364.
wyrðe, *adj.*, *wokrnny*, 368, 2185.
wyrðra, *compar.*, worthier, 861.
 See also **weorð**.
wyruld-, see **worold**-.
wyscan, *w. v.*, wish; *pret. pl.* *wiston*, 1604 (see note).

Y

yfel, *st. neut.*, EVIL; *gen. pl.* *yfla*, 2094. [*Cf. Goth. ubils*.]
ylea, *pron.*, the same, *nk.* 2239.
yldan, *w. v.*, delay, put off, tarry; *inf.* 739 [*from eald*].
ylde, *elde*, *st. m. pl.*, men, 70, 77, 150, etc.; *dat.* *eldum*, 2214, 2314, 2611, 3168.
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yldo, *st. f.*, [ELD] age, old age, 1736, etc.; *dat.* *ylde*, 22, *eldo*, 2111.
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ymb, **ymbe**, *prep.*, with *acc.*, about, around, concerning, local, temporal, denoting object, etc., 399, etc.; following its case, 689; *ymb āne niht*, 'after one night,' 135, and *cj.* note to l. 219.
ymbe, *adv.*, about, around, 2597.
ymb-sittend, **ymb-sittend**, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), [about-sitting] neighbour; *nom. pl.* *ymb-sittend*, 1827;
gen. pl. *ymb-sittendra*, 9; *ymb-sittendra*, 2734.
yppe, *w. f.*, high seat, throne, 1815. [*From ūp*.]
yrfe, *st. neut.*, heritage, 3051. [*Cf. Goth. arbi*.]
yrfe-lāf, *st. f.*, heirloom, 1053, 1903.
yrfe-weard, *st. m.*, heir, 2731; *gen. sg.* *yrfe-weardas*, 2453 (see note).
yrme, *st. f.*, misery; *acc.* *yrme*, 1259, 2005. [*From earm*.]
yrre, *st. neut.*, anger, 711, 2092.
yrre, **eorre**, *adj.*, angry, 769, 1532, etc.; *gen. sg. used substantively*, *eorres*, 'of the angry one,' 1447. [*Cf. Goth. airzeis*.]
yrre-mōd, *adj.*, angry in mood, angry-minded, 726.
yrtinga, *adv.*, angrily, 1565, 2964.
ys, see **wesan**.
ȳ, *st. f.*, wave, 528, etc.; *acc. sg.* or *pl.* *ȳde*, 46, 1132, 1909.
ȳðan, *w. v.*, destroy, 421. [*Cf. Goth. āþsa*, 'desert.']
ȳðe, 1002, 2415, see **ēaþe**.
ȳðe-lice, *adv.*, easily, 1556 (see note).
ȳð-geblcnd, **-gebland**, *st. neut.*, *MEETING* of waves, surge, 1373, 1593; *pl.* 1620.
ȳð-gesēne, see **ēð-gesȳne**.
ȳð-gewinn, *st. uent.*, wave-strife, 1434, 2412.
ȳð-lād, *st. f.*, [wave-LODE] wave-path, way over the sea; *pl.* 228.
ȳð-lāf, *st. f.*, [wave-LEAFING] what is left or thrown up by the waves, the foreshore, 566.
ȳð-lida, *w. m.*, wave-sailer, ship, 198. [*Cf. liðan*, 'to go.']
ȳwan, **ēawan**, **ēowan**, *w. v.*:
 (1) *trans.* show; *pres. sg.* *ēaweð*, 276; *pret.* *ȳwde*, 2834.
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ge-ȳwan, **ge-ēawan**, *w. v.*, present, proffer, 2149; *pp.* *ge-ēawed*, 1194.

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