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George Lyman Kittredge.

Oct 5 9th., 1883.
I. BEÓWULF:
AN ANGLO-SAXON POEM.

II. THE FIGHT AT FINNSBURH:
A FRAGMENT.

WITH TEXT AND GLOSSARY ON THE BASIS OF M. HEYNE.

EDITED, CORRECTED, AND ENLARGED, BY

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BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY GINN, HEATH, & CO.
1883.
Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1883, by
JAMES ALBERT HARRISON AND ROBERT SHARP,

J. S. Cushing & Co., Printers, 115 High Street, Boston.
NOTE I.

THE present work, carefully edited from Heyne's fourth edition, (Paderborn, 1879), is designed primarily for college classes in Anglo-Saxon, rather than for independent investigators or for seekers after a restored or ideal text. The need of an American edition of "Beowulf" has long been felt, as, hitherto, students have had either to send to Germany for a text, or secure, with great trouble, one of the scarce and expensive English editions. Heyne's first edition came out in 1863, and was followed in 1867 and 1873 by a second and a third edition, all three having essentially the same text.

So many important contributions to the "Beowulf" literature were, however, made between 1873 and 1879 that Heyne found it necessary to put forth a new edition (1879). In this new, last edition, the text was subjected to a careful revision, and was fortified by the views, contributions, and criticisms of other zealous scholars. In it the collation of the unique "Beowulf" Ms. (Vitellius A. 15: Cottonian Mss. of the British Museum), as made by E. Kölbing in Herrig's Archiv (Bd. 56; 1876), was followed wherever the present condition of the Ms. had to be discussed; and the researches of Bugge, Rieger, and others, on single passages, were made use of. The discussion of the metrical structure of the poem, as occurring in the second and third editions, was omitted in the fourth, owing to the many controversies in which the subject is still involved. The present editor has thought it best to do the same, though, happily, the subject of Old English Metrik is undergoing a steady illumination through the labors of Schipper and others.
NOTE I.

Some errors and misplaced accents in Heyne's text have been corrected in the present edition, in which, as in the general revision of the text, the editor has been most kindly aided by Prof. J. M. Garnett, late Principal of St. John's College, Maryland.

In the preparation of the present school edition it has been thought best to omit Heyne's notes, as they concern themselves principally with conjectural emendations, substitutions of one reading for another, and discussions of the condition of the Ms. Until Wüöcker's text and the photographic fac-simile of the original Ms. are in the hands of all scholars, it will be better not to introduce such matters in the school room, where they would puzzle without instructing.

For convenience of reference, the editor has added a head-line to each "fit" of the poem, with a view to facilitate a knowledge of its episodes.

Washington and Lee University,  
Lexington, Va., June, 1882.
NOTE II.

The editors now have the pleasure of presenting to the public a complete text and a tolerably complete glossary of "Beowulf." The edition is the first published in America, and the first of its kind presented to the English public, and it is the initial volume of a "Library of Anglo-Saxon Poetry," to be edited under the same auspices and with the cooperation of distinguished scholars in this country. Among these scholars may be mentioned Professors F. A. March of Lafayette College, T. R. Price of Columbia College, and W. M. Baskervill of Vanderbilt University.

In the preparation of the Glossary the editors found it necessary to abandon a literal and exact translation of Heyne for several reasons, and among others from the fact that Heyne seems to be wrong in the translation of some of his illustrative quotations, and even translates the same passage in two or three different ways under different headings. The orthography of his glossary differs considerably from the orthography of his text. He fails to discriminate with due nicety the meanings of many of the words in his vocabulary, while criticism more recent than his latest edition (1879) has illustrated or overthrown several of his renderings. The references were found to be incorrect in innumerable instances, and had to be verified in every individual case so far as this was possible, a few only, which resisted all efforts at verification, having to be indicated by an interrogation point (?)}. The references are exceedingly numerous, and the labor of verifying them was naturally great. To many passages in the Glossary, where Heyne's translation could not be trusted with entire certainty, the editors have added other translations of phrases and sentences or of special words; and in these they have been aided by a careful study of the text and a comparison and utilization of the views of Kemble and Professor J. M. Garnett (who takes Grein for his foundation). Many new references have been added;
and the various passages in which Heyne fails to indicate whether a given verb is weak or strong, or fails to point out the number, etc., of the illustrative form, have been corrected and made to harmonize with the general plan of the work. Numerous misprints in the glossary have also been corrected, and a brief glossary to the Finnsburh-fragment, prepared by Dr. Wm. Hand Browne, and supplemented and adapted by the editor-in-chief, has been added.

The editors think that they may without immodesty put forth for themselves something more than the claim of being re-translators of a translation: the present edition is, so far as they were able to make it so, an adaptation, correction, and extension of the work of the great German scholar to whose loving appreciation of the Anglo-Saxon epic all students of Old English owe a debt of gratitude. While following his usually sure and cautious guidance, and in the main appropriating his results, they have thought it best to deviate from him in the manner above indicated, whenever it seemed that he was wrong. The careful reader will notice at once the marks of interrogation which point out these deviations, or which introduce a point of view illustrative of, or supplementary to, the one given by the German editor. No doubt the editors are wrong themselves in many places,—"Beówulf" is a most difficult poem,—but their view may at least be defended by a reference to the original text, which they have faithfully and constantly consulted.

A good many cognate Modern English words have been introduced here and there in the Glossary with a view to illustration, and other addenda will be found between brackets and parenthetical marks.

It is hoped that the present edition of the most famous of Old English poems will do something to promote a valuable and interesting study.

James A. Harrison,
Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.

Robert Sharp,
University of Louisiana, New Orleans.

April, 1883.

The responsibility of the editors is as follows: H. is responsible for the Text, and for the Glossary from hrifan on; S. for the List of Names, and for the Glossary as far as hrifan.
DEDICATED

to

PROFESSOR F. A. MARCH,

OF LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, PA.,

AND

FREDERICK J. FURNIVALL, ESQ.

FOUNDER OF THE "NEW SHAKSPERE SOCIETY,"

THE "CHAUCER SOCIETY," ETC., ETC.
ARGUMENT.

The only national [Anglo-Saxon] epic which has been preserved entire is Beowulf. Its argument is briefly as follows:—The poem opens with a few verses in praise of the Danish Kings, especially Scild, the son of Sceaf. His death is related, and his descendants briefly traced down to Hroðgar. Hroðgar, elated with his prosperity and success in war, builds a magnificent hall, which he calls Heorot. In this hall Hroðgar and his retainers live in joy and festivity, until a malignant fiend, called Grendel, jealous of their happiness, carries off by night thirty of Hroðgar’s men, and devours them in his moorland retreat. These ravages go on for twelve years. Beowulf, a thane of Hygelac, King of the Goths, hearing of Hroðgar’s calamities, sails from Sweden with fourteen warriors to help him. They reach the Danish coast in safety; and, after an animated parley with Hroðgar’s coastguard, who at first takes them for pirates, they are allowed to proceed to the royal hall, where they are well received by Hroðgar. A banquet ensues, during which Beowulf is taunted by the envious Hunferhūs about his swimming-match with Breca, King of the Brondings. Beowulf gives the true account of the contest, and silences Hunferhūs. At night-fall the King departs, leaving Beowulf in charge of the hall. Grendel soon breaks in, seizes and devours one of Beowulf’s companions; is attacked by Beowulf, and, after losing an arm, which is torn off by Beowulf, escapes to the fens. The joy of Hroðgar and the Danes, and their festivities, are described, various episodes are introduced, and Beowulf and his companions receive splendid gifts. The next night Grendel’s mother revenges her son by carrying off Æschere, the friend and councillor of Hroðgar, during the absence of Beowulf. Hroðgar appeals to Beowulf for vengeance, and describes the haunts of Grendel and his mother. They all proceed thither; the scenery of the lake, and the monsters that dwell in it, are described. Beowulf plunges into the water, and attacks Grendel’s mother in her dwelling at the bottom of the lake. He at length overcomes her, and cuts off her head, together with that of Grendel, and brings the heads to Hroðgar. He then takes leave of Hroðgar, sails back to Sweden, and relates his adventures to Hygelac.
ARGUMENT.

Here the first half of the poem ends. The second begins with the accession of Beówulf to the throne, after the fall of Hygelac and his son Heardred. He rules prosperously for fifty years, till a dragon, brooding over a hidden treasure, begins to ravage the country, and destroys Beówulf’s palace with fire. Beówulf sets out in quest of its hiding-place, with twelve men. Having a presentiment of his approaching end, he pauses and recals to mind his past life and exploits. He then takes leave of his followers, one by one, and advances alone to attack the dragon. Unable, from the heat, to enter the cavern, he shouts aloud, and the dragon comes forth. The dragon’s scaly hide is proof against Beówulf’s sword, and he is reduced to great straits. Then Wiglaf, one of his followers, advances to help him. Wiglaf’s shield is consumed by the dragon’s fiery breath, and he is compelled to seek shelter under Beówulf’s shield of iron. Beówulf’s sword snaps asunder, and he is seized by the dragon. Wiglaf stabs the dragon from underneath, and Beówulf cuts it in two with his dagger. Feeling that his end is near, he bids Wiglaf bring out the treasures from the cavern, that he may see them before he dies. Wiglaf enters the dragon’s den, which is described, returns to Beówulf, and receives his last commands. Beówulf dies, and Wiglaf bitterly reproaches his companions for their cowardice. The disastrous consequences of Beówulf’s death are then foretold, and the poem ends with his funeral.—H. Sweet, in Warton’s History of English Poetry, Vol. II. (ed. 1871). Cf. also Ten Brink’s History of English Literature.
I. THE PASSING OF SCYLD.

HWÅT! we Går-Dena in gërd-dagum
þeôd-cyninga þrum government,
þu på ægelings ellen fremedon.
Oft Scyld Scæfing sceâðena préâmum,
5 monegum mægðum meodo-setla ofteâh. 8 8 8 / 8 8 8 (p. 266)
Egsode eorl, sydðan ærest wearð
féa-sceæf funden: he þås frôfe gebâd, 8 8 8 / 8 8 8 (p. 240)
weðx under wolcnun, weorð-myndum sâh,
90 þæt him æghwyle þara, ymb-sittendra
10 ofer hron-râde hyrân scolde,
gombân gyldan: þæt wås gôd cynling!
þæm eafera wås æfter cenned
geong in geardum, þonne god sende
folce to frôfre; fyren-pearfe ongeat, = 5. t (p. 266). Üsim;
15 þæt hie ær drügon aldor-leâse
lange hwile. Him þås lif-freá, -friga þæf. x 268
wuldres wealdend, worold-år forgæaf; = 5;
Beowulf wås breme (blæd wide sprang),
Scyldes eafera Scedê-landum in.
20 Swå sceal geong guma gode gewyrcean,
fromum feoh-gïstum on fäder wine, þæt. x 248
þæt hine on yldê eft gewunigen
wil-geþôas, þonne wîc cume,
leðe gelœsten: lof-dærum sceal
25 in mægða gehwære man geþeôn. x 269
Him þå Scyld gewât tû gescâp-hwile
fela-hrôr fêran on freán ware;
þær hyne þa ætbærôn tû brimes fardoé.
swæse gestæs, swâ he selfa bâd,
30 penden wordum weold wine Scyldinga,
leôf land-fruma lange åhte.
þær æt hýðe stôd hringed-stefna,
tsig and útflús, æxælinges fær;
á-lêdon pâ leôfne þêoden,
35 beága bryttan on bearm scipes,
mærne be mäste. þær wäs mâdman fela,
of feor-wegum frätwa gælded:
ne hýrde ic cymlicor ceol gegeyrwan
hilde-wæpnum and heádo-wædum,
40 billum and byrnum; him on bearne læg
mådman mânigo, þâ him mid scoldon
on flôdes æht feor gewitan.

Nalâs hi hine lâssan lâcum teòdan,
þéold-gestreónum, þonne pâ dydon,
45 þê hine æt frumsceafte forð onsendon
øenne ofer þôe umbor wesende:
Þâ gyt hie him ásetton segen gyldenne
heáh ofer heáfod, lêton holm beran,
geåfôn on går-seeg: him wäs geómor sefa,
50 murnende mòd. Men ne cunnon
segan to sôde sêle-rædende,
hælð under heofenum, hwâ pâm hlæste onfång.

II. The Hall Heorot.

þâ wäs on burgum Beówulf Scyldinga,
leôf leôd-cyning, longe präge
55 folcum gefræge (fâder eller hwearf,
al dor of earde), ðô pät hiem oft onwoc
heáh Healfdene; heôld penden lifde,
gamol and guð-reôw, glæde Scyldingas.
þâm feówer bearn forð-gerîmed
60 in worold wœcun, weoroda rœswan,
Heorogär and Hröðgär and Hálga til;
hyrdæ ic, pät Elan cwén Ongenpeþowes wæs
Heahœscillinges heals-gebedde.
på wæs Hröðgâre here-spêd gyfen,
65 wiges weorð-mynd, pät him his wine-mâgas
georne hyrdon, dë pät seô geogoð gewæx,
mago-driht micel. Him on mōd bærn,
pät heal-reced hâtan wolde,
medo-ärn micel men gewyrcæan,
70 þone yldo bærn æfre gefrâunon,
and þær on innan eall gedælæn
geongum and ealdum, swyle him god sealde,
buton folc-scäre and þeorman gumena. se x 234.
på ic wide gefrâgn weorc gebanæn
75 manigre mægde geond pisne middan-gerd,
folc-stede frâtwan. Him on fyrlæste gelomp
ädre mid yldum, pät hitewearœ eal gearo,
heal-ærna meast; scôp him Heort naman,
se þe his wordæs geweald wide hæflæ.
80 He beót ne ðæh, beågas dælæ, 
sinc ðe symle. Sele hlîfæde
heāh and horn-geâp: heāðo-wylma bâd, 
læsan liges; ne wæs hit lenge på geh.
pät se eeg-hete ðuðum-swerian
85 äfter wâl-nîðe wâcnen scolde.
på se ellen-gæst earfoðlice
prâge gepolode, se þe in þystrum bâd,
pät he dôgðra gehwâm* dreâm gehyrde
hlîdne in healle; þær wâs hearpan swêg,
90 swutol sang scopes. Sâgde se þe cûðe
frum-sceafþa fira feorran reccan,
cwæð pät se ælminninga eorðan worhte,
white-beorhtne wang, swâ:wêter beþugeð, f 234
geþette sige-hrêðig sunnan and mōnan

* So letter blank
xx xx/xx/xx, o.c.
handy hand. f 294.
95 leóman tó leóhte land-búendum, 
and gefrätwade foldan sceátas 
leomum and leáfum; lif eác gesceöp 
cynna gehwylcum, þára þe cwice hwyraþ. # 
Swá þæ dríht-guman dreánum lifdon 
100 eádiglice, ðæ þät án ongan 
fyrene fremman, feónd on helle: 
wás se grimmá gást Grendel håten, 
mære mearc-stapa, se þe móras heóld, 
fen and fæsten; fifel-cynnes eard 
105 won-sælig wer weardode hwile, 
siðgan him scyppend forscrisfen hàfde. 
In Caines cynne þone cwealm gewrác, 
éce drihten, þás þe he Abel slóg; 
ne gefead he þære sæhðe, ac he hine forwrác, 
110 metód for þy mãne man-cynne fram. 
Þanon untydras ealle onwócon, 
eotenas and ylife and orcnéas, 
swylce gigantas, þá wið gode wunnon 
lange prag; he him þás leán forgeald.

III. GRENDLEL’S VISITS.

115 Gewåt þa neósian, syðgan niht becom, 
heán húses, hú hit Hring-Dene 
æfter beór-pege gebûn hàfdon. 
Fand þá þær inne æselinga gedriht 
swefan æfter symble; sorge ne cûðon, 
120 won-sceæft wera. Wiht unhælo 
grim and grædig gearo sóna wás, 
reóc and røðe, and on ræste genam 
þrítig þegna: þanon eft gewåt 
hûðe hrémig tó hám faran, 
125 mid þære wål-fylle wica neósan.
Pā wās on uhtan    mid ær-dāge
Grendles gūs-crāft     gumum undyrne:
Pā wās āfter wiste       wōp up hāfen,
michel morgen-swēg.     Māre þeōden,
130 ǣseling ær-gōd,     unblīōe sät,
þolode þryð-swyē,     þegn-sorge dreāh,
syōdan hie þās lāðan    læst sceawedon,
wergan gāstes;        wās þāt gewin tō strang,
lāð and longsum.      Nās hit lengra fyrst,
135 ac ymb āne niht     eft gefremede
morā-beala māre       and nō mearn fore
fēhēo and fyrene;      wās tō fāst on þām.
Pā wās eāð-fynde,       þē him elles hwēr
gerūmlícor     rāste sōhte,
140 bed āfter būrum,     þā him gebeācnod wās,
gesāgd sōðlice     sweotolan tācne
heal-þegnes hēte;     heōld hine syōdan
fyr and fāstor,       se þām feōnde ātward.
Swā rixode     and wīð rihete wan
145 āna wīð eallum,     ōð þāt ādel stōd
hūsa sēllest.        Wās seō hwill micel:
twēlf wintra tīd      torn ge-polode
wine Scyldinga,      weāna gehwelcne,
stōra sorga; forpām syōdan wearō
150 ylde bearnum     undyrne cūh,
gyddum geōmoro,      þātte Grendel wan
hwille wīð Hrōōgār;—    hēte-nīōas wāg,
fyre and fēhēo     fēla mīserra,
singāle sācē,     sibbe ne wolde
155 wīð manna hwone     māgenes Deniga
feorh-bealo feorran,    feō pingian,
ne þēr nægīg witenā wēnān þorfte
beorhtre bōte     tō banan folmum;
160 atol āglēca     ēhtende wās,
dedere deā-scum     duguē and geogōē,
seomade and syrede. Sin-nihte heóld
místige mòras; men ne cunnun,
hwyder hel-rúnan hwyrltum scrifnæð.
Swà fela fyrena féond man-cynnes,

165 atol án-gengea, oft gefremede
heardra hýnða; Heorot eardode,
sinc-ságæ sel sweartum nihtum
(nó he þone gif-stól grétan möste,
máðœum for metode, ne his myne wisse);

170 þæt wás wræc micel wine Scyldinga,
módæ breccæ. Monig-oft gesǽt
rice tó rúne; ræd eahtedon,
hwát swtí-sæferhóum sélest wære
wið fær-þryrum tó gefremmane.

175 Hwílum hie gehéton át hägr-trafum
wig-weorðunga, wordum bædon,
þæt him gást-bona geóce gefremede
wið þeóþ-preáum. Swylc wás þéaw hyra,
hæðenra hyht; helle gemunden

180 in mód-sefæn, metód hie ne cùðon,
dæda démend, ne wiston hie drihten god,
ne hie húru heofena helm hérían ne cùðon,
wuldres waldend. Wá bið þám þe sceal
þurh slíþne nið såwle besçufan

185 in fýres fáðm, frófre ne wénan,
wihtæ gewendan; wel bið þám þe mót
äfter deáð-dáge drihten sécean
and tó fáder fáðum freóðo wilnian.

IV. Hygelac’s Thane.

Swá þa mæl-ceare maga Healfdænes

190 singala seað; ne mihte snotor hæléð
weán onwendan: wás þæt gewin tó swýð,
láð and longsum, þe on þa leóde becom,
nyd-wracu nið-grim, niht-bealwa mæst.
þæt fram hám gefrāgn Higelāces þegn,
195 god mid Geátum, Grendles dæda:
se wás mon-cynnes mögenes strengeast
on þám dáge þysses lifes,
æðele and eácen. Hét him ðē-lidan
gódne gegovrwan; cwāð he gūð-cyning
200 ofer swan-rāde sécean wolde,
mærne þéoden, þá him wás manna þearf.
þone stō-fāt him snotere ceorlas
lyt-hwon lógon, þeáh he him leóf wære;
hwetton higerðne, hæl sceawedon.
205 Háfde se góda Geátı leóda
cempan gecorone, þára þe he cēnosta
findan mihte; füntena sum
sund-wudu sōhte; secg wisade,
lagu-crāftig mon, land-gemyrceu.
210 Fyrst forð gewāt: flota wás on þȳsum,
bát under beorge. Beornas gearwe
on stefn stigon; streámas wundon
sund wið sande; secgas bærón
on bærm nacan beorhte frātwe,
215 gūð-searo geatologic; guman út scuðon,
weras on wil-stō wudu bundenne. Gewāt þá ofer wæg-holm winde gefyːsed
flota fāmig-heals fugle galicost,
ðū þát ymb an-tid ðōres dógore.
220 wunden-stefna gewaden háfde,
þæt pā līːende land gesāwın,
brim-clīfu blıcan, beorgas steāpe,
ståe sæ-nā:ssas: þá wás sund liden,
eoletes ãt ende. Þanon up hraþe
225 Wederä leóde on wang stigon,
sæ-wudu sældon (syrcaːn hryːsedon,
gūð-gewædo); gode þancedon,
pás þe him ýð-láde  eaðe wurdon.
þá of wealle geseah  weard Scildingsa,
230 se þe holm-clífu  healdan scólde,
beran ofer bolcan  beorhte randas,
fyrd-searu fúslicu;  hine fyrwyht bróre
móð-gehygdum,  hwát þá men wærón.
Gewát him þá to waróðe  wíçge rídan
235 þegn Hröðgáres,  þrymmum cwehte
mýgen-wudu mundum,  meðel-wordum frágn:
“Hwát syndon ge  searo-hábbendra
“byrnnum werede,  þe þus bróntne ceól
“ofer lagu-stræte  lædan cwómon,
240 “hider ofer holmas  helmas bæron?
“Ic wás ende-séta,  æg-wearde heóld,
“þát on land Dena  læðra næníg
“mid scíp-herge  sceðdan ne meahte.
“No her cúðlicor  cuman ongunnó
245 “lind-hábbende;  ne ge lááfnes-word
“gúð-fremmendra  gærwe ne wisson,
“mága gemédu.  Næfre ic mårán geseah
“eorla ofer eorðan,  þonne is eówer sum,
“secg on seargum;  nis þát seld-guma
250 “wærpnúm geweorðad,  náfne him his wíte leóge,
“enlíc an-sýn.  Nu ic eówer sceal
“frum-cyn witan,  ær ge fyr heónan
“léase sceáweras  on land Dena
“furður fórán.  Nu ge feor-búend
255 “mere-líðendé  minne gehýrað
“An-fealdne gejóht:  ðáfest is sélést
“tó gecýðanne,  hwánan eówre cyme syndon.”
V. The Errand.

Him se yldesta andswarode,
werodes wisa word-hord onleác:
260 "We synt gum-cynnes Geáta leóde
"and Higelâces heorð-geneátas.
"Wäs män fâder folcum geçþéd,
"æðele ord-fruma Æcgþeow hâten;
"gebâd wintra won, ær he on weg hwurfe,
265 "gamol of gearum; hine gearwe geman
"witenæ wel-hwylc wîde geond eorðan.—
"We þurh holdne hige hlâford ðinne,
"sunu Healsðenæs, sæcean cwðmon,
"leóð-gebyrgean: wes þu ús lærena gôd!
270 "Habbað we tó þâm mæran micel ærende
"Deniga freán; ne sceal þær dyrne sum
"wesan, þás ic wéne. þu wást, gif hit is,
"swá we sóðlice secgan hýrðon,
"þât mid Scyldingum secæða ic nát hwylc,
275 "dœgol dæd-hata, deorcum nihtum
"eáweð þurh egsan uncûðne nið,
"hýnôu and hrâ-fyl. Ìc þás Hrôðgår mág
"þurh rûmne sefan ræd gelæran,
"hû he frôð and gôd feónd oferswôðed,
280 "gyf him ed-wendan æfre scolde
"bealuwa bisigu, bôt eft cuman
"and þa cear-wylmas cólran wurðað;
"oðde æ syððan earfð-prage,
"prea-nýd polað, þenden þær wunað
285 "on heáh-stede hûsa sélest."
Weard maðelode, þær on wiege sæt
ombeht unforht: "Æghwâðres sceal
"scearp scyld-wiga gescâð witan,
"worda and worca, se þe wel þenceð.
290 “Ic pät gehyre, pät pis is hold weorod
“freán Scyldinga. Gewitað forð beran
“wæpen and gewædu, ic eów wisige:
“swylce ic magu-þegnas mine hâte
“wið feónda gehwone flotan eówerne,
295 niw-tyrwedne nacan on sande
“Árum healdan, ðð pät eft byreð
“ofer lagu-streámas leósne mannan
“wudu wunden-hals tô Wæder-mearc. Ñ
“Gûð-fremmendra swylcum gifeðe bið,
300 pät pone hilde-ræs hál gedigeð.”
Gewit on him þa fêran (flota stille båd,
seomode on sâle std-fåðmed scyp,
on ancre fâst); eofor-liç scíonon
ofer hleór-beran gehroden golde
305 fâh and fyr-heard, ferh wearde heóld.
Gûðmóde grummon, guman onetton,
sigon âtsomme, ðð pät hy säl timbred
geatolic and gold-fâh ongytan mihton;
pät wäis fore-mærrost fold-bûendum
310 receda under roderum, on päm se rica båd;
lixte se leóma ofer landa fel. Him þa hilde-deór hof módigra
torht getæhte, þät hie him tô mihton
gegnum gangan; gûð-beorna sum
315 wicg gewende, word ëfter cwâð:
“Mæl is me tô fêran; fäder alwalda
“mid Ár-stafum eówic gehealde
“stéa gesunde! ic tô sè wille,
“wið wrâð werod wearde healdan.”
VI. BEÓWULF’S SPEECH.

320 STRÆT WÅS STÅN-FÅH, STIG WISODE
GUMUM ÅTGÅDERE. GÚÞ-BYRNE SCAN
HEARD HOND-LOCEN, HRING-TREN SCHR
SONG IN SEARWUM, PÅ HIE TÖ SELE FURTUM
IN HYRA GRYRE-GEATWUM GANGAN CWÔMON.

325 Setton sæ-mêe side scyldas,
rondas regn-hearde wiô päs recedes weal,
bugen på tò bence; byrnan hringdon,
gúð-searo gumena; gáras stódon,
sæ-manna searo, samod åtgådere,

330 ÆSC-HOLT UFAN GRÆG: WÅS SE TREN-ÞREAT
WÆPNUM GEWÚRÐAD. PÅ PÆR WLONC HÅLEØ
ORET-MECGAS ÅFTER ÅSELM FRÆGN:
“Hwanon ferigeað ge fátte scyldas,
“græge syrcan and grím-helmas,
335 “here-seafta heáp?— Ic eom Hröðgåres
“år and omhiht. Ne seah ic el-peódige
“þus manige men mødiglicran.
“Wên’ ic þät ge for wlenco, nalles för wræc-stóum,
“ac for hige-pryllumm Hröðgår söhtou.”

340 Him på ellen-rôf andswarode,
wlanc Wedera leód word åfter spræc,
heard under helme: “We synt Higelåces
“beóð-geneátas; Beówulf is mín nama.
“Wille ic åsecgan suna Healfdenes,
345 “mærum þeódnæ mín ærende,
“aldré þtunum, gif he ús geunnan wile,
“þät we hine swå gódne grétan mótun.”
Wulfgår maðelode (þät wäs Wendla leóð,
wäs his möd-sefa manegum gecyðed,
350 wîg and wîs-dóm): “ic päs wine Deniga,
“freán Scildinga frinan wille,
"beága bryttan, swá þu bêna eart, "
"þeóden mærne ymb þinne stō; "
"and þe þå andsware üdre gecyðan, 355 "þe me se gôda ágisan þenceð."
Hwearf þå hrädlícþ, þær Hröögâr sât, 
eald and unhâr mid his eorla gedriht; 
eode ellen-rôf, þát he for eaxlum gestôd 
Deniga freân, cúðe he duguðe þeáw.
360 Wulfgâr maðelode tô his wine-drihtne: 
"Her syndon geferede seorrân cumene 
"ofer geofenes begang Geáta leôde: 
"þone yldestan oret-mecgas 
"Beówulf nemnað. Hy bênan synt,
365 "þät hic, þeóden mín, wið þe móton 
"wordum wrixlan; nô þu him wearne geteôh, 
"þinra gegen-cwida gládnian, Hröögâr! 
"Hy on wig-geatwum wyrôe þinceàð 
"eorla geahtlan; hûru se aldor deáh, 
370 "se þæm heádo-rincum hider wísade."

VII. HROTHGAR'S WELCOME.

Hröögâr maðelode, helm Scyldinga:
"Ic hine cúðe eniht-wesende. 
"Wäs his eald-fáder Ecgþéô hâten, 
"þám tô hâm forgeaf Hrêþel Geáta
375 "ångan dôhtor; is his eaxora nu 
"heard her cumen, söhte holdne wine. 
"þonne sägdon þät sæ-liðende, 
"þa þe gif-sceattas Geáta fyredon 
"þyder tô pance, þät he prittiges
380 "manna mägen-crâft on his mund-gripe 
"heádo-rôf hâbbe. Hine hálig god 
"for ár-stafum ûs onsende,
"tō West-Denum, þæs ic wēn hābbe,
"wīþ Grendles gryre: ic þām gōdan sceal
385 "for his mōd-præce mãdmæs beōdan.
"Beō þu on ðefeste, hāt hig in gān,
"seŌn sibbe-gedriht samod ætgādere;
"gesaga him eāc wordum, þāt hie sint wil-cuman
"Deniga leōdum." þā wīþ duru hēalle
390 Wulfgār eode, word inne ābeād:
"Eōw hēt seecgan sige-drihten min,
"aldor Eāst-Dena, þæt he cōwer ēāelu can
"and ge him syndon ofer sæ-wylmas,
"heard-hicgende, hider wil-cuman.
395 "Nu ge mōtōn gangan in ēōwrūm gūð-gēatawum,
"under here-grīman, Hrōðgār gescōn;
"lētað hilde-bord her onbidian,
"wudu wāl-sceaftas, worda geþinges."
Ārās þā se rīca, ymb hine rinc manig,
400 þyrōlic þegna hēāp; sume þær bidon,
heāðo-reāf heōldon, swā him se hearda beōead.
Snyredon ātsonne, þā secg wīsodē
under Heorotes hrof; hīge-rōf eode,
heard under helme, þāt he on heōde gestōd.
405 Beōwulf maēðelode (on him byrane scān,
searo-net scōwed smiðes or-þancum):
"Wes þu Hrōðgār hāl! ic com Hīgelāces
"māg þand mago-þegn; hābbe ic mārcā fela
"ongunnem on geogōde. Me weard Grendles þing
410 "on mīnre ēōel-tyrf undyrne cāð:
"secgāð sæ-liðend, þāt þes sele stande,
"reced sēlestā, rinca geōwylcum
"īdel and unnyt, siðdan æsēn-leōht
"under heosēnes hāдor beholen weorðēs.
415 "þā me þāt gelērdon lēōde mine,
"þā sēlestān, snotere ceorlas,
"þēōden Hrōðgār, þāt ic þe sóhte;
"forpan hie mägenes cræft minne cūðon:
"selfe ofersāwun, þā ic of searwum cwom,
420 "fāh from feōndum, þær ic fife geband,
"ŷðde eotena cyn, and on Ŷðum slōg
"niceras nihtes, nearo-þearfe dreāh,
"wrāc Wedera nīð (weān âhsodon)
"forgrand gramum; and nu wið Grendel sceal,
425 "wið þam aglæcan, åde gehegan
"ping wið þyrse. Ic þe nu þā,
"brego Beorht-Dena, biddan wille,
"eodor Scyldinga, ancode bene;
"pāt þu me ne forwyrne, wigendra hleð,
430 "freō-wine folca, nu ic þus feorran com,
"pāt ic môte åde and minra eorla gedryht,
"þes hearda hebā, Heorot fælsian.
"Hābbe ic eāc geâhsod, pāt se âglæca
"for his won-hydum wæpna ne rēceð;
435 "ic pāt þonne forhiegā, swâ me Higelâc ste,
"mīn mon-drihten, mōdes bliðc,
"pāt ic sweord bere oððe sídne scyl
"geolo-rand tō gūðe; ac ic mid grâpe sceal
"fōn wið feōnde and ymb feorh sacan,
440 "lāð wið lāðum; þær gelŷfan sceal
"dryhtnes dōme se þe hine deāð nimeð.
"Wēn' ic pāt he wille, gif he wealdan mōt,
"in þām gūð-sele Geâtena leðe
"etan unforhtæ, swâ he oft dyde
445 "mägen Hrēðmannæ. Nā þu mīnne þearft
"hafalan hýdan, ac he me habban wile
"dreoðe fâhne, gif mec deāð nimeð,
"byrēð blōðig wāl, byrgean þenceð,
"eteð ân-genga unmurnlice,
450 "mearcâð mōr-hōpu: nō þu ymb mines ne þearft
"lices feorme leng sorgian.
"Onsend Higelâce, gif mec hild nime,
VIII. HROTHGAR TELLS OF GRENDEL.

Hröðgår mægelode, helm Seyldinga:
"for were-fyhtum þu, wine mìn Beóulf,
"and for ðr-stafum ðúsic söhtest.
"Geslóh þín fæder fæhða mæste,
460 "wearð he Heaðoláf to hand-bonan
"mid Wýlfingum; þá hine Wedera cyn
"for here-brógan habban ne mihte.
"þan on he gesóhte. Sūð-Dena folc
"ofer ýða gewealc, Âr-Seyldinga;
465 "þá ic furðum weóld folce Deninga,
"and on geogoðe héold gimme-rice
"hord-burh háleða: þá wäs Heregår deád,
"mín ylda mæg unliðigende,
"bearn Healfðenes. Se wäs beter þonne ic!
470 "Sjōðan þá fæhðe féo þingode;
"sende ic Wýlfingum ofer wäteres hrycg
"ealde mādmas: he me âþas swór.
"Sorh is me tó secganne on sefan mìnnum
"gumena ængum, hwät me Grendel hafað
475 "hýndo on Hecorete mid his heteþancum,
"fær-níða gefremed. Is mìn flet-werpod,
"wig-heáp gewanod; hie Wyrd forswéop
"on Grendles gryre. God eáðe mæg
"þone dol-scaðan dæda getwæfan!
480 "Ful oft gebeótedon beóre druncne
"ofer ealo-wæge oret-mecgas,
"þá hie in beôr-scele bidan woldon
"Grendles guðe mid gryrum eca.
"Ponne wæs þeós medo-hecæ on morgen-tid,
485 "driht-sele dreór-fah, þonne dæg lixtæ,
"cal benc-þelu blōde bestyðæd,
"heall heoru-dreoræ: ðhæte ic holdra þý læs,
"deoræ duguðæ, þæ þæ deað fornæm.
"Site nu tó symle and onsæl meoto,
490 "sige-hræð seegeum, swæ þín sefa hwætte!"
þæ wæs Geat-mægum geador ætsonæ
on beór-sele benc gerýmed;
þær swið-sferheæ sittan eodon
þryðum dealæ. Þegn nyttæ beheóld,
495 se þe on handa bær hroden ealo-wæge,
scenctæ scir wereæ. Scop hwilum sang
háðor on Heorote; þær wæs hlæða dræam,
duguð unylæt Dena and Wedæra.

IX. HUNFERTH OBJECTS TO BEÓWULF.

Hunferð maðelode, Ecglæþes bearn,
500 þæ at fœtum sæt freán Scyldinga;
onband beadu-ræne (wæs him Beówulfs stœ,
móðges mere-saran, micel af-junca,
forþon þæ he ne ðæc, þættæ ænig ðæer man
æfre meðða þon mà middan-gearðes
505 gehædæ under heofenum þonne he sylfa):
"Eart þu se Beówulf, se þæ wið Brecan wunne,
"on sædæn sæ ymb sund ðëæte,
"þær git for wlenæ wada cunnædon
"and for dol-glæpe on ðeóp wæter
510 "aldrum nødædon? Ne inc ænig mon,
"ne leof ne læð, beleán-milhte
"soræ-fullæn stœ; þæ git on sund reón,
"þær git eágor-streamæ earmum þeþton,
"mæton mere-stræta, mundæum brugdon,
515 "glidon ofer gær-secg;  geoson ýðum weól,
   "wintres wylme.  Git on wäteres æht
   "seoson niht swuncon;  he þe ät sunde oferflät,
   "hæfdre måre mägen.  Þa hine on morgen-ríđ
   "on Heaðo-ræmas  holm up ätbär,
520 "þonon he gesðhte  swæsne ðæl
   "leóf his leódum  lond Brondinga,
   "freoðo-burh fægere,  þær he folc áhte,
   "burg and beágas.  Beót eal wið þe
   "sunu Beánaves  sóðe gelæste.
525 "þonne wéne ic tó þe  wyrsan gépinges,
   "þeáh þu heáðo-ræsa  geðwær dohte,
   "grimre gúðe,  gif þu Grendles deárst
   "niht-longne fyrst  neán bidan!"
   Beówulf mæðelode,  bearn Ecgþéowes:
530 "Hwät þu worn fela,  wine mìn Húnferð,
   "beóre druncen  ymb Brecan spræce,
   "ságdest from his síðe!  Sóð ic talige,
   "þat ic mere-strengo  måran áhte,
   "eafeðo on ýðum,  þonne ænig ðøer man.
535 "Wit þåt gecwædon  cniht-wesende
   "and geboðedon  (wæræn begen þå git
   "on geogoð-foere)  þät wit on gær-secg út
   "aldrum nèðdon;  and þat geæÝdon swá,
   "Hæfdon swurd nácod,  þå wit on sund reón,
540 "heard on handa,  wit unc wið hron-fixa
   "werian þóhton.  Nò he wiht fram me
   "flód-ýðum feor  fleótan meahthe,
   "hraðor on holme,  nò ic fram him wolde.
   "Þå wit átsomne  on sæ wærøn
545 "þif nihta fyrst,  ðë þät unc flód tódråf,
   "wado weallende,  wedera cealdost,
   "ntpønde niht  and norðan wind
   "heáðo-grim andhwearf;  hreó wærøn ýða.
   "Wáþ mere-fixa  móð onhrèred:
550 “pær me wið láðum líc-syrce mír,
“heard hond-locen, helpa gesfremede;
“beado-hrægl broden on breóstum lág,
“golde gegyrwed. Me tó grunde teáh
“fáh feónd-scaða, fáste háfde
555 “grim on græpe: hwæðre me gyfðe weard,
“pét ic aglæcan orde geræhte,
“hilde-bille; heádo-ræs fornæm
“mihtág mere-deór purh míne hand.

X. Beówulf’s Contest with Breca.—The Feast.

“Swá mec gelôme láð-geteónan
560 “préatedon pearle. Ic him pênode
“déórnan sweorde, swá hit gedêfe wås;
“nás hie pær fylle gefeán háfordon,
“mán-forðædlan, pét hie me pêgon,
“symbol ymb-sæton sæ-grunde neáh,
565 “ac on mergenne mécum wunde
“be ýð-láfe uppe lægon,
“sweordum áswefede, pét syðdan ná
“ymb brontne ford brim-lêende
“lâde ne letton. Leóht cástan com,
570 “beorht beácen godes; brimu swæþredon,
“pét ic sæ-nâssas geseón mihte,
“windige weallas. Wyrd oft nereð
“unfægne eorl, önne his ellen deáh!
“Hwæðere me gesælde, pét ic mid sweorde ofslóð
575 “niceras nígene. Nó ic on niht gefrâgn
“under heofones hwealf heardran scohtan,
“ne on ãg-streámum earmran mannon;
“hwæðere ic fâra feng feore gedigde,
“stôres wêrig. Pá mec sæ ððbår,
580 “flód áfter farðe, on Finna land,
"wadu weallendu. Nō ic wiht fram þe
"swylera searo-nēða secgan hyrde,
"billa brōgan: Breca næfre git
"ät heaðo-lāce, ne gehwæðer incer
585 "swā deórlice dæd gefremede
"fāgum sweordum . . . . . . .
". . . . . . nō ic þās gylpe;
"þéah þu þīnum brōðrum tō banan wurde,
"heóford-mægum; þās þu in helle scealt
590 "werhōo dreōgan, þéah þīn wit duge.
"Sece ic þe tō sóðe, sunu Ecglāfes,
"þāt næfre Grendel swā fela gryra gefremede,
"atol āeglæca ealdre þīnum,
"hūnōo on Heorote, gif þīn hige wäre,
595 "sefa swā searo-grim, swā þu self talast.
"Ac he hafað onfunden, þāt he þā fæhðe ne þearf,
"atol ecg-prāce eōwer leōde
"swīðe onsittan, Sige-Scyldinga;
"nymēð nīd-bāde, nænegum āraē
600 "leōde Denīga, ac he on lust wīgeð,
"swēfeð ond sendeð, sæcce ne wēneð
"tō Gār-Denum. Ac him Geāta sceal
"eafoð and ellen ungeāra nu
"gūnde gebeōdan. Gæð eft se þe mōt
605 "tō medo mōðig, sitōan morgen-leōht
"ofer ylda bearn ðōres dōgores,
"sunne swegl-wered sūðan scīneð!"
þā wēs on sālum sinces brytta
gamol-feax and gūð-rōf, geōce gelýfde
610 brego Beorht-Dena; gehýrde on Beówulfe
folces hyrde fāst-rædne gēpōht.
þær wēs hāleða hleahtor; hlyn swynosde,
word wēron wynsume. Eode Wealhþēów forð,
ēwēn Hrōðgāres, cynna gemyndig,
615 grētte gold-hroden guman on healle,
and pà freólníc wif  ful gesealde
særest Eáást-Dena  eðel-wearde,
bód hine blíðē  át þære beôr-þege,
leódum leófsne;  he on lust geþeah

620 symbol and sele-ful,  sige-róf kyning.
Ymb-eode pà  ides Helminga
duguðe and geogoðe  dæl æghwylcne;
sinc-fato sealde,  ðō ðät sæl álamp,
þät hió Beówulfe,  beág-hrodæn ðwēn,

625 môde geþungen,  medo-ful åtbað;
grétte Geáta leóð,  gode þancode
wis-fást wordum,  þās þe hire se willa gelamp,
þät heó on ænigne  eorl gelýfðe
fýrēna frōfrē.  He ðät ful geþeah,

630 wál-reów wīga  át Wealhþéon,
and pà gyddode  gāðe gefýsed,
Beówulfe maðelode,  bearn Ecþþeówes:

"Ic ðät hogode,  þā ic on holm gestāh,
"sæ-bát gesāt  mid mínra secga gedriht,

635 "þät ic áununga  eōwra leóða
"willan geworhte,  ðōðe on wāl crunge,
"feónd-gråþum fāst.  Ic gefremman sceal
"eorlíc ellen,  ðōðe ende-dāg
"on þisse meodu-healle  mínne gebldan."

640 þam wīfe pà word  wel lícodon,
gilp-cwīde Geátes;  eode gold-hroðen
freólícu fólcu-cwēn  tō hire freān sittan.
þā wās eft swā ær  inne on healle
þryō-word spreccen,  þéōd on sēlum,

645 sige-folca swēg,  ðō ðät semninga
sunu Healfþénes  sēcean wolde
æʃen-rāste;  wiste ūt þám ahlaðcan
tō þám heāh-sele  hilde geþinged,
sīðan hie sunnan leōht  geseōn ne meahton,

650 ðōðe nilpande  niht ofer ealle,
scadu-helma gesceapu scrotan cwðman, 
wæn under wolcnum. Weorol eall ðaras.
Grétte þa giddum guma ðærne,
Hrōðgār Beówulf, and him hæl ðæðð,  
655 win-ærnes geweald and þat word ðæwæð:
“Nærfe ic ænegum men ær ðæþde,
“siððan ic hond and rond hebban mihte,
“þryð-ærn ðena buton þe nu þa.
“Hafa nu and geheald hûsa sêlest;
660 “gemynge mærðo, mægen-ellen cfðð,
“waca wið wræðum! Ne bið þe wilna gâd,
“gif þu þat ellen-weorc aldre gedigest.”

XI. The Watch for Grendel.

Pâ him Hrōðgār gewât mid his hæleða gedryht, 
eodor Scylinda ðut of healde;
665 wolde wig-fruma Wealhþeó scæcan, 
cwén tó gebeddan. Hæflde kyninga wuldor
Grendle tó-geánes, swá guman gefrungon, 
sele-weard ðaseted: sundor-nytte beheold
ymb alder ðena, eoton weard ðæðð;
670 hûru Geáta leóð georne trówode
móðgan mægnes, metodes hyldo.
Pâ he him of dyde ðisern-byrnan, 
helm of hafelan, sealde his hyrsted sweord,
trena cyst omhiht-þegne,
675 and gehealdan hêt hilde-geatwe.
Gespræc pâ se gôda gylp-worda sum
Beówulf Geáta, ær he on bed stige:
“Nô ic me an here-wæsmum hnaðran talige
“gûð-geweorca, þonne Grendel hine;
680 “þoran ic hine sweorde swëbbað nelle,
“aldre bencóðan, þeáh ic eal mæge.
"Nát he pára gōda, pát he me on-geán sleá,
"rand gehéāwe, þéáh þe he rōf ste
"nīð-geweorca; ac wit on niht sculon
685 "sege ofersittan, gif he gesēceean dear
"wig ofer wæpen, and siðāan witig god
"on swā hwǣere hond hálig dryhten
"mærðo dēme, swā him gemet þince."
Hylde hine på heaðo-deór, hleór-bolster onfēng.
690 eorles andwlitan; and hine ymb monig
snellíc sæ-rinc sele-reste gebeāh.
Nænig heora þōhte pát he þanon scolde
eft eard-lufan æfre gesēceean,
solc oððe freð-burh, þær he ðafed wās,
695 ac hie hæðdon gefrunen, pát hie ær tō fela micles
in þam win-sele wāl-deāð fornam,
Denigea leóde. Ac him dryhten forgeaf
wig-spēda gewiofu, Wedera leódom
frōfor and fultum, pát hie feōnd heora
700 þurh ánes crāft ealle ofercōmon,
selves mihtum: sōð is gecyðed,
pát mihtig god manna cynnes
weóld wide-ferhā. Com on wanre niht
scróðan sceadū-genga. Sceótend swæfōn,
705 på pát horn-reced healdan scoldon,
ealle buton ánnum. Pát wās yldum cūð,
pát hie ne mōste, pā metōd nolde,
se syn-scaða under sceadū bregdan;
ac he wāccende wrāðum on andan
710 bād bolgen-mōð beadwa geþinges.
XII. GRENDLEI’S RAID.

På com of more under mist-hleoðum
Grendel gongan, godes yrre bär.
Mynte se mån-scaða manna cynnes
sumne besyrwan in sele þam heán;
715 wód under wolcnum, tó þás þe he win-reced,
gold-sele gumena, gearwost wisse
fætum fähne. Ne wäs þát forma síc,
þät he Hrōðgáres hám gesóhte:
nære he on aldor-dagum ær ne siðan
720 heardran hále, heal-þegnas fand!
Com þa to recede rinc siðian
dréámum bedæled. Duru sóna onarn
fyr-bendum fást, syðan he hine folmum hrán;
onbräd þa bealo-hydig, þa he åbolgen wäs,
725 recedes múaðan. Raðe æfter þon
on fágne flor feónd tredðode,
eode yrre-mód; him of eágun stód
lige gelícost leóht unfæger.
Gesah he in recede rincan manige,
730 swefan sibbe-gedriht samod ätgädere,
mago-rincan heáþ: þa his mód åhlóg,
mynte þät he gedælde, ær þon dág cwôme, 
atol aglæca, ðónra gehwylces
líf wið líce, þa him álumpen wäs
735 wist-fylle wén. Ne wäs þät wyrd þa gen,
þät he má móste manna cynnes
þiegean ofer þa niht. Þryð-swþyð beheóld
mæg Higelåces, hû se mån-scaða
under fær-gripum gefaran wolde.
740 Ne þät se aglæca yldan þóhte,
ac he gefeq ðraðe forman stoe
slæpendne rinc, slát unwearnund,
bát bân-locan, blêd êdrum dranc,
syn-snaedum swælht: sôna hâfde
745 unlyfígendes eal geseormod
fêt and folma. Forð near âstôp,
nam pâ mid handa hige-þihtigne
rinc on râste; ræhte ongeân
feónd mid folme, he onfêng hraðe
750 inwit-þancum and wið earm gesât.
Sôna pât onfundê fyrena hyrde,
pât he ne mêtte middan-geardes
eorðan sceáta on elran men
mund-gripe màran: he on môtê wearð
755 forht on ferhêð, nó þy ær fram meahtê;
hyge wâs him hin-fûs, wolde on heolster fleóñ,
sécan deófora gedrág: ne wâs his drohtof ðær,
swylice he on ealdor-dagum ær gemêtte.
Gemunde pâ se gôda mæg Higeláces
760 æfen-spræcea, up-lang ástôd
and him fäste wiðfêng. Fingras burston;
ecoten wâs út-weard, eorl furðor stôp.
Mynthe se mære, þær he meahte swâ,
widre gewindan and on weg þanon
765 fleóñ on fen-hûpu; wiste his fingra geweald
on grames grâpum. Pât wâs geócor stô,
pât se hearm-sceána to Heorute âteâh:
dryht-selec dynede, Denum eallum wearð,
ceaster-bûendum, cênrâ gehwylcum,
770 eorlum ealu-scerwen. Yrrre wærôn begen,
reðe rén-weardas. Reced hlynsoede;
775 innan and ûtan fên-bendum
searo-þońcum besmiôð. Þær fram sylle ðeâg
medu-benc monig mine gefræge,
golde geregnad, þær þá gruman wunnon;
þäs ne wéndon ær witan Scyldinga,
780 þät hit á mid gemete manna ænig
betlic and bán-fág tóbreccan meahete,
listum tólúcan, nymðe liges fæðm
swulge on swaðule. Swég up åstág
niwe geneahhe; Norð-Denum stód
785 atelic egesa ánra gehwylcum
þára þe of wealle wðp gehýrdon,
gryre-leós galan godes andsacan,
sige-leásne sang, sár wánigean
helle háftan. Heóld hine tó fáste
790 se þe manna wás mægene strengest
on þám däge þysses lifes.

XIII. Beówulf Tears off Grendel’s Arm.

Nolde eorla hleó ænige pinga
þone cwealm-cuman cwicne forlætan,
ne his lif-dagas leóda ænigum
795 nytte tealde. Þær genehost brágd
eorl Beówulfes ealde láfe,
wolde freá-drihtnes seorh ealgian-
maeres þéðnes, þær hie meahton swá;
hie þät ne wiston, þa hie gewin drugon,
800 heard-hiegende hilde-mecgas,
and on healfa gehwone heáwan þóhton,
såwle sæcan, þät þone syn-scaðan
ænig ofer eordan trenna cyst,
guð-billa nán grétan nolde;
805 ac he sige-wæpnum forsworen háfde,
egcga gehwylcre. Scolde his aldor-gedá
on þám däge þysses lifes
earmlic wurðan and se ellor-gást
on feónda gewealde feor stéan.
810 þa þat onfundæ se þe fela æror
módæ myrðe manna cynne
fyrenæ gefremde (he wīs fæg wið god)
þæt him se líc-homa læstan nolde,
ac hine se môdega mæg Hygelæces
815 hæflæ be hondæ; wæs gehwæðer óðrum
liçigende láð. Lic-sárr gebáð
atol áglæcea, him on eaxlæ wearð
syn-dolh sweotolæ, seonowæ onsprungæn
burston bán-locan. Beówulfe wearð.
820 guðr-hrœð gyfseðæ; scolde Grendel þonan
feorh-seóc fléó ðæt under fen-hleoðu,
sècean wyn-leás wîc; wiste þe geornor,
þæt his aldres wæs ende gegongæn,
dógera dág-rim. Denum eallum wearð
825 áfter þam wål-ræse willa gelumpæn.
Hæflæ þæt gefælsodæ, se þe ær feorran com,
swotor and swyðrferhðæ sele Hrœgáres,
genered wið niðe. Ñiht-weorcæ gefæh,
ellen-mæðæðum; hæflæ Éást-Denum
830 Geát-mêca leód gilp gélæstæð,
swylce oncéððæ ealle gebætte,
inwid-sorge; þæt hie ær drugæn
and for þréa-núþum þolian scoldæn,
torn unlytel. Þæt wæs tácen sweotol,
835 syððæn hilde-deór hond ælegæ,
earm and eaxlæ (þær wæs eal geador
Grendles græpe) under geápne hrøf.
XIV. THE JOY AT HEOROT.

På wäṣ on morgen mine gefræge
ymb pä gif-healle gūs-rinc monig:
840 fērdon folc-togan feorran and neān
gleond wíd-wegas wundor sceáwian,
lādēs lástas. Nō his lif-gedāl
sårlic þūhte seaga ænegum,
pāra þe ār-leāsēs trode sceáwode,
845 hūt he wērig-mōd on weg þanōn,
nīða ofercumen, on nicera mere
fæge and geflymed feorh-lāstas bār.
þær wās on blōde brim weallende,
atol yēa geswing eal gemenged
850 hātan heolfre, heoro-dreōre weōl;
deāð-fæge deōg, sitōan dreāma leās
in fen-freoðo feorh ālegde
hæcēne sāwle, þær him hel onfēng.
þanōn eft gewiton eald-geslōas,
855 swylce geong manig of gomen-wāðe,
fram mere mōdge, mearum ridān,
beornas on blācum. þær wās Beōwulfes
mērōd māned; monig oft gecwād,
pätte sūō ne norō be sēm tweonum
860 ofer eormen-grund ðēr nænig
under swegles begong sælra nære
rond-hābbendra, rīces wyrōra.
Ne hie hūru wine-drihten wiht ne lōgon,
glādne Hrōðgār, ac pät wās gōd cynīng.
865 Hwīlum hǣdō-rōfe hleāpān lētōn,
on gefliht farān fеalwe mearas,
þær him fold-wegas fægere þūhton,
cystum cūē; hwīlum cynīnges pēgn,
guma gilp-hlāden giddā gemyndig,
870 se þe eal-fela eald-gesegena
worn gemunde, word ðêr fand
sôðe gebunden: secg eft ongan
stô Beówulfes snytttrum styrian
and on spêd wrecan spel geråde,
875 wordum wrixlan, wel-hwyle-gecwâð,
þêt he fram Sigemunde secgan hýrde,
ellen-dædum, uncûðes fela,
Wâlsinges gewin, wide stôðas,
þara þe gumena bearne gearwe ne wiston,
880 fæhðe and fyrene, buton Fitela mid hine,
þonne he swylces hwät secgan wolde
eám his nefan, swâ hie ðe weroon
ät nîða gehwam nîð-gesteallan:
häfdon eal-fela eotena cynnes
885 sweordum gesæged. Sigemunde gesprrong
æfter deáð-däge dôm unlytel,
syôðan wiges heard wyrm âcwealde,
hordes hýrde; he under hárne stân,
äðelinges bearne, ana genêðde
890 frêcne dæde; ne wäs him Fitela mid.
Hwäære him gesêlde, þêt þêt swurd purhwôd
wrâtlcne wyrm, þêt hit on wealle âtstôð,
dryhtlic tren; draca morôre swealt.
Häfde aglææa elne gegongen,
895 þêt he beáh-hordes brûcan môste
selfes dôme: sæ-bát gehlôd,
bær on bearne scipes beorhte frâtwa,
Wâlses eafsa; wyrm hât gemealt.
Se wäs wrecçena wide mærost
900 ofer wer-þêðe, wigendra hleo
ellen-dædum (he þäs ær onpåh),
siððan Heremôdes hild sweðrode
eafq and ellen. He mid cotenenum wearð
on feônda geweald forð forlåcen,
905 snúde forsended. Hine sorh-wylmas
lemede tó lange, he his leóðum wearð,
eallum ædelingum tó aldor-ceare;
swylc sceoth bemearn ærran mælum
swīð-ferhēa stō snotor ceorl monig,
910 se þe him bealwa tó bōte gelyfde,
pæt pæt þeōdnes bærn geþeōn scolde,
fæder-ægelum onfôn, folc gehealdan,
hord and hleo-burh, hæleða rice,
cēel Scyldinga. He þær eallum wearð,
915 mæg Higelâces manna cynne,
freóndum gefægra; hine fyren onwōd.

Hwīlum fittende fealwe stræte
mearum mæton. Pā wās morgen-leóht
scœfen and sceynded. Eode scealc monig
920 swīð-hiehende tó sele þam heān,
searo-wundor scœn, swylc sceal cyning,
of brŷ̄d-bêtre beáh-horda weard,
tryddode tīr-fæst getrumæ micle,
cystum gecyfde, and his cwēn mid him
925 medo-stig gemät mægða hōse.

XV. HROTHGAR’S GRATULATION.

Hroðgar maēlode (he tó healle geōng,
stōd on stapole, geseah steāpine hrōf
golde fāhne and Grendles hond):
“pīsse ansynce al-wealdan pæc
930 “lungre gelɪmpè! Fela ic láðēs gebād,
“grynna at Grendle: a mæg god wyrcan
“wunder æfter wundre, wulderes hyrde!
“Pæt wās ungeāra, pæt ic ænigra me
“weāna ne wènde tó widan seore
935 "bōte gebidan  þonne bōde fāh
    "hūsa sælest  heoro-dreðig stōd;
    "weā wid-scofen  witenæ gehwylcne
    "þāra þe ne wēndon,  þāt lie wiðe-fērhō
    "leōda land-geweorc  lāðum beweredon
940 "scuccum and scinnnum.  Nu scealc hafāð
    "pūrθ drihtnes miht  dæd gefremede,
    "þe we ecalle  ær ne meahton
    "snyttrum besyrfan.  Hwāt! þāt scegan māg
    "cfhne swā hwyle māgōa,  swā þone magan cende
945 "āfter gum-cynnnum,  gyf hēo gyet lyfāð,
    "þāt hyre eald-metod  ēste wēre
    "bearn-gebyrdo.  Nu ic Beōwulf
    "pec, secg betsta,  me for sunu wylle
    "freógan on fērhōe;  healð forð tela
950 "niwe sibbe.  Ne biō þe nænigra āgd
    "worolde wilna,  þe ic geweald hābbe.
    "Ful-oft ic for lässan  leān teohhode
    "hord-weorðunge  hñāhran rince,
    "sæmran āt säcce.  þu þe self hafast
955 "dædum gefremed,  þāt þin dōm lyfāð
    "awā tō aldre.  Alwalda þec
    "gōde forgyldde,  swā he nu gyet dyde!"
    Beōwulf maelode,  bearn Ecgeowes:
    "We þāt ellen-woerc  ēstum miclem,
960 "seohtan fremedon,  frēcne genēðon
    "cāfōc uncūdēs;  úsc ec swīðor,
    "þāt þu hine selfne  gescōn mōste,
    "feōnd on frētewum  fyl-wērigne!
    "Ic hine hraydlice  heardan clamnum
965 "on wāl-bedde  wriðan þōhte,
    "þāt he for mund-gripe  minum scolde
    "liegean lif-býsig,  butan his lic swīce;
    "ic hine ne mihte,  þā metod nōld,
    "ganges getwǣman,  nō ic him þās georne Ätfealh,
XVI. THE BANQUET AND THE GIFTS.

På wäs hätten hreðe  Heort innan-weard
folnum gefrätwod:  fela þæra wäs
wera and wifæ,  þe þæt win-reced,
995 gest-sele gyredon.  Gold-fæg scinon
web æfter wagum,  wundor-siōna fela
secca gehwylcum  þær þe on swyle starað.
Wäs þæt beorhtæ bold  töbrocen swīðe
eal inne-weard  íren-bendum fæst,
1000 heorras töhlidene;  hróf ãna genæs
ealles ansund, þà se aglæca,
fyre-dædum ðåg on fleám gewand,
aldres or-wêna. Ñò þät þyfe hyð
 tô befelcônne (fremme se þe wille!)

1005 ac gesacan sceal såwl-berendra
nýde genýdde niôða bearña
grund-buíendra gearwe stôwe,
þær his lic-homa leger-bedde fäst
sweseð æfter symle. Þå wås sæl and mæl,

1010 þät tô healle gang Healfdenes sunu;
wolde self cyning symbol þiegan.
Ne gefrægen ic þå mægðe måran weorode
ymb hyra sinc-gyfan sél gebærän.
Bugon þå tô bence blæd-ágende,

1015 fylle gefægon. Fægere gefægon
medo-ful manig mågas þåra
swið-hicgende on sele þam heån,
Hrôðgår and Hrôðulf. Heorot innan wås
freóndum afyllled; nalles fácen-stafas

1020 Þeôd-Scyldingas þenden fremedon.
Forgeaf þå Beówulfe bearñ Healfdenes
segen gyldenne sigores tô leáne,
hroðen hilte-cumbor, helm and byrnan;
mære mårðum-sweord manige gesâwon

1025 beforan beorn beran. Beówulf gefah
ful on flette; nò he þære feoh-gyfte
for sceótendum scamigan þorfe,
ne gefrâgn ic freóndlicor feówer mårðmas
golde gegyrede gum-manna fela

1030 in ealo-bence ðôrum gesellan.
Ymb þås helmes hrôf heáfod-bearge
wirum bewunden wulan utan heóld,
þät him fela láfe frêcne ne meahton
scûr-heard seccðan, þonne scyld-freca

1035 ongeán gramum gangan scolde.
Hëht þa eorla hléð eahta mearas, fæted-hleóre, on flet teón in under eoderas; þara ánum stód sadol searwum fæh since gewurðad, 1040 þät wäs hilde-setl heáh-cyninges, þonne sweorda geláce sunu Healfdenes efnan wolde; næfre on ðre læg wld-cúðes wlg, þonne walu feóllon. And þa Beówulf bega gehwáðres 1045 eodor Ingwina onweald getcåh, wiega and wæpna; hét hine wel brâcan. Swâ manlice mære þeóden, hord-weard hâleða heðo-ræsas gcald mearam and mâdmum, swâ hý næfre man lyhð, 1050 se þe secgan wile sóð æfter rihte.

XVII. Song of Hrothgar’s Poet — The Lay of Hnaef and Hengest.

þa gyt æghwylcum eorla drihten þara þe mid Beówulfe brim-lâде teáh, on þære medu-bence mâððum gesealde, yrfe-lâfe, and þone ænne hëht 1055 golde forgyldan, þone þe Grendel ær maíne âcweald, swâ he hyra mår wolde, nefne him witig god wyrd forstðode and þäs mannes mód: metod eallum weóld gumena cynnes, swâ he nu git déð;
1060 forþan bið andgit æghwær sëlest, ferhðes fore-þanc! fela sceal gebidan leóðes and láðes, se þe longe her on þyssum win-dagum worolde brûceð. Þær wäs sang and swég samod ætgáðere
1065 fore Healfdēnes hilde-wisan,
gomen-wudu grēted, gid oft wrecen,
ponge āl-gamen Hrōgāres scōp
āfter medo-bencē mēnān scolde
Finnes eaferum, på hie se fær begeat:
1070 "Hāleō Healfdēnes, Hnāf Scyldinga,
in Fr...es wāle seallan scolde.
"Ne hūru Hildeburch hērian þorfte
"eotena treōwe: unsyñnum wearō
"beloren leōfum āt þam lind-plegan
1075 "bearnum and brōðrum; hie on gebyrd hruron
"gāre wunde; þät wās gēðmuru ıdes.
"Nalles hōlinga Hōces dōhtor
"meotod-sceaf hēmearn, syðdan morgen com,
"på heō under swegle geseōn meahte
1080 "morðor-bealo māga, þær heō ær mæste heōld
"worolde wynne: wīg ealle fornam
"Finnes þegnas, nemne feāum ānum,
"þät he ne mehte on pām meōel-stede
"wīg Hengeste wiht gefeohtan,
1085 "ne pā weā-lāfe wīge forpringan
"þēðnes þegne; ac hīg him geþingo budon,
"þät hie him ōðer flet eal gerýmdon,
"healle and heāh-setl, þät hie healfre geweald
"wiō eotena bearh āgan mōston,
1090 "and āt feoh-gyftum Folcwaldan sunu
"dōgra gehwylce Dene weorðode,
"Hengestes heāp hringum wenede,
"efne swā swōdē sinc-gestreōnum
"fāttan goldes, swā he Fresena cyn
1095 "on beōr-sele byldan wolde.
"på hie getrēwedon on twā healfa
"fāstē friōðu-wāre; Fin Hengeste
"elne unflitme āsum benemde,
"þät he på weā-lāfe weotena dōme
1100 "Arum heolde, pät pær ænig mon
 "wordum ne worcum. ware ne bræce,
 "ne þurh inwit-searo æfre gemænden,
 "þeáh hie hira beág-gyfan banan folgedon
 "þéoden-leáse, þá him swá geþearfod wás:
1105 "gyf þonne Frysna hwylc fréman spræce
 "þás morðor-hetes myndgiend ware,
 "þonne hit sweordes ecg syðsan scolde.
 "Âð wás geáfned and icge gold
 "åhåfen of horde. Here-Scyldinga
1110 "betst beado-rinca wás on bæl gearu;
 "ât pám Âde wás êð-gesýne
 "swát-fâh syrce, swýn eal-gylden,
 "eofor fren-heard, æþeling manig
 "wundum âwyrded; sume on wæle crungon.
1115 "Hét pâ Hildeburh ât Hnáfes Âde
 "hire selfre sunu sweolode befâstan,
 "bân-fatu bärnan and on bæl dôn.
 "EARME on eaxle ídes gnornode,
 "geómrode giddum; gûð-rinc ástâh.
1120 "Wand tô wolcenum wâl-fyra mäst,
 "hlynode for hlâwe; haselan multon,
 "ben-geato burston, þonne blôd átspranc
 "lâð-bite lices. Lig ealle forswæalg,
 "gæsta giftrost, þara pe pær gûð fornarn
1125 "bega folces; wás hira blæd scacen.

XVIII. The Gleeman's Tale is Ended.

"Gewiton him pâ wtgend wíca neósian,
 "freóndum befeallen Frysland gescón,
 "hâmas and heá-burh. Hengest pâ gyt
 "wâl-fâgne winter wunode mid Finne
1130 "ealles unhlitme; eard gemunde,
"peáh þe he ne meahte on mere drifan
hringed-stefnan; holm storme weól,
won wið winde; winter þóðe beleác
is-gebinde ðæ þát ðéer com
1135
gær in geardas, swá nu gyt dēð,
þá þe syngales sēle bewitiað,
wuldor-torhtan weder. þá wás winter scean,
fæger foldan bearð; fundode wrecca,
gist of geardum; he tó gyrn-wræce
1140
swiðor þóhte; þonne tó sæ-láde,
gif he torn-gemót þurhteón mihte,
þát he eotena bearð inne gemunde.
Swá he ne forwyrrde worold-rædenne,
þonne him Hūnláfing hilde-leóman,
1145
billa séllest, on bearð dyde:
þás wæron mid eotenum ecge cúðe.
Swylce ferhō-frecan Fin eft begeat
sweord-bealo slīðen ðát his selfes hām,
siððan grimne gripe Gūdláf ond Ósláf
1150
áfter sæ-stōðe sorge mændon,
átwiton weána dæl; ne meahte wāfre móð
forhabban in hreðre. þá wás heal hroden
feónda feorum, swylce Fin slägen,
cyning on corðre, and scó cwēn numen.
1155
Scéotend Seyldinga tó sceypum feredon
eal in-gesteald eorð-cyninges,
swylce hie ðát Finnes hām findan meahton.
sigla searo-gimma. Hie on sæ-láde
drihtlice wif tó Denum feredon,
1160
læddon tó leóðum." Leóð wás āsungen,
gleó-mannes gyd. Gamen eft ástāh,
beorhtode benc-swēg, byrelas scaldon
win of wunder-fatum. þá cwom Wealhþeó forð
gān under gyldnum beáge, þær þá gōdan twegen
1165
sæton suhter-gefāderan; þá gyt wás hiera sib ætgādere
æghwyle særum trywe. Swylce þær Húnferð þyle 
át fotum sät freán Scyldinga: gehwyle hiora his færhœ 
trewode,
pät he hæfde môd micel, þeáh þe he his mågum nære 
årfäst åt eega gelâcum. Spræc þa ides Scyldinga:

1170 "Onsðoh þissum fulle, freó-drihten mîn,
"sinces brytta; þu on sælum wes,
"gold-wine gumena, and tô Geátmum sprec 
"mildum wordum! Swâ sceal man dôn.
"Beó wið Geátas gläd, geofena gemynig;
1175 "neán and feorrân þu nu frîðu hafast.
"Me man sâgde, þät þu þe for sunu wolde 
"here-rinc habban. Heorot is gefælsod,
"beáh-sele beorhta; þruc þenden þu môte 
"manigra méda and þinum magum læf
1180 "folc and rice, þonne þu forð scyle 
"metod-sceafte scôn. Íc minne can 
"glådne Hrðulf, þät he þa geogaðe wile 
"årum healdan, gyf þu ær þonne he,
"wine Scildinga, worold oflætest;
1185 "wêne ic, þät he mid gôde gyldan wille 
"uncran easeran, gíf he þêt eal gemon,
"hwät wit tó willan and tô worð-myndum 
"umbor wesendum ær árna gefremedon."
Hwearf þa þt bence, þær hyre byre wæron,
1190 Hrðoric and Hrððmund, and hâlæða bearn, 
giogoð åtgâdere; þær se gôda sät 
Beówulf Geáta be þæm gebrððrum twæm.
XIX.

BEÓWULF'S JEWELLED COLLAR. THE HEROES REST.

Him wäs ful boren and freônd-laðu
wordum bewäigned and wunden gold
1195 ëstum geeáwed, earm-hreáde twâ, hrâgl and hringas, heals-beága mæst þâra þe ic on foldan gefrígen hâbbe. Nænigne ic under swegle sélran hyrde hord-mâðsum hâleða, syððan Hâma åtwâg
1200 tô þære byrhtan byrig Brosinga mene, sigle and sinc-fât, searo-níðas fealh Eormenrices, geceás écne râed. Þone hring. hâfde Higelâc Geáta, nefa Swertinges, nýhstan stôe,
1205 siððan he under segne sinc ealgode, wâl-reáf werede; hyne Wyrd fôrnam, syððan he for wlenco weán áhsode, fæhðe tô Frysum; he þâ frätwe wâg, eorclan-stânas ofer ðôða ful,
1210 rîce ðeóden, he under rande gecranc; gehwearf þâ in Francena fâðm feorh cyninges, breóst-gewædu and se beáð somod: wyrsan wîg-frecan wâl reáfedon äfter gûð-sceare, Geáta leóde
"hyse, mid hæle, and pîsses hrâgles neôt
"peóð-gestreôna, and geþeôh tela,
1220 "cen þec mid crâfte and þyssum cnyhtum wes
"lâra liðe! ic þe pîs leán geman.
"Hafast þu gefêred, þât þe feor and neâh
"ealne wice-feanh wearas ehtigæ,
"efne swa side swa sæ bebæð
1225 "windige weallas. Wes, þenden þu liffe,
"aþeling cädig! ic þe an telæ
"sinc-gestureona. Beó þu suna mínum
"dædum gedæfe dreám healænde!
"Her is æghwylc eorl ðærum getrywe,
1230 "mðes milde, man-drihtne hold,
"þegnas sydnon geþwære, þeód eal gearo:
"druncne dryht-guman, dðð swa ic bidde!"
Eode þa to sætle. Þær wæs symbla cyst,
1235 geo-sceafþ grimme, swa hit ðagangen wearð
eorla manegum, syððan æfen cwom
and him Hröðgær gewæt to hofe sinum,
rice to ræste. Reced weardode
unræm eorla, swa hie oft ær dydon:
1240 bencþelu beredon, hit geond-bræded wearð
beddum and bolstrum. Beór-scealca sum
fæs and sæge flet-ræste geæg. 
Setton him to heáfsum hilde-randas,
bord-wudu, beorhtan; þær on bence wæs
1245 ofer æðelingæ þe-gææne
heæðo-steápa helm, hringed byrne,
prec-wudu þrymlíc. Wæs þeáw hyra,
þæt hie oft wæron an wæg gearwe,
ge æt hám ge on herge, ge gehwæðer þára
1250 efne swylce mæla, swylce hira man-dryhtne
þealf gesælde; wæs seó þeód tilu.
XX.

GRENDEL'S MOTHER ATTACKS THE RING-DANES.

SIGON pā tō slēpe. Sum sāre angeald æfen-rāste, swā him ful-oft gelamp, siōgan gold-sele. Grendel warode,

1255 unriht āfned, ðō pāt ende becwom, swylt āfter synnum. Þat gesyne weard, wid-cūð werum, þatte wrecend pā gyt lifdē āfter lāðum, lange þrage āfter gūð-ceare; Grendles mōðor,

1260 ides aglæc-wif yrmōe gemunde, se þe wātér-egesan wunian scolde, cealde streámæs, siōgan Cain wearð tō ecg-banan ōngan brēðer, fāderen-mæge; he pā fāg gewāt,

1265 morōre gemearcód man-dream fleón, wēstæn warode. Őnan wōc fela geósceaf-gāsta; wās pāera Grendel sum, heoro-weard hetelic, se āt Heorote fand wāccendne wer wiges bidan,

1270 þær him aglæca ðēt-grēpe wearð; hwāōre he gemunde mægenes strenge, gim-fāste gife, þe him god sealde, and him tō anwaldan āre gelŷfðe, frōfre and fultum: þŷ he þone feōnd ofercwom,

1275 gehnægde helle gāst: pā he heān gewāt, dreāme bedæled deō-wic seōn, man-cynnes feōnd. And his mōðor pā gyt gtōre and galg-mōd gegān wolde sorh-fulne stō, suona deāō wrecan.

1280 Comb pā tō Heorote, þær Hring-Dene geōnd pāt sāld swēfun. Pā þær sōna wearð ed-hwyrfst eorlum, siōgan inne fealh
Grendles mòdor; wäs se gryre lässa
efne swá micle, swá biö mágða cräft,
wig-gryre wifes be wænpned-men,
þonne heoru bunden, hamere gepuren,
sweord swáte fåh swín ofer helme,
egcum dyhtig andweard scireð.
þá wäs on healle heard-eeg togen,
sweord ofer setlum, sid-rand manig
hafen handa fást; helm ne gemunde,
byrnan side, þe hine se brôga angeat.
Heó wäs on ofste, wolde út þanon
feore beorgan, þá heó onfunden wäs;
hraðe heó ädelinga ðanne hástle
fástefang, þá heó to fenne gang;
se wäs Hrōðgāre häleða leðost
on gestðes hâd be sæm tweonum,
rice rand-wîga, þone þe heó on râste åbreát,
blæd-fástne beorn. Näs Beowulf þær,
ac wäs ððer in ær geteohhod
áfter máððum-gifse mœrum Geâte.
Hreám wearð on Heorote. Heó under heolfre genam
cûðe folme; cearu wäs geniwod
geworden in wicum: ne wäs þät gewrixle til,
þät hie on bá healsa þiegan scoldon
freóna feorum, þá wäs fród cyning,
hár hilde-rinc, on hreón môde,
sydðan he aldor-þegn unlyfigendne,
þone deórestan deáðne wisse.
Hraðe wäs to bûre Beowulf fetod,
sigor-eádig secg. Samod ær-dæge
eode eorla sum, æðele cempa
self mid gesiðum, þær se snottra háð,
hwærre him al-walda æfre wille
afuer wea-spelle wyrpe gefremman.
Gang þá afuer flöre fyrð-wyrðe man
mid his hand-scale (heal-wudu dynded)
þat he þone wisan wordum hægde
1320 freáŋ Ingwina; frægn gif him ware
æfter neād-laedu niht getæse.

XXI. Sorrow at Heorot: Æscheare's Death.

HRÔÐGÅR maðelode, helm Scildinga:
"Ne frin þu æfter sælum! Sorh is geniwod
"Denigea leódum. Deád is Æc-here,
1325 "Yrmen láfes yldra brôðor,
"mín rún-wita and mín ræd-bora,
"eaxl-gestaalla, þonne we on orlege
"hafelan weredon, þonne hniton fædan,
"eoferas cnysedan; swylc scolde eorl wesan
1330 "áæeling ær-gôd, swylc Æc-here wâs.
"Wearð him on Heorote tó hand-banan
"wâl-gæst wâfre; ic ne wát hwåder
"atol æse wîlan eft-sidás teáh,
"fylle gefrægnod. Heó þá fæhêe wrâc,
1335 "þe þu gystran niht Grendel cwealdest
"þurh hæstne hâd heardum clammum,
"forþan he tó lange leódë mine
"wanode and wyrde. He æt wige gecrang
"ealdres scyldig, and nu ðêær cwom
1340 "mihtig màn-scaða, wolde hyre mæg wrecan,
"ge feor hafað fæhêe gestæled,
"þás þe pîncean mág þegne monegum,
"se þe æfter sinc-gyfan on sefan greóteð,
"hreðer-bealo hearde; nu seó hand ligeð,
1345 "se þe eów wel-hwylcra wilna dohte.
"Ic þat lond-bûend leóðë mine
"sele-rædende seccan hýrde,
"þat hie gesáwon swylcfe twegen
"micle mearc-stapan môras healdan,
1350 "ellor-gæstas: þæra ðøer wâs,
 "þâs þe hie gewislcost gewitan meahton
 "ideæ onlînes, ðøer earm-sceapen
 "on weres wâstum wrâc-låstas träd,
 "näfne he wâs måra þonne ænig man ðøer,
1355 "þone on gêar-dagum Grendel nemdon
 "fold-búende: nô hie fâder cunnun,
 "hwâðer him ænig wâs ær ìcenned
 "dýrnra gâsta. Hie dýgel lond
 "warigeað, wulf-hleoðu, windige nássas,
1360 "frêcne fen-gelâd, þær fyrgen-streâm
 "under nássa genipu niðer gewiðæ,
 "flód under foldan; nis þät feor heonon
 "mîl-gemearces, þât se mere standeð,
 "ofer þám hongiað hrînde bearwas,
1365 "wûdu wyrtum fást, wâter oferhelmað.
 "þær mág nihta gehwâm nth-wundor seôn,
 "fyr on flôde; nô þás frôd leoðað
 "gumena bearna, þât þone grund wite;
 "þeáh þe hæð-stapa hundum geswenced,
1370 "heorot hornum trum holt-wûdu sèce,
 "feorran geâlêmed, ær he feorh seleð,
 "aldor on ôfre, ær he in wille,
 "hafelan hýdan. Nis þät heóra stôw:
 "þonon ýð-geblond up òstigeð
1375 "won to wolcenum, þonne wind styreð
 "lâð gewidru, ðë þät lyft drysmað,
 "roderas reôtað. Nu is ræd gelang
 "eft ât þe ðûnûm! Eard git ne const,
 "frêcne stôwe, þær þu findan miht
1380 "sînnigne seeg: sèc gif þu dyrrê!
 "Ic þe þa fæhôe fêô leânige,
 "eald-gestreónum, swå ic ær dyde,
 "wundnum golde, gyf þu on weg cymest."
Beowulf Seeks the Monster in the Haunts of the Nixies.

Beowulf madeode, bearn Ecgþeowes:

1385 "Ne sorga, snotor guma! sêre biþ æghwām,  
  "pât he his freónd wrecce, þonne he féla murne;  
  "øre æghwylc sceal ende gebídan  
  "worolde lifes; wyrcce se þe móte  
  "dômes ær deáðe! pât biþ driht-guman

1390 "unlīfendum āfter sēlest.
  "Ārls, rīces weard; utor hraðe fēran,
  "Grendles māgan gang sceáwigan!
  "Ic hit þe gehāte: nō he on helm losāð,
  "ne on foldan fāðm, ne on fyргen-holt,

1395 "ne on gyfenes grund, gā þær he wille.
  "Þys dógor þu geþylð hafa  
  "weāna gehwylces, swā ic þe wēne tō!"
  Æhleòp þā se gomela, gode þancode,  
  mīhtīgan drihtne, þās se man gesprāc.

1400 þā wās Hröðgārère horns gebæted,  
  wieg wunden-feax. Wīsa fengel  
  geatlice gengde; gum-fēða stop  
  lind-hābbendra. Lāstas wærōn  
  āfter wald-swāðum wide gesyne,

1405 gaug ofer grundas;  gegnum fōr þā  
  ofer myrcan mōr, māgo-þegna bār  
  þone sēlestan sāwol-leásne,  
  þāra þe mid Hróðgārère hām eahtode.  
  Ofer-code þā æ Beltinga bearn

1410 steāp stān-hliðo, stige nearwe,  
  enge án-paðas, un-CNō gelād,  
  neowle ðu sas, nicor-hūsa fēla;  
  he feára sum beforan gengde
wisra monna, wong sceáwian,

1415 ðā pāt he færinga fyrgen-beámas
ofær hárne stān hleonian funde,
wyn-leásne wudu; wātēr under stōd
dreórig and gedrefed. Denum eallum wās,
winum Scyldinga, weorc on mōde,

1420 tō gēpolianne tēgne monegum,
oncyð eorla gehwām, syð cán āsc-heres
on þam holm-clife hastelān mētton.
Flōd blōde weól (folc tō sægon)
hātan healfre. Horn stundum song

1425 fūlic fyrd-leōð. Féða eal gesāt;
gesāwōn pā āfter wātēre wyrm-cynnes fēla,
 sellice sæ-dracan sund cunnian,
swylice on nās-hleðum nicras līcgean,
pā on under-n-mēl oft bēwitigeā

1430 sorh-fulne stō on segl-rāde,
wyrmas and wil-deōr; hie on wēg hrunon
bitere and gebolgne, bēarhtm ongeāton,
gūð-horn galan. Sumne Geāta leōð
of flān-bogan fores getwæfdē,

1435 ūð-gewinnes, pāt him on aldre stōd
here-strāl hearda; hie on holme wās
sundes þe sænra, þe hyne swylt fornæm.
Hrāðe weard on ūðum mid eōser-sprēotum
heoro-hécyhtum hearde genearwod,

1440 nīða genæged and on nās togen
wundoric wēg-bora; wēras sceawedon
gryrelicēn gist. Gyredē hine Beōwulf
eōrl-gewædum, nālles for ealdre mērn:
scolde here-byrne hondum gebroden,

1445 stīd and searo-fāh, sund cunnian,
seó þe bān-ðōfan beorgan kūðē,
pāt him hilde-grāp hreōre ne mihte,
eorres inwit-fēng, aldre gesceðan;
ac se hwita helm  haselan werede,
1450 se pe mere-grundas  mengan scolde,
secan sund-gebland  since geweorðad,
befongan freá-wrāsum,  swā hine fyrrn-dagum
worhte wæpna smið,  wundrum teóde,
besette swin-licum,  þät hine syððan nō.
1455 brond ne beado-mécas  bitan ne meahton.
Nās þät ponne môtost  māgen-fultuma,
þät hlīm on þearfe láh  pyle Hrōgãres;
wās þām hāft-mêce  Hrunting nama,
þät wās ūn foran  eald-gestreóna;
1460 ecg wās tēn,  āter-tānum fāh,
āhyrded heaðo-swāte;  nēgre hit āt hilde ne swāc
manna sængum  þāra þe hit mid mundum bewánd,
se þe gryre-stōas  gēgān dorste,
fölc-stede fāra;  nās þät forma stō,
1465 þät hit ellen-weorc  āfnan scolde.
Hāru ne gemunde  mago Ecglafes
eafðes crāftig,  þät he ær gesprēc
wine druncen,  þā he pās wæpnes onlāh
sēlran sweord-freccan:  selfa ne dorste
1470 under ūða gewin  aldre genēðan,
driht-scype dreógan;  þær he dóme forleās,
ellen-mærðum.  Ne wās þām ðērum swā,
syððan he hine tō guðe  gegyrd hāfde.

XXIII. THE BATTLE WITH THE WATER-DRAKE.

Beówulf maðelode,  bearn Ecgþœowes:
1475 "geþenc nu, se māra  maga Healfdenes,
"snotttra fengel,  nu ic eom stōes fūs,
"gold-wine gumena,  hwāt wit geō spræcon,
"gif ic āt þearfe  þinre scolde
"aldre linnan,  þät þu me ā ware
1480 "foræ-gewitenum on fæder stæle;
"wes þu mund-bora minum mago-þegnum,
"hond-gesellum, gif mec hild nime:
"swylce þu þa mådmas, þe þu me sealdest,
"Hrōgār leófa, Higelæc onsend.
1485 "Māg þonne on þam golde ongitan Geátum dryhten,
"geseón sunu Hrēðles, þonne he on þat sinc starað,
"þat ic gum-cüstum gódne funde
"beága brettan, brefac þonne mōste.
"And þu Hūnsferð læt ealde læfe
1490 "wrætlic wæg-sweord wīd-cūðne man
"heard-ecg habban; ic me mid Hruntinge
"dōm gewyrce, oððe mec deās nīmēa."
Äfter þæm wordum Weder-Geátum leóð
ēfeste mid elne, nalas andsware
1495 bidan wolde; brim-wylm onfēng
hilde-rince. Þa wās hwil dāges, ær he þone grund-wong ongutan mehte.
Sōna þät ofundene, se þe flōda begong
heoro-gifre behēold hund missera,
1500 grim and grædīg, þat þær gumena sum
æl-wihta eard ufæn cunnodē.
Grōp þa tōgeānes, guð-rinc gefēng
atolan clōmmum; nó þēr ær in gescōd
hālan līce: hring útan ymb-bearh,
1505 þät heō þone fyrd-hom þurh-fōn ne mihte,
locene lēðā-syrcan láðan fingrum.
Bār þa seō brim-wylf, þa heō tō botme com,
hringa pēngel tō hōse sīnum,
swā he ne mihte nō (he þās mōdīg wās)
1510 wæpna gewealdan, ac hine wundra þäs fela
swencet on sundē, sæ-deór monig
hilde-tuxum here-syrcan brēc,
ēhtōn aglǣcan. Þā se eorl ongeat,
þat he in niō-sele nāt-hwylcum wās,
[ It is curious to note how mod. Eng. he, offt. off fr. Old. word in two directions, - (1) the literary n prep. tush, & (2) the colloquial. - N. Eng. at our note - tush. - Le. ]
1515 þær him næning wæter wihte ne sceðede, 
ne him for hrôf-sele hrînan ne mehte
fær-gripe flôdes: fyr-leóht gesæah,
blâcne leóman beorhte scînan.
Ongœat þa se gôda grund-wyrngenne,
1520 mere-wif mihtig; mägen-ræs forgeaf
hilde-bille, hond swenge ne ofteåh,
på hire on haftelan hring-mæl ägöl
grædig gûð-leóð. På se gist onfand,
på se beado-leóma bitan nolde,
1525 aldre sceððan, ac seo eeg geswâc
þeðne æt þearfe: polode ær fela
hond-gemôta, helm oêt gescær,
fæges fyrd-hrägl: þät wås forma stîð
deðrum mâðme, þät his döm âlæg.
1530 Eft wås án-ræd, nalas elnes lät,
mâða gemynjig mæg Hygelâces;
wearp på wunden-mæl wrâttum gebunden
yrre oretta, þät hit on eorðan lág,
stîð and stîl-eeg; strenge getràwode,
1535 mund-gripe mägenes. Swå sceal man dôn,
ponne he æt gûðe gegån þenceð
longsumne lof, nå ymb his lif cearað.
Gefêng þa be eaxle (nalas for fæhðe mearn)
Gûð-Geâta leóð Grendles módor;
1540 brâgd på beadwe heard, þa he gebolgen wäa,
feorh-genôlan, þät heó on flet gebeåh.
Heó him eft hraðe and-leán forgeald
grimman grâpum and him tôgeånes fêng;
oferwearpå wêrig-môd wigena strengest,
1545 fêðe-cempa, þät he on fylle weard.
Ofsât þa þone sele-gyst and hyre seaxe geteåh,
bråd and brôn-eeg wolde hire bearn wrecan,
ângan eaféran. Him on eaxle.lág
breðst-net broden; þät gebearh feore,
1550 wið ord and wið ecge ingang forstóð.  
Hädfle pa forstóð sunu Ecgeówes  
under gynne grund, Geáta cempa,  
nemne him heaðo-byrne helpe gesremede,  
here-net hearde, and hálig god  
1555 geweóld wig-sigor, witig drihten;  
rodera rédend hit on ryht gescéd,  
þélice syððan he eft ástóð.

XXIV. BEÓWULF SLAYS THE SPRITE.

Geseah þá on searwum sige-eádig bil,  
eald sweord eotenisc ec gum þyhtig,  
1560 wigena weord-mynd: þät wüs wæpna cyst,  
búton hit wäs máre þonne ænig mon óðer.  
tó beadu-lácæ átberan meahte  
gód and geatolic giganta geweorc.  
He gefing þá fetel-hilt, freca Scildinga,  
1565 hreóh and heoro-grim hring-mæl gebrægd,  
alderse orwéna, yrringa slóh,  
þät hiræ wið halse heard grápode,  
bån-hringas brác, bil eal þurh-wóð  
fægne fæsc-homan, heó on flet gecrong;  
1570 sweord wäs swátig, seg weorc ge gefe.  
Lixte se leóma, leót inne stód,  
efne swá of hefene hårde scincþ  
rodores candel. He åfter recede wlát,  
hwearf þá be wealle, wæpen hafenade  
1575 heard be hiltum Higelácæ þegn,  
yyre and án-ræd. Näs seó eeg fracod  
hilde-rince, ac he hraðe wolde  
Grendle forgyldan gán-ræsa fela  
påra þe he geworhte tó West-Denum
oftor micle þonne on ænne stō, 1580
þonne he Hröðgâres heorð-geneátas
slōh on sweosote, slæpande frät
folces Denigæa fyr-tyne men
and ðëer swylc út of-ferede,

lāðlecu lâc. He him þäs leánforgeald,
reðe cempa, tō þās þe he on rāste geseah
gûð-wêrigne Grendel ligan,
aldor-leásne, swå him ær gescōd
hild ãt Heorote; hrâ wide sprong,

syðan he æfter deāde drepe prowade,
heoro-sweng heardne, and hine þā heāfdě becearf.
Sōna pät gesâwon snottre ceorlas,
på þe mid Hröðgâre on holm wilton,
pät wās ðō-geblond eal gemenged,

brim blōde fāh: blonden-feaxe
combe ymb ðōdne ongeador spæcon,
pät hîg pät æðelinges eft ne wêndon,
pät he sige-hrêðig sēcean cōme
mærne peðden; þā þās monige gewearð,

pät hine seó brim-wylf ãbroten hāfdě.
På com nōn dāgēs. Nās ofgeâfon
hwate Scyldingas; gewāt him hām þônon
gold-wine gumena. Gistas sētan,
mōdes seóce, and on mere staredon,

wiston and ne wêndon, pät hie heora wine-drihten
selfhe gesâwon. Pâ pät sweord ongan
æfter heāðo-swâte hilde-gicelum
wig-ðil wanian; pät wās wundra sum,
pät hit eal gēmealt ðise gelicost,

þonne forstes bend .rāder onlǣteð,
onwìndeð wâl-râpas, se þe geweald haftâ
sēla and mæla; pät is sōð metod.
Ne nom he in þæm wicum, Weder-Geāta leōd,
mâðm-ǣhta mā, þēh he þær monige geseah,
1615 buton þone hafelan and þa hilt somod,
     since fæge; sweord ær gemealt,
forbarn broden mæl: wæs þat blōd þo þæs hāt,
ættren ellor-gæst, se þær inne swealt.
Sōna wæs on sunde, se þe ær æt sæcce gebād

1620 wig-hryre wrāðra, wæter up þurh-deāf;
wäron þō-geblænd eal gefēlsod,
eācne eardas, þa se ellor-gāst
oflēt lif-dagas and þæs lēnan gesceafæ.
Com þa to lande lid-manna helm

1625 swīð-mōd swymman, sæ-lāce gefēah,
mägen-byrðenne þāra þe he him mid hāfde.
Eodon him þā tōgeānes, gode pāncodon,
þrōlic þegna hēāp, þēōdnes gefēgon,
þās þe hi hyne gesundne gesēon mōston.

1630 þa wæs of þām hrōran helm and byrne
lungrē ǣlŷsed: lagu dusade,
wæter under wolcnum, wāl-dreōre fāg.
Fērðon forð þonon fēðe-lāstum
ferhōum fāgne, fold-wēg mǣton,

1635 cūde strēte; cyning-balde men
from þām holm-clīfe hafelan hēaron
earfoðlice heora æghwāðrum
fēla-mōdigra: feōwer scoldon
on ǣm wāl-stenge weorcum geferian

1640 þo þām gold-selec Grendles hēafod,
ðōs þæt semninga to sele cōmon
frome fyrd-hwate feōwer-tyne
Geātā gōgan; gum-dryhten mid
mōdig on gemonge meodo-wongas trād.

1645 þa com in gān ealdor þegna,
dǣd-cēne mon dōme gewurðad,
hāle hilde-deōr, Hrōðgār grētan:
þa wēs be feaxe on flet boren
Grendles hēafod, þēr gumnan druncon,
1650 egeslice for eorlum and pære idese mid:
white-seón wrætlíc weras onsaðwn.

XXV. HROTHGAR'S GRATITUDE: HE DISCOURSES.

BEÓWULF maðelode, bearn Ecgþæowes:
"Hwät! we þe þás sæ-lác, sunu Healfdænes,
"leód Scyldinga, ðüstum þrōhton,
1655 "tires tò tâcne, þe þu her tò lócast.
"Ic þát unsôfte ealdre gedigde:
"wīge under wätøre weorc geñêde
"earfoðlice, æt-rihte wás
"gûð getwæfed, nymðe mec god scylde.
1660 "Ne meahte ic æt hilde mid Hruntinge
"wiht gewyrcan, þeáh þát wæpen duge,
"ac me geûðe ylda waldend,
"þát ic on wage geseah wîlig hangian
"eald sweord éacen (oftost wisode
1665 "winigea leásum) þát ic þý wæpne gebrâd.
"Ofslôh þá æt pære sácce (þa me sæl ãgeald)
"hûses hyrda. Þá þát hilde-bil
"forbarn, brogden mæl, swá þát blôd gesprang,
"hâstost heaðo-swâta: ic þát hilt ðanan
1670 "feóndum àtferede; fyren-dæda wrâc,
"deáð-cwealm Denigea, swá hit gedêfe wás.
"Ic hit þe þonne gehâte, þát þu on Heorote môst
"sorh-leás swefan mid þírna secgæ gedryht,
"and þegna gehwylec þírna leða,
1675 "dugûðe and iogoðe, þát þu him ondrædan ne þearft,
"þeóðen Scyldinga, on þa healfe,
"aldor-bealu eorlum, swá þu ær dydest."
þá wás gylde hilt gamelum rince,
hârum hild-fruman, on hand gyfen,
1680 enta ær-geweorc, hit on æht gehwearf
after deóla hryre Denigea freán,
wundor-smiða geweorc, and þa þás worold ofgeaf
grom-heort guma, godes andsaca,
morðres scyldig, and his móðor eác;
1685 on geweald gehwearf worold-cyninga
þám séleston be sæm tweónum
þára þe on Sceden-igge sceattas dælde.
Hrōðgár maðelode, hylt sceáwode,
ealde læfe, on þám wäs þr writen
1690 fyrm-gewinnen : syðdan flód ofslóh,
gifen geótende, giganta cyn,
frēcne geférdon : þat wäs fremde þéód
écean dryhtne, him þás ende-leán
þurh wäteres wylm waldend sealde.
1695 Swā wäs on þæm scennum scíran goldes
þurh rún-stafas rihte gemearcod,
geseted and gesæd, hwam þat sweord geworht,
frena cyst ærest ware,
wreoden-hilt and wyrm-fåh. Þa se wisa spræc
1700 sunu Healfdænes (swigedon ealle):
"Þat là mäg secgan, se þe sōð and riht
"fremcū on folce, (feor eal gemon
"eald écel-weard), þat þes eorl ware
"geboren betera! Blæd is áraræd
1705 "geond wíd-wegas, wine min Beówulf,
"þin ofer peóda gehwylce. Eal þu hit gepyldum healdest,
"mägen mid módes snytttrum. Þe þe sceal mine gelaestan
"freóde, swā wit furđum spræcon ; þu scealt tō frōfre
"eal lang-twīdig leódum þīnum,
1710 "hæléṣum tō helpe. Ne weārō Heremōd swā
"easforum Écgwelan, Âr-Scyldingum;
"ne geweōx he him tō willan, ac tō wāl-fealle.
"and tō deād-cwalum Deniga leódum;
"breat bolgen-mōd beód-geneátas,
1715 "eaxl-gesteallan, ðð þat he ðna hwæt, 
"mære þeoden, mon-dreamum from:
"þæh þe hine mihtig god mægenes wynnum,
"easfeðum stępte, ofer ealle men
"forð gefremede, hwætere him on færne greōw
1720 "breóst-hord blōd-reōw: nallas beágas geaf
"Denum ëfter dōme; dreám-leās gebād,
"þat he þās gewinnes weorc prowade,
"leōd-bealo longsum. Þu þe lær be þon,
"gum-cyste ongi! ic þis gid be þe
1725 "Awrāc wintrum frōd. Wundor is þo secganne,
"hū mihtig god manna cynne
"þurh sídne sefan snyttru bryttan,
"eard and eorl-scipe, he ðh ealra geweald.
"Hwilum he on lufan læteð hwōrфан
1730 "monnes mōd-geþonc mēaran cynnes,
"seleð him on ðēle eorðan wynne,
"tō healdanne hleo-būrh wera,
"gedēð him swā gewealdene worolde dælas,
"side rice, þat he his selfa ne māg
1735 "for his un-snyttrum ende geþención ;
"wunað he on wiste, nó hine wiht dweleð,
"Ædl ne yldo, ne-him inwit-sorh
"on sefan sweorcēð, ne gesacu ðhwær,
"eeg-hete cōwēð, ac him eal worold
1740 "wendeð on willan; he þat wyrse ne con,
"ðoð þat him on innan ofer-hygdā dæl
"weaxeð and wrīdað, þonne se weard svefeð,
"sǣwele hyrde: þið se slæp tō fāst,
"bīsgum gebunden, bona swiðe neāh,
1745 "se þe of fīl-bogan fyrenum sceōteð.
XXVI.

THE DISCOURSE IS ENDED.—BEÓWULF PREPARES TO LEAVE.

"Þonne bið on hreðre under helm drepen
biteran stræle: him bebeorgan ne con
"wom wundor-bebodum wergan gástes;
"pinceð him tó lytel, þat he tó lange hcóld,
1750 "gytseð grom-hydig, nallas on gylp seleð
"fätte beágas and he þá forð-gesceaft
"forgyteð and forgýmeð, þás þe him ær god sealde,
"wuldres waldend, weorð-mynda dæl.
"Hit on ende-stáf eft gelimpeð,
1755 "þat se líc-homa læne gedreðseð,
"fæge gefealleð; fæð ðáer tó,
"se þe þe unmurnnlice mădmas dæleð,
"eorles ær-gestreón, egesan ne gýmeð.
"Beborh þe þone bealo-níð, Beówulf leófa,
1760 "secg se betsta, and þe þát sélre geceös,
"éce rædas; oferhyda ne gým,
"mære cempa! Nu is þines mágnes blæd
"âne hwtle; eft sóna bið,
"þat þec âdl oðde ecg eafodæs getwæfeð,
1765 "oðde fyres feng oðde flödes wylm,
"oðde gripe mèces oðde gâres fliht,
"oðde atol yldo, oðde eągena bearhtm
"forsiteð and forsworceð semninga bið.
"þat þec, dryht-guma, deáð oferswýðeð.
1770 "Swâ ic Hring-Dena hund missera
"weóld under wolcenum, and hig wige beleáç
"manigum mægða geond þysne middan-geard,
"āscum and ecgum, þät ic me ænigne
"under swegles begong gesacan ne tealde.
1775 "Hwát! me þäs on êðle edwenden cwom,
    "gyrn æfter gomene, seoðan Grendel wearð,
    "eald-gewinna, in-genga mín:
    "ic þære sceâne singales wáð
    "mód-ceare micle. þäs sig metode þanc,
1780 "écean drihtne, þäs þe ic on aldre gebáð,
    "þát ic on þonc hafelan hæoro-dreórigne
    "ofer eald gewin éagum starige!
    "Gâ nu tò setle, symbol-wynne dreóh
    "wig-geweorðad: unc sceal worn fela
1785 "mâðma gemænra, siððan morgen bið."
    Geáð wás gláð-móð, geóng sôna tò,
    setles neósan, swâ se snottra héht.
    Þá wás eft swá ær ellen-ròsum,
    sìat-sìttendum fágere gereorded
1790 niówan stëfne. Nïht-helm geswearc
    deore ofer dryht-gumum. Duguð eal árâs;
    wolde blönden-feax beddes neósan,
    gamela Scylding. Geáð ungemetes wel,
    ròfne rand-wigan restan lyste:
1795 sôna him sele-þegn stôdes wërgum,
    fœorr-undsum forð wisade,
    se for andrysum ealle beweotede
    þegnes þearfe, swylce þy dôgore
    healdo-liðende habban scoldon.
1800 Reste hine þa rûm-heort; reced hlïfïade
    geáþ and gold-fâh, gäst inne swâf,
    ðð þát hreñn blaca heofones wynnne
    þlô-heort bodode. Þâ com beorht sunne
    scacan ofer grûndas; scâdan onetton,
1805 wæron äðelingas eft tò leóðum
    fûse tò farenne, wolde fœor þanôn
    cuma collen-ferðo ceôles neósan.
    Héht þa se hearda Hrûnting beran,
    sunu Ecglâfes, hëht his sweord niman,
1810 leóflæc tren; sägde him þäs læárnes þanc,
cwæð he þone gūð-wine gōdne tealde,
wig-crāfaigne, nāles wordum lōg
mēces ecge: pāt wās mōdīg secg.
And pā sīð-frome searwum gearwe
1815 wīgend wāron, eode weorō Deōn
āðeling tō yppan, þær se ðōer wās
hāle hilde-deór, Hrōðgār grētte.

XXVII. THE PARTING WORDS.

Beōwulf maðelode, bearn Ecgþeowes:
"Nu we sæ-liðend secgan wylfā
1820 "feorran cumene, pāt we fundiað
"Higelāc sēcan. Wāron her tela
"willum bewenede; þu ðū wēl dohtest.
"Gif ic þonne on eorðan ðwihte māg
"þīre mōd-lufan máran tillian,
1825 "gumena dryhten, þonne ic gyt dyde,
"gūð-geweorca ic beō gearo sōna.
"Gif ic þat gesaría ofer flōda begang,
"þāt þec ymbe-sittend egesan þywað,
"swā þec hetende hwīllum dydon,
1830 "ic þe þūsenda þegna bringe,
"hālēða tō helpe. Ic on Higelāce wāt,
"Geāta dryhten, þēah þe he geōng sŷ,
"folcēs hyrde, pāt he mec fremman wile
"wordum and worcum, þāt ic þe wēl herige,
1835 "and þe tō geōce gār-holt bere
"māgenes fultum, þær þe bið manna þearf;
"gif him þonne Hrōðrīc tō hōfum Geāta
"geþingeð, þēðnes bearn, he māg þær fela
"freōnda findan: feor cyððe beōð
1840 "sēlran gesōhte þām þe him selfa deāh."
Hrōdgar maǣelode him on andswere:
"De þa word-cwydas wittig drihten
"on sefan sende! ne hýrde ic snotorlicor
"on swā geongum feore guman þingian:
1845 "þu eart mægenes strang and on môde frōd,
"wís word-cwída. Wén ic talige,
"gif þät gegangeð, þät þe gár nymeð,
"hild heoru-grimme Hrōdles ealferan,
"ādl oðde ðren ealdor þinne,
1850 "folces hýrde, and þu þín feorn hafast,
"þät þe Þæ-Geátas sēlran nābben
"tō geceósenne cyning æigne,
"hord-weard hāleda, gif þu healdan wylt
"maga rīce. Me þin mōd-sefa
1855 "licāð leng swā wel, leófa Beówulf:
"hafast þu geferēð, þät þám fúcum sceal,
"Geátæ leóðum and Gār-Denum
"sib gemænum and sacu restan,
"inwit-nīðas, þe hie ær drugon;
1860 "wesan, þenden ic wealdæ wīdan rīces,
"māðmas gemæne, manig ðēerne
"gódum gegrētan ofer ganotes bāð;
"sceal hring-naca ofer heāðu bringan
"lāc and luf-tācen. Ic þa leódæ wāt
1865 "ge wīð feónd ge wīð freónd fāste geworhte,
"æghwās untæle calde wisan."
þa git him eorla hleo inne gescelde,
mago Healfdēnes māðmas twelfe,
hēt hine mid þæm lācum leódæ swǣse
1870 sēcean on gesyntum, snūde eft cuman:
Geçyste þā cyning æðelum gōd,
þēðen Scoldinga þegen betstan
and be healse genom; hhroron him teāras,
blonden-feaxum: him wās bega wēn,
1875 caldum infrōðum, ðōres swīþor,
1876–1903.]

**BEÓWULF.**

påt hi sceóðan geseón möston
môdige on meðle. Wäs him se man tô þon leóf,
påt he þone breóst-wylm forberan ne mehte,
ac him on hreðre hyge-bendum fást
1880 äfter deórum men ðyrne langað
beorn wið blóde. Him Beówulf þanan,
gát-rinc gold-wlanc grás-moldan tráð,
since hrëmig: sæ-genga båd
Agend-freán, se þe on ancre råd.
1885 þá wäs on gange gifu Hrōðgâres
oft geahted: þät wäs án cyning
æghwäs orleahtre, ðē þät hine yldo benam
mägenes wynnum, se þe oft manegum scôd.

**XXVIII.**

**BEÓWULF RETURNS TO GEATLAND.—THE QUEENS HYGD AND THRYTHO.**

Cwom þá to flóde fela-môdigrá
1890 hág-stealdra heáp; hring-net bærón,
locene leoðo-syrcañ. Land-weard onfand
eft-stó corla, swá he ær dyde;
þó he mid hearme of hliðes nosan
gástas grétte, ac him tôgeânes råd;
1895 cwáð þät wilcuman Wedera leódum
scawan scîr-hame tô scipe fòron.
þá wäs on sande sæ-geáp naca
hladen here-wædum, hringed-stefna
mearum and måðnum: mäst hlifade
1900 ofer Hrōðgâres hord-gestreûnum.
He þäm bát-wearde bunden golde
swurd gesenalde, þät he syððan wäs
on meodu-bence måðme þý weorðra,
yrse-lāfe, Gewāt him on ūde-nacan,
1905 drēfən deōp wātether, Dena land ofgeaf.
 pā wās be māste mere hrāgla sum,
segl sāle fāst. Sund-wudu ṭunede,
 nō ṭær wēg-flotan wind ofer ūdum
sīdēs getwǣfle; sæ-genga fōr,
1910 fleāt fāmig-heals forō ofer ūde,
bunden-stefna ofer brim-streāmas,
pāt hie Geāta clīfu ongitan meahton,
cūde nāssas. Ceōl up ġeprang,
lyft-geswenced on lande stōd.
1915 Hrāde wās āt holme hūd-weenear gearo,
se þe ær læge tīd, leōfra manna
fūs, āt faroðe feor wūtode;
sēldē tō sande sīd-fāðome scip
oncer bendum fāst, þŷ lās hym ūdā pryml
1920 wudu wynsuman forwrecan meahtē.
Hēt pā up beran ādelinga gestreōn,
frūtwe and fēt-gold; nās him feor ðanōn
tō gesēcanne sīnces brytta:
Higelāc Hrēðling þær āt hām wunās,
1925 sēlfā mid gestōum sæ-wayle neāh;
bold wās betlic, brego-rōf cyning,
heā on healle, Hygd swīdē geōng,
wīs, wel-pungen, þēāh þe wintra lyt
under burh-locan gebiden hābbe
1930 Hāreōs dōhtor: nās hiō hūnh swā þēāh,
ne tō gncāð gīfa Geāta leōdum,
mādm-gestreōna. Mōd ðryōō wāg,
fremu folces cwēn, firen ondrysne:
neanig pāt dorste deōr genēðan
1935 swēsrā gesēôa, nefhe sin-frēā,
pāt hire an dāges eāgum starede;
ac him wāl-bende weotode tealde,
hand-gewriēne: hraēa seoēðan wās
äfter mund-gripe méce gehinged,
1940 pät hit sceadæn-mæl scyran mōste,
cwealm-bealu cyðan, Ne bið swylc cwælte þæw
ideœ tō edhanna, þeāh þe hió ænlicu sý,
pätte freóðu-webbe feores onsæce
äfter lige-torne leófne mannan.
1945 Húru pät onhðransode Heminges mæg;
ealo drincende ðěr sædan,
pät hió leóð-bealewa lás gesfremede,
inwit-nīða, syððan ærest weary
gyfen gold-hroden geongum cœmpan,
1950 æðelum diøre, syððan hió òffan fløt
ōfer fealone flød be fæder låre
stœ gesóhte, þær hió syððan wel
in gum-stöle, göde mære,
lif-gesceafœa lifigende bræc,
1955 hióld heáh-lusaf wið hælæða brego,
ealles mon-cynnes mine gefræge
þone sêlestän bi sæm tweonomía
eorman-cynnes; forþam òffæn wæs
geofum and guðum gár-cène maen,
1960 wiðe geweorðod; wisdœme höold-
éðel sinne, þonon Eómar woc
hæleðum tō helpe, Heminges mæg,
nefa Gārmundes, nīða cræftig.

XXIX. HIS ARRIVAL. HYGELAC’S RECEPTION.

Gëwåt him pā se hearda mid his hond-scole
1965 sylf äfter sande sæ-wong tredan,
wið warōðas. Woruld-candæl scán,
sigel sūðan ūs: hi stõ drugon,
eine geeodon, tō pās þe eorla hleō,
bonan Ongenþeówes    burgum on innan,
1970 geongne gāð-cyning    gōðne gefrunon
hringas dælan.    Higelâce wās
stō Beówulfes    snūde gecŷðed;
pēt pǣr on wordīg    wigendra hleō,
līnd-gestealla    līfgende cwom,
1975 hæaðo-lāces hāl    tō hōfe gongan.
Hrāðe wās gerŷmed,    swā se rīca bebeād,
rēðe-gestum    flet innan-weard.
Gesāt pā wiō sylfnē,    se pā sācce genās,
mēg wiō māge,    syðōn man-dryhten
1980 þurh hleōðor-cwyde holdne gegrētte
meāglum wordum.    Meodu-scencum
hwearf geond pēt reced    Hāreōs dōhtor:
lufode pā leōde,    līð-wēge bār
hǣlum tō handa.    Higelāc ongan
1985 sinne geseldon    in sele þam hēān
fāgre fricgeaen,    hyne fyrwet brāc,
hwylce Sē-Geātā    stōas wēron:
"Hū lump eōw on lāde,    leōfa Biōwulf,
"pā þu fēringa    feorr gehogodest,
1990 "sācce sēcean    ofer sealt wēter,
"hīldē tō Hiorote?    Ac þu Hrōðgāre
"wīd-cūðne weān    wihtē gebēttest,
"mǣrūm þeōdne?    Ic þūs mōd-ceare
"sorh-wylnum seeð,    sīðe ne trūwode
1995 "leōfas mannes;    ic þe lānge bāl,
"pēt þu þone wāl-gǣst    wihtē ne grētte,
"lēte Sūð-Dene    sylfe gēwēordān
"gūðe wiō Grendel.    Gōde ic þan secge,
"pēs þe ic þe gesundne    gesēōn mōste."
2000 Biōwulf maðelode,    bearn Ecþiōwes:
"þēt is undyrne,    dryhten Higelāc,
"mǣre gemēting    monegum fīrā,
"hwylc orleg-hwil    uncer Grendles
"wearð on pam wange, þær he worna fela
2005 "Sige-Scildingum sorge gefremede,
"yrmðe tó aldre; ic þät eal gewræc,
"swá ne gylpan þearf Grendeles maga
"ænig ofer eorðan uht-hlem þone,
"se þe lengest leofæð láðan cynnes,
2010 "fenne bifongen. Ic þær furðum cwom,
"tó pam hring-sele Hröðgar grétan:
"sóna me se mæra mago Healfdænes,
"syðan he mód-séfan minne cūðe,
"wið his sylfes sunu setl getæhte.
2015 "Weorod wás on wynne; ne seah ic wídan feorh
"under heofnes hwealf heal-sittendra
"medu-dream máran. Hwilum mæru cwén.
"fríðu-sibba folca flet eall geond-hwearf,
"bædde byre geonge; oft hió beáh-wriðan
2020 "sece sealde, ær hió tó setle geóng.
"Hwilum for duguðe dóhtor Hröðgáres
"eorlum on ende ealu-wæGE bär,
"pá ic Freáware flet-sittende
"nemnan hýrde, þær hió nágled sinc
2025 "hålcðum sealde: sió geháten wás,
"geong gold-hroden, gladum suna Fródan;
"hæfð þás geworden wine Seyldinga
"ríces hýrde and þát ræd talæð,
"þát he mid þý wífe wál-fæhða dæl,
2030 "saccá gesette. Oft nó seldan hwær
"áfter leóð-hryre lytle hwile
"hon-gár búgeð, þeáh seó bryð duge!
XXX. BEÓWULF'S STORY OF THE SLAYINGS.

"Mæg þæs þonne ofþyncan þeóden Heaþeobœardna
and þegna gehwam þara leóda,
2035 þonne he mid fæmnan on flett gæð,
dryht-bearn Dena duguða biwenede:
on him gladiaþ gomelra láfe
heard and hring-mel, Heaþeobœardna gestreðn,
þenden hie þám wæpnum wealdan möston,
2040 þæs þät hie forlæddan tó þam lind-plegan
swæse geslōas ond hyra sylfra féorh.
þonne cwíð át beóre, se þe beáh gesyðð,
eald åsc-wīga, se þe eall geman
gár-cwēalm gumena (him bið grim sefa),
2045 onginneð geðmor-mód geongne cempan
purh hreðra gehygð higes cunnian,
wig-bealu weccan and þät word ácwéð:
'Mealt þu, mën wine, mēce geccanawan,
Þone þin fāder tó gefeohete bār
2050 under here-grīman hindem an stōe,
dýre feren, þær hyne Dene slōgon,
weóldon wāl-stōwe (syðan wiðer-gylð læg
afær hāleða hryre) hwate Scyldungas?
'Nu þera þara banena byre nát-hwylices,
2055 frätwum hrēmig on flet gæð,
morðres gylpeð and þone māðum byreð,
Þone þu þu mid rihte rædan sceoldest!' •
Manað swā and myndgāþ mēla gehwylce
sårum wordum, ðō þät sæl cymeð,
2060 þät se fæmnan þegn fore fāder dædum
afær billes bite blōd-fāg swæfēð,
ealdres scyldig; him se ðēðer þonan
losaþ līgigende, con him land geare.
“Þonne biðð brocenc on bā healfe
2065 “æg-sweord eorla; syððan Ingelde
“weallað wāl-mīðas and him wif-lufan
“āfter cear-wālum cōlran weordān.
“þý ic Heaðobeardna hyldo ne telge,
“dryht-sibbe dæl Denum unfæcne,
2070 “freónd-scipe fæstne. Ic sceal forð sprecan
“gen ymbe Grendel, þat þu geare cuunne,
“sinces brytta, tō hwan syððan wearð
“hond-ræs hāleða. Syððan heofones gim
“glād ofer grundas, gæst yrre cwom,
2075 “eatol æsen-grðm, ðuser neósan,
“þær we gesunde sāl weardodon;
“þær wās Hondsció hild onsæge,
“feorh-bealu fægum, he fyrmest lāg,
“gyrded cempa; him Grendel wearð,
2080 “mærum magu-pensure tō mūð-bonan,
“leófes mannus lic call forswealg.
“Nō þý ær út þā gen ðidel-hende
“bona blōðig-tóð bealewa gemyndig;
“of þam gold-sele gongan wolde,
2085 “ac he māgnes rōf min costode,
“grāpode gearo-folm. Glōf hangode
“sōl and syllic searo-bendum fāst,
“siō wās orþoncum eall geyrwed
“deófles crāftum and dracan fellum:
2090 “he mec þær on innan unsynigne,
“díór dāed-fruma, gedōn wolde,
“manigra sumne: hyt ne mihte swā,
“syððan ic on yrre upp-riht āstōd.
“Tō lang ys tō reccenne, hū ic þam leóð-sceāðan
2095 “yfla gehwylces ond-leān forgeald;
“þær ic, þeðen min, þine leōde
“weordōde weorcum. He on weg losade,
“lytle hwile lif-wynnna breāc;
"hwæðre him sió swiðere swæðe wearðade
2100 "hand on Hiorte and he heán þonan,
"módes geðmor mere-grund gefeóll.
"Me þone wäl-ræs wine Scildunga
"fættan golde fela leánode,
"manegum máðum, syððan mergen com
2105 "and we þo symble geseten hæford.
"þær wás gidd and gleó; gomela Scilding
"fela fricgende feorran rehte;
"hwilum hilde-deór hearpan wynne,
"gomen-wudu grêfte; hwilum gyd Æwrâc
2110 "sôð and sârlíc; hwilum syllic spell
"rehte æfter rihte rûm-heort cyning.
"Hwilum eft ongan eldo gebunden,
"gome ðað-wiga gioguðe cwîðan
"hilde-strengo; hreðer inne weóll,
2115 "þonne he wintrum frôd worn gemunde.
"Swá we þær inne andlangne dág
"nióde nâmán, ðæ þêt niht becwom
"ðaðer to yldum. þá wás eft hraðe
"gearo gyrm-wrâce Grendeles môdor,
2120 "stôode sorh-full; sunu deâð fornam,
"wig-hete Wedra. Wif unhýre
"hyre bearn gewrâc, beorn ñcwealde
"ellenlice; þær wás Æsc-herê,
"frôdan fynn-witan, feorh ðôgenge;
2125 "nôðer hy hine ne mòston, syððan mergen cwom,
"deâð-wéringe Denia leóðe
"bronde forbârnian, ne on bêl hladan
"leófn mannan: hió þât lic ätbâr
"féónes fâðmum under firgen-stream.
2130 "þät wás Hroðgâre hreówa tornost
"þâra þe leóð-fruman lange begeâte;
"þâ på se þêðen mec þine lýfe
"heelsode hreð-môd, þät ic on holma geþring
2134-2160.]

BEÓWULF. 67

"eorl-scepe efnede, ealdre genēode,
2135 "mærdō fremede: he me mēde gehēt.
"Ic pā pās wālmes, þe is wīde cūð,
"grimne gryrelcne grund-hyrde fond.
"þær unc hwile wās hand gemēne;
"holm heolfrē weōl and ic hēafde becearf
2140 "in þam grund-sele Grendēles mōdor
"eácnnum ecgum, unsōfte þonan
"seorh ðēsferede; nās ic fēge pā gyt,
"ac me eorlā hleo ēft gesealde
"māðma menigeo, maga Healfrēnenes.

XXXI.

HE GIVES PRESENTS TO HYGELAC. HYGELAC
REWARDS HIM. HYGELAC'S DEATH.
BEÓWULF REIGNS.

2145 "Swā se þēōd-kynning þeáwum lyfde;
"nealles ic þam leānum forlōen hāfde,
"māgnēs mēde, ac he me māðmas geaf,
"sunu Healfrēnenes, on stīnne sylfes dōm;
"pā ic þe, beorn-cyning, bringan wylle,
2150 "ēstum gēywan: Gen is eall āt þe
"lissa gelong: ic lyt hafo
"heāfod-māga, nefne Hygelāc þec!"
Hēt þa in beran eafor, heāfod-segn,
heāðo-steāpne helm, hāre byrnan,
2155 gūð-sweord geatolic, gyd āfter wrāc:
"Me þis hilde-sceorp Hrōðgār sealde,
"snotra fengel, sume worde hēt,
"pāt ic his ærest þe ēft gesāgde,
"cwāð pāt hyt hāfde Hiorogār cyning,
2160 "leōd Scyldunga lange hwīle:
"nó þý ær suna sinum syllan wolde,
"hwatum Hcorowearde, þeáh he him hold wäre,
"breóst-gewædu. Brúc ealles well!"

Hýrde ic þät þám frätwum feówer mearas
2165 lungre gelice lást weardode,
áppel-fealuwe; he him ëst geteáh
meara and máðma. Swá sceal mæg dôn,
nealles inwit-net ðoðrum bregdan,
dyrnum crásfe deáð rënían
2170 hond-gesteallan. Hygelâce wäs,
næða heardum, nefa swýðe hold
and gehwâder ðoðrum hrôðra gemyndig.
Hýrde ic þät he þone heals-beáh Hygde gesealde,
wrâtligne wundur-mâððum, þone þe him Wealhþeó geaf,
2175 þeودnes dòhtor, þrió wicg somod
swancor and sadol-beorht; hyre syððan wäs
äfter beáð-þege breóst geweordod.
Swá bealdode bearn Ecgþeówes,
guma gâðum cûð, gôðum dædum,
2180 dreáh äfter dôme, nealles druncne slôg
heorð-geneáatas; näs him hreóth sefa,
ac he man-cynnes læste crâste
gin-fástan gife, þe him god sealde,
heóld hilde-deór. Heán wäs lange,
2185 swâ hyne Geáta bearn gôðne ne tealdon,
ne hyne on medo-bence micles wyrðne
drihten wereda gedôn wolde;
swýðe oft sâgdon, þät he sleac wäre,
äðeling unfróm: edwenden cwom
2190 tr-éádigum menn torna gehwyleces.
Hét þa eorla hleó in gefetian,
headó-rôf cyning, Hrêððes lâfe,
golde gegyrede; näs mid Geátum þa
sinc-mâððum sêlra on sweordes hâd;
2195 þät he on Biówulfes bearm ãlegde,
and him gesealde seofan þúsendo,
bold and bregostól. * Him wæs bám samod
on þam leóð-scipe lond gecynde,
eard ðæl-riht, ðórum swiðor

2200 side rice, þæm þær sælra wäs.
Eft þat giode ufaran dógrum
hilde-hlæmmum, syðdan Hygelac læg
and Heardrēde hilde-mǣcens
under bord-hreōdan to bonan wurdon,

2205 þa hyne gesōhtan on sige-þeóde
hearde hilde-frecan, Heaðo-Scilsingas,
nīða genægdan nefan Hererīces.
Syðdan Beówulfe brāde rice
on hand gehwærf: he geheolde teka

2210 fiftig wintru (wäs þa frōd cyning,
eald ðæl-weard), ðō þat án ongan
deorcum nihtum draca rīcesian,
se þe on heáre hæde hord beweotode,
stān-beorh stæápne: stig under læg,

2215 ealdum uncāð. Pær on innan gióng
niða nāt-hwylces neódu gefēng
hæðnum horde hond d. ege h. hwylc
since fāhne, he þat syðdan.....
...p...l. p...l. g

2220 slæpende be fyre, fyrena hyrde
þeófes cræfte, þat sie...þioð......
idh. folc-beorn, þat he gebolgen wäs.

XXXII. THE FIRE-DRAKE. THE HOARD.

Nealles mid geweoldum wyrm-horda...cræft
sōhte sylfes willum, se þe him sāre gesceōd,

2225 ac for þréa-nēdlan þeów nāt-hwylces
hālēða bearna hetc-swēngēas fleáh,
for ofer-pearfe and þær inne fealh
secg syn-bysig. Sóna in þa tide
pát .... ōam gyste .... br. g. stód,
2230 hwæþre earm-sceapan ........
...œ... sceapan o....i r....e se fæs begeat,
sinc-fät gesæh: þær wäs swylera felá
in þam eorð-scræfe ær-gestreōna,
swā hy ān geár-dagum gumena nát-hwylc
2235 cormen-lāfe ædela cynnese
þæc-hyegende þær gehýdde,
deōre máðōmas. Ealle hie deáð fornam
ærran melum, and se ān þa gen
leóda duguðe, se þær lengest hwearf,
2240 weard wine-geðomor wisce þæs yldan,
pát he lytel fæc long-gestreōna
brūcan múste. Beorh eal geoaro
wunode on wonge wāter-þóum neáh,
niwe be nāsse nearo-crāfmum fāst:
2245 þær on innan bär eorl-gestreōna
hringa hyrde hard-fyrdne dēl
fāttan goldes, feá worda cwæð:
‘Heald þu nu hruse, nu háleð ne móston,
‘eorla æhte. Hwāt! hit ær on þe
2250 ‘gōde begeatōn; gūð-deáð fornam,
‘feorh-bealo frēcne fyra gehwylcne,
‘leóða minra, þāre þe þis lif ofgeaf,
‘gesāwon sele-drēám. Nāh hwā sweord wege
‘oððe fettige fāted wēge,
2255 ‘drynce-fät deōre: duguð ellor scðc.
‘Sceal se hearda helm hyrsted golde
‘fātum befallen: feormiend swefāð,
‘pā þe beado-grīmæn bywan sceoldon,
‘ge swylce séo here-páð, sió āt hilde gebāð
2260 ‘ofer borda gebrāc bite trena,
‘brosnāð āfter beorne. Ne māg. byrnæn hring
"after wig-fruman  wide feðran
"hāleðum be healfe;  nās hearpan wyn,
"gomen gleó-beámes,  ne gōd hafoc
2265 "geond sāl swingeð,  ne se swifla mearh
"burh-stede beáteð.  Bealo-cwealm hafað
"fela feorh-cynna  feorr onsended!"
Swā giōmor-mód  giōðo mænde,
an āfter eallum  unblīcē hweóp,
2270 dāges and nihtes,  ðō pāt deāðes wylm
hrān āt heortan.  Hord-wynne fond
eald uht-sceāða  opene standan,
se þe byrnende  biorgas sēceð
nacod niō-dracā,  nihtes fleōgeð
2275 fyre befangen;  hyne fold-būend
wide gesdœwon.  He gewunian sceall
hlāw under hrusan,  þær he hǣðen gold
warað wintrum frōd;  ne byð him wihtē þe sēl.
Swā se peōd-sceāða  þreō hund wintra
2280 heōld on hrusan  hord-ārna sum
éácen-crāftig,  ðō pāt hyne ān Æbealh
mon on mōde:  man-dryhtne bār
fāted wēge,  frioðo-wēre bād
hlāford sinne.  Pā wās hord rāsod,
2285 onboren beāga hord,  bène getūðad
feā-sceaftrum men.  Freā sceāwode
fīra fyrn-geweorc  forman sfēc.
Pā se wyrm onwōc,  wrōht wās geniwad;
stōc þā āfter stāne,  stearc-heapr onfand
2290 feōndes fōt-lāst;  he tō forō gestōp,
dyrmnan crāfte,  dracan heáfde neālī.
Swā māg unfēge  eāðe gedigan
weān and wræc-stō,  se þe waldendes
hyldo gehealděð.  Hord-weard söhte
2295 georne āfter grunde,  wolde guman findan,
þone þe him on sweofote  sāre geteōde:
hát and hreóh-mód hlaw oft ymbe hwearf,  
clane útan-weardne; ne þær æníg mon  
wás on þære wéstenne. Hwædre hilde gefeh,  
  2300  bendo-weorces: hwilum on beorh æthwearf,  
sinc-fát söhte; he þät söna onfand,  
þät háfde gumena sum goldes gefandod  
heáh-gestreóna. Hord-weard onbåd  
earfoðlice, ðë þät æfen cwom;  
  2305  wás þá gebolgen beorges hyrde,  
wolde se láða lige forgyldan  
drinc-fát dýre. þá wás dág sceacen  
wyrme on willan, nó on wealle leng  
bídan wolde, ac mid bæle för,  
  2310  fýre gefýsed. Wäs se fruma egeslíc  
leódum on lande, swá hyt lungre weard  
on hyra sinc-gífan såré geendod.

  XXXIII.

Beówulf Resolves to Kill the Fire-Drake.

þá se gást ongan glèdum spíwan,  
beorht hofu bærnan; bryne-leóma stôd  
  2315  eldu on andan; nó þær åht cwices  
láð lyft-floga læfan wolde.  
Wás þás wyrmes wig wìde gesýne,  
nearo-fâges nið neán and feorran,  
hû se gûð-sceæða Geáta leóde  
  2320  hatode and hýnde: hord eft gesceát,  
dryht-sele dyrynne ær dâges hwile.  
Háfde land-wara lige befangen,  
bæle and bronde; beorges getrûwode,  
wîges and wealles: him seó wën geleáh.  
  2325  þá wás Biówulfe brôga gereðed  
snûde tò sôðe, þät his sylfes him
bolda sēlest bryne-wylmum mealt,  
gif-stōl Geāta. Žāt ūm gōdan wās  
hreōw on hreōre,  hyge-sorga mēst:  
2330 wēnde se wīsa,  Žāt he wealdende,  
ofēr ealde riht,  ēcean dryhtne  
bītre gebulge:  breōst innan weōl  
peōstrum geþonecum,  swā him geþēwe ne wās.  
Hāfde līg-draca  leōda fāsten,  
2335 ēā-lond ūtan,  eorō-weard ũne  
glēdum forgrunden.  Hīm ūm gōō-cyning,  
Wedera piōden,  wraēc leornode.  
Hēht him pā gewyrcean  wīgendra hleo  
eall-trenne,  eorla dryhten  
2340 wīg-bord wrāttlic;  wisse he gearwe,  
Žāt him holt-wudu  helpan ne meahte,  
lind wiō līge.  Sceolde læn-daga  
āseling ār-gōd  ende gebidan  
worulde līfes  and se wyrm somod,  
2345 peāh pe hord-welan  heōlde lange.  
Oferhogode pā  hringa fēngel,  
Žāt he ũne wid-flogan  weorode gesōhte,  
stdan herge;  nō he him pā sācce ondrēd,  
ne him ūm wyrmes wīg  for wīlt dyde,  
2350 eafaō and ellen;  forfōn he ār fela  
nearo nēōende  niōa gedigde,  
hilde-hlemma,  syōōan he Hröōgåres,  
sigor-eādig secg,  sele fēlsode  
and āt guōe forgrāp  Grendelæs mēgum,  
2355 láōan cynnes.  Nō Žāt lāëst wās  
hond-gemota,  Žēr mon Hygelāc slōh,  
syōōan Geāta cyning  guōe rēsum,  
frīō-wine folces  Freslōndum on,  
Hrēōles eafora  hiōro-dryncum swealt,  
2360 bille gebeātēn;  Žōnan Biōwulf com  
sylfes orāfte,  sund-nytte dreāh;
† háfde him on earme ... XXX
hilde-geatwa, þæ he tō holme ståg.
Nealles Hetware hrēmge þorfton
2365 fēðe-wīges, þe him foran ongeān
lindre bærōn: lyt eft becwwom
fram þam hild-frecan hāmes niōsan.
Oferswam þa siôleōa bigong suna Ecgþeōwes,
earm ōn-haga eft tō leōdum,
2370 þær him Hygð gebeād hord and rīce,
beāgas and brego-stōl: bearne ne þrūwode,
pēt he wiō ál-fýlcum edel-stōlas
healdan cúðe, þa wēs Hygelāc deād.
Nō þy ær feā-sceæfte findan meahton
2375 ãt þam āðelinge ænige þinga,
pēt he Heardrēde hlāford wāre,
oðde þone cyne-dōm ciōsan wolde;
hwāðre he him on folce freōnd-lārum heōld,
estum mid ōre, ðē pēt he yldrā wearā,
2380 Weder-Geātum weōld. Hyne wrāc-mācgas
ofar sæ sōhtan, suna Óhteres:
hāfðon hy forhealden helm Scyhlānga,
þone sēlestan sæ-cyninga,
pāra þe in Swiō-rīce sinc brytnade,
2385 mærne peōden. Him pēt tō mearce wearā;
he þær on feorme- feorh-wunde hleāt
sweordes swengum, sunu Hygelāces;
and him eft gewāt. Ongenþiōwes bearn
hāmes niōsan, syōōan Heardrēd læg;
2390 lēt þone brego-stōl Biōwulf healdan,
Geātum wealdan: pēt wēs gōd cyning.
XXXIV.

RETROSPECT OF BEÓWULF.—STRIFE BETWEEN SWEONAS AND GEATAS.

Se þæs leóð-hryres leán gemunde uferan dógrum, Æádgilse weard feá-sceauthum feónd. Folce gestepte

2395 ofer sæ side sunu Óhteres wígum and wæpnum: he gewræc syðan cealdum ceá-slóum, cyning ealdre bineát. Swá he niða gehwane genesen häfde, slóra geslyhta, sunu Ecgiówes,

2400 ellen-weorca, ðæ þone ðanne dæg, þe he wið þam wyrme gewegan sceolde. Gewát þa twelfa sum torne gebolgen dryhten Geáta dracan sceáwian; häfde þa gefrunen, hwanan sío fæhð Árás,

2405 bealo-nið biorna; him tó bearwe cwom máððum-fát mare þurh þæs meldan hond. Se wäs on þam þréate þrēoteoða secg, se þæs orleges ðor onstælde, häft hyge-gið mor, sceolde heán þonon

2410 wong wisian: he ofer willan gíong tó þæs þe he eorð-sele ðanne wisse, hlæw under hrusan holm-wylme nēh, ýð-gewinne, se wäs innan full wrátta and wira: weard unhióre,

2415 gearo gátð-freca, gold-máðmas heóld, eald under eorðan; nás pát ýðe ceáp, tó gegangenne gumena ænigum. Gesát þa on nässe nið-heard cyning, þénden hælo åbeáð heorð-geneátm

2420 gold-wine Geáta: him wäs geómor sefa, wáfre and wál-fûs, Wyrd ungemete neáh,
se þone gomelan grætan sceolde,
sècean swæle hord, sundur gedælan
lif wið loc: nô þon lange wäis

2425 feorh ædelinges flæsce bewunden.
Biówulf maðelade, bearh Ecgþeówes:
"Fela ic on giogoðe guð-ræsa genäs,
"orleg-hwila: ic þät eall gemon.
"Ic wäis syfan-wintre, þâ mec sinca baldor,

2430 "freá-wine folca ét minun fäder genam,
"heólđ mec and häfde Hræðel cyning,
"geaf me sinc and symbol, sibbe gemunde;
"näs ic him tō life láðra ðwihte
"beorn in burgum, þonne his bearna hwylc,

2435 "Herebeald and Hæðcyn, oððe Hygelâc min.
"Wäs þám yldestan ungedéfélice
"mæges dædum morðor-bed strëd,
"sydðan hyne Hæðcyn of horn-bogan,

2440 "his freá-wine flâne geswencte,
"miste mercelœs and his mæg ofscēt,
"brōðor dêræne, blöðigan gäre:

2445 "Swâ bið geðmorlic gomelum ceorle
"tō gebidanne, þät his byre rîde
"giong on galgan, þonne he gyd wrecce,
"sårigne sang, þonne his sunu hangað
"hreftne tō hrōðre and he him helpan ne mäg,

2450 "eald and in-frôd, ænige gefremman.
"Symle bið gemyndgad morna gehwylcæ
"eaforan ellor-stidd; ðôres ne gýmeð
"to gebidanne burgum on innan
"yrfe-weardes, þonne se ân hafað

2455 "þurh désdes nýð dæda gefondad.
"Gesyhð sorh-ceanig on his suna bûre
XXXV.

MEMORIES OF PAST TIME.—THE FEUD WITH THE FIRE-DRAKE.

"Gewiteð þonne on sealman, sorh-leōð gāleð
"An āfter ānum: þūhte him call tō rūm,
"wongas and wīc-stede. Swā Wedra helm
"āfter Herebealde heortan sorge
2465 "weallende wāg, wihte ne meahte
"on þam feorh-bonan fæhōe gebētan:
"nō þy ær he þone heādō-rinc hatian ne meahte
"lāðum dædum, þeāh him leōf ne wūs.
"He þā mid þære sorge, þe him sió sār belamp,
2470 "gum-dréám ofgeaf, godes leōht geceās;
"eafserum læstde, swā déō eādīg mon,
"lōnd and leōd-byrig, þā he of life gewāt.
"þā wūs synn and sacu Sweona and Geāta,
"ofeð wīd wāter wrōht gemēne,
2475 "here-nið hearda, syðdan Hrēðel svealt,
"oðōe him Ongenþeōwes eafseran wēran
"frome fyrd-hwate, freōde ne woldon
"ofeð heafō healdan, ac ymb Heosna-beorh
"catone inwit-sear oft gefremedon.
2480 "þāt mēg-wīne mīne gewrēcan,
"fæhōe and fyrene, swā hyt gefrēge wās,
"þeāh þe ðōer hit caldre gebohte,
"heardan ccāpe: Hēðcynne weareð,
"Geāta dryhtne, gūð ounsege.
2485 "bæ ic on morgne gefræga mæg ðær erne
  "billes ecgum on bonan stælan,
  "þær Ongen þeow Eofores niósan:
  "gūða-helm tōglād, gömela Scylding
  "hreás heoro-blāc; hond gemunde
2490 "fæhōc genōge, feorh-sweng ne ofteāh.
  "Ic him þa māðmas, þe he me sealde,
  "geald ðet gūðe, swā me giseðe wās,
  "leōhtan sweorde: he me lond forgeaf,
  "eard ðēel-wyn. Nās him ænig þearf,
2495 "þät he tō Gífsum oðōe tō Gār-Denum
  "oðōe in Swiō-rice sécean þurfe
  "wyrsan wīg-frecan, weordē gcēþæn;
  "symle ic him on fēðan beforan wolde,
  "āna on ordę, and swā tō aldre sceal
2500 "sācce fremman, þenden þis sweord þolāð,
  "þät mec ær and stō oft gelǣste,
  "syðdaan ic for dugeðum Dāghreftime weard
  "tō hand-bonan, Huga cempan:
  "nalles he þa frätwe Fres-cyninge,
2505 "brest-weorðunge bringan mōste,
  "ac in campe gecrong cumbles hyrde,
  "ăðeling on elne. Ne wās ecg bona,
  "ac him hilde-grāp heortan wylmas,
  "bān-hūs gebrāc. Nu sceall billes ecg,
2510 "hond and heard sweord ymb hord wīgan."
Beōwulf maðelode, beót-wordum spræc
niēhstan stōe: "Ic genēðe fela
  "gūða on geogoðe; gyt ic wylle,
  "frōð folces weard, fæhōc sæcan,
2515 "mārðum fremman, gif mec se màn-sceæða
  "of eord-selc āt gesecēð!
Geğrète þa gumena gehwylcne,
hwate helm-berend hindeman stōe,
swēse gesēðas: "Nolde ic sweord beran,
2520 "wæpén tó wyrme, gif ic wiste hā
"wið þam aglæcean elles mealte
"gylpe wiðgripian, swá ic gó wið Grendle dyde;
"ac ic þær heaðu-fýres hátēs wēne,
"rēðes and-hátēres; forþon ic me on hafu
2525 "bord and byran. Nelle ic beorges weard
"ofersleónt ðótes trem, fæónd unhiōre,
"ac unc sceal weordan át wealle, swá unc Wyrd geteða,
"metod manna gehwās. Ic eom on mōde from,
"þät ic wið þone guð-flogan gylp ofersitte.
2530 "Gebōte ge on beorge byrnnum werede,
"seccgas on searwum, hwāðer sēl mæge
"âfter wāl-ræse wunde gedýgan
"uncer twega. Nis þät eōwer sið,
"ne gemet mannnes, nefne min ānes,
2535 "þät he wið aglæcean eōfōdo dæle,
"eorl-scype efnē. Ic mid elne sceal
"gold gegangan oððe guð nimēð,
"feorh-bealu frēcne, freån eōwerne!"
Ârās þā bī ronde rōf oreitta,
2540 heard under helm, hioro-sercean bār
under stān-cleofu, strengo gestrīwode
ānes mannnes: ne bið swylc earges stō.
Geseah þā be wealle, se þe wōrna fela,
gum-cystum gōd, guða gedigde,
2545 hilde-hlemma, þonne hītanan fēða,
(stōd on stān-bogan) strêám út þōnan
brečan of beorge; wās þær burnan wālm
heaðo-fyrum hāt: ne meahte horde neāh
unbyrnende ænige hwile
2550 deóp gedýgan for dracan lēge.
Lēt þā of breóstum, þā he gebolgen wās,
Weder-Geāta leōd word út faran,
stearc-heort styrmde; stefn in becom
heaðo-torht hlynnan under hārne stān.
2555 Hete wäs onhrêred, hord-weard oncniów
mannes reorde; näs þær mára fyrist,
freôde tó friclan. From ærest cwom
oruð aglæcean út of stâne,
hât hilde-swát; hruse dynede.

2560 Biorn under beorge bord-rand onswâf
wið þam gryre-gieste, Geáta dryhten:
þå wäs hring-bogan heorte gefýsed
sæce tó sêceanne. Sweord ær gebrâd
gôd gûð-cyning gomele láfe,

2565 ecgum ungleáw, æghwâðrum wäs
bealo-hycgendra brôga fram ôðrum.
Stîð-mód gestôd wið steáþne rond
winia bealdor, þå se wyrm gebeáh
snîde tósomne: he on searcwum båd.

2570 Gewåt þå byrnende gebogen scrîðan tó,
gescîfe scyndan. Scyl ðel gebearg
lîfe and lîce lässan hwal.
mærum þeódne, þonne his myne sôhtë,
þær he þy fyrist forman dôgore

2575 wealdan môste, swå him Wyrd ne gescrâf
hrêð àt hilde. Hond up ábráð
Geáta dryhten, gryre-fâhne slôh
incge láfe, þåt sió ecg gewâc
brûn on båne, bát unswíðor,

2580 þonne his pîð-cyning þearfe háfde,
bysigum gebæded. Þå wäs beorges weard
äfter heaðu-lawêge on hreóm môde,
wearp wâl-fyre, wide sprungon
hilde-leóman: hrêð-sigora ne gealp

2585 gold-wine Geáta, gûð-bill geswâc
nacod àt niðe, swå hyt nô sceolde,
fren ær-gôd. Ne wäs pät êðe sið,
þåt se mæra maga Ecgpeówes
grud-wong þone ofgyfan wolde;
2590 scœolde wyrmes willan wic eardian
elles hwergen, swa sceal æghwylc mon
ålætan læn-dagas. Näs på long tō þon,
þät på æglæcean hy eft gemêtton.
Hyrte hyne hord-weard, hreðer æðme weóll,
2595 niwan stefne neaco þrowode
fyre befongen se þe ær folce weóld.
Nealles him on heápe hand-gesteallan,
æðelinga bearn ymbe gestōdon
hilde-cystum, ac hy on holt bugon,
2600 ealdre burgan. Hiora in ánun weóll
sefa wið sorgum: sibb æfre ne mäg
wiht onwendan, þam þe wel þenceð.

XXXVI. WIGLAF HELPS BEOWULF IN THE FEUD.

WIGLÆF wäs hâten Weoxstânes sunu,
leðafic lind-wiga, leðd Scyldinga,
2605 mæg Ālfheres: geseah his mon-dryhten
under here-griman hât prowian.
Gemunde þa þa ðre, þe he him ær forgeaf
wic-stede weligne Wægmundinga,
folc-rihta gehwylc, swa his fáder åhte;
2610 ne mihte þa forhabban, hond rond gefèng,
geolwe linde, gomel swyrð geteåh,
þät wäs mid eldum Éánmundes láf,
suna Óhþeres, þam åt sáce wearð
wracu wine-leásam Weohstânes bana
2615 mèces ecgum, and his màgum åtbår
brún-fâgne helm, hringde byrnan,
cald sweord eotonisc, þät him Onela forgeaf,
his gædelinges gnū-gewædu,
fyrð-searo fãslíc: nō ymbe þa fæhœ språc,
2620 þeåh þe he his brōðor bearn Abredwade.
He frätwe geheóld  fela missera,
bill and byrnan,  þæt þis byre mihte
cœl-seipe esfæn,  swá his ær-fäder;
geaf him þa mid Geátum  gūð-gewæda
2625 æghwæs unrim;  þa he of ealdre gewát,
frød on forð-weg.  þa wās forma slēf
geongan cempan,  þæt he gūðe ræs
mid his freð-dryhtne  fremman sceolde;
ne gemælt him se mōd-sefa,  ne his mæges læf
2630 geawc æt wige:  þæt se wyrm onfand,
syððan hie tōgædre  gegán hæfdon.
Wiglāf maðelode  word-rihta fela,
sægde gestōum,  him wās sefa geðmor:
"Ic þæt mæl geman,  þær we medu þegun,
2635 "þonne we gehêton  ússum hlāforde
"in bǐr-sele,  þe ús þæs beágas geaf,
"þæt we him þa gūð-gætwa  gyldan woldon,
"gif him þyslicu  þearf gelumpe,
"helmas and heard sweord:  þæ he úsic on herge geceās
2640 "tō þyssum slē-fate  sylfes willum,
"onmundre úsic mǣða  and me þās māðam geaf,
"þe he úsic gār-wigend  göde tealde,
"hwæte helm-berend,  þeah þe hlāford ús
"þis ellen-weorc  ána ð póhte
2645 "tō gefremmanne,  folces hyrde,
"forþam he manna mæst  mǣða gefremede,
"dǣda dollcræ.  Nu is se dāg cumen,
"pāt ðære man-dryhten  mægenes behōfað
"gūðra gūð-rincæ:  wutun gangan tō,
2650 "helpan hild-fruman,  þependen hyt sý,
"glēð-egesa grim!  God wāt on mec,
"þæt me is micle leófre,  þæt mīnne līc-haman
"mid mīnne gold-gyfan  glēð fāsmie.
"Ne þynceð me gerysne,  þæt we rondas beren
2655 "eft tō carde,  nemne we æror mægen
"fæne gefyllan, færnæ ealgian
"Wedra þiódnæs. Ic wát geare,
"þæt næron eald-gewyrht, þæt he ðana scyle
"Geáta duguðe gnorn prowian,
2660 "gesigan at sæcce: sceal ðrnum þæt sweord and helm,
"byrne and byrdu-scruð þám gemæne.”
Wōd þa þurh þone wål-rēc, wīg-heafolan bār
freán on fullum, feā worda cwǣg:
"Leófa Bióulf, læst call tela,
2665 "swā þu on geoguð-seore geára gecwæde,
"þæt þu ne ælæte be þe liṣigendum
"dōm gedreósan: scealt nu dædum rōf,
"ǣðeling ðan-hyðig, ealle māgene
"færnæ ealgian; ic þe fullæstu!”
2670 Æfter þám wordum wyrm yrre cwom,
atol inwit-gást ðære stōe,
fyr-wylmum fāh fiónda niósan,
láðra manna; lig-þūm forborn
bord wiō ronde: byrne ne meahte
2675 geongum gār-wigan geōce gefremman:
ac se maga geonga under his mæges scylde
elne geeode, þa his ðagen wās
glēdum forgrunden. þa gen gār-cyning
mæða gemunde, māgen-strenglo,
2680 slōh hilde-bille, þæt hyt on heafolan stōd
niðe genýded: Näging forbārst,
geswāc at sæcce sweord Bióulfes’
gomol and græg-māl. Him þæt gifeðe ne wās,
þæt him irenna ecge mihton
2685 helpan at hilde; wās siō hond tō strong,
se þe mēcæ gehwane mine gefræge
swenge ofersōhte, þonne he tō sæcce bār
wæpen wundrum heard, nās him wihtæ þe sēl.
þa wās þeōd-sceāða priddarr stōe,
2690 frēcne fyr-draca fæhða gemyndig,
ræsde on þone rófan, ða him rûm ágeald, 
hát and heaðo-grim, heals calne ymbeñg 
biteran bânnum; he geblôdegod wearð 
sâwul-driór; swât ðôsum weôll.

XXXVII. BEÓWULF WOUNDED TO DEATH.

2695 ðâ ic ët þearfe gefrâgn þeód-cyninges 
and-longne eorl ellen cûðan, 
 crûft and cêñû, swâ him geçynde wás; 
në hêddë he ðæs heafolân, ac siô hand gebarn 
môdiges mannês, ðær he his mæges healp, 
2700 ðät he þone nîð-gást nioðor hwêne slôh, 
secg on searwum, ðät ðät sweord gedeaf 
fûh and fäted, ðät ðät fyr ongon 
swêðrian syððan. ðâ gen sylf cyning 
geweôld his gewitte, wäll-seaxe gebrâd, 
2705 biter and beadu-scearp, ðät he on byrnan wâg: 
forwrât Wedra helm wyrm on middan. 
Feônd gefyldan (serh ellen wräc), 
and hi hyne ðâ begen âbroten häfdon, 
sib-åœelingas: swylc sceold sceg wesan, 
2710 þegn ët þearfe. ðät þam þeódne wâs 
stôast sîge-hwile sylfes dædum, 
worlde geweorces. ðâ siô wund ongon, 
þe him se eorð-draca ær geworhte, 
swêlan and swellan. He ðät sôna onfand, 
2715 ðät him on breôstum bealo-nîð weôll, 
âttor on innan. ðâ se åœeling giông, 
þät he ðæ wealle, wís-hycgênd, 
gesêt on sessc; seah on enta gewœorc, 
hû ðâ stân-bogæn stapulum fäste 
2720 éce eorð-reced innan heôldon. 
Hyne ðâ mid handa heoro-dreôrigne
Beowulf.

2725 Beowulf made lode, he ofer benne sprâc, wunde wäl-bleâte (wisse he gearwe, þat he dâg-hwila gedrogen hâfde eordan wynne; þâ wâs eall sceacen dôgor-gerlimes, deåð ungemete neåh):

2730 "Nu ic suna minum syllan wolde "gûð-gewædu, þær me gifèðe swâ "ænig yrfe-weard æfter wurde, "lîce gelenge. Ic þás leôde heóld "fiftig wintra: nás se folc-cyning

2735 "ymb-sittendra ænig þâra, "þe mec gûð-winum grêtan dorste, "egesan þeón. Ic on earde báð "mæl-gesceafta, heóld mín tela, "ne sôhte searo-nîðas, ne me swôr fela

2740 "ôða on unriht. Ic þás ealles mág, "feorh-bennum seôc, gefeån habban: "forþam me witan ne þearf waldend fira "mordor-bealo mága, þonne mín sceaceð "lîf of lîce. Nu þu lungre

2745 "geong, hord sceáwian under härne stân, "Wîgláf leôfa, nu se wyrn ligeþ, "swefesâre wund, since bereáfod. "Bió nu on ôfoste, þat ic ær-welan, "gold-æht ongte, gearo sceáwige

2750 "swegle searo-gimmas, þat ic þy sêft mæge "æfter màðþum-welan mín álætan "lîf and leôd-scipe, þone ic longe heóld."
XXXVIII.

THE JEWEL—HOARD. THE PASSING OF BEÓWULF.

På ic snúde gefrýgn sunu Wihstánes
äfter word-cwydum wundum dryhtne
2755 hýran heaðo-siócum, hríng-net beran,
brogdne beadu-sercean under beorges hróf.
Geseah på sige-hréðig, på he bi sessse géóng,
mago-þegn módig màðóum-sigla fela,
gold glitinian grunde getenge,
2760 wundur on wealle and þäs wyrmes denn,
ealdes uhtþflogan, orcas stondan,
fyrrn-manna fatu feormend-leáse,
hyrstum behrorene: þær wäs helm monig,
eald and ómig, earm-beága fela,
2765 searwum gesæled. Sinc eáðe mág,
gold on grunde, gumena cynnes
gehwone ofer-higian, hýde se þe wylle!
Swylce he siomian geseah segn eall-gylden
heáh ofer horde, hond-wundra mæst,
2770 gelocen leoðo-cræftum: of þam leóma stód,
þät he þone grund-wong ongitan meahte,
wræte giond-wlitan. Nás þäs wyrmes þær
onsyn ænig, ac hyne eeg fornam.
På ic on hlæwe gefrýgn hord reáfan;
2775 eald enta geweore ánne mannann,
him on bearm hladan bunan and discas
sylfes dôme, segn eác genom,
beácnæ beorhtost; bill ær-gescôd
(eeg wäs ãren) eald-hlåfordes
2780 þam þåra màðóma mund-bora wäs
longe hwille, lig-egesan wág
hâtne for horde, hioro-weallende,
middel-nihtum, ðæs pæt he morræ swealt. 
ðæs wæs on ðofste eft-siðes georn,
2785 frætwum gefyrêd: hyne fyrwet brâc,
hwæðer collen-ferð cwicne gemêtte 
in ðæm wong-stede Wedra þêðen, 
ellen-siðene, þær he hine ær forlêt. 
He þæ mid ðæm mæðnum mærne þiðen,
2790 dryhten sinne driðrigne fand 
caldres ðæt ende: he hine æt ongon 
wâtære weorpan, ðæs pæt wordes ord 
breost-hord þurhbrâc. Beowulf maðelode, 
gomel on giohðe (gold sceawode): 
2795 "Ic þæra frætwæ freán ealles panæ 
"wuldu-cyninge wordum secge, " 
"écum dryhtne, þe æt ic her on starie, 
"þæs þe æt ic möste mînum leðum 
"ær swylt-dæge swylc gesþynan. 
2800 "Nu ic on mæðma hord mine bebohte 
"frøde feorh-lege, fremmað ge nu 
"leódæ pearfe; ne mág ic her læng wesan. 
"Håtað heaðo-mære hlæw gewyrcean, 
"beorhtne æfter beele æt brimes nosan; 
2805 "se sceal þæ gemyndum mînum leðum 
"heáh hlifsan on Hrones nássé, 
"þæt hit sær litænd syððan hâtan 
"Biówulfes biorh, þæt þe brentingas 
"ofer flóda genipu feorran drifsað." 
2810 Dyde him of healse hring gyldenne 
þiðen prist-hyðig, þegne gesealde, 
geongum gár-wigan, gold-fâhne helm, 
beáh and byranæ, hêt hyne brúcan well: 
"þu eart ende láf ðûsses cynnes, 
2815 "Wægmundinga; ealle Wyrd forsweôf, 
"mine mágas tõ metød-sceafte, 
"eorlas on elne: ic him æfter sceal."
Pēt wēs ām gomelān gingeste word
breōst-gehygdum, ār he bēl cure,
2820 hátē heaðo-wylmas: him of hreōre gewāt
sāwel sēcean, sōs-fāstra dōm.

XXXIX. THE COWARD–THANES.

Pā wēs geggonen guman unfrōdum
earfoōltce, pēt he on eorōan geseh
pone leōfestan lifes āt ende
2825 bleāte gebāræn. Bona swylce lág,
egeslic eorō-draca, ealdre bereāfod,
bealwe gebāæded: beāh-hordum leng
wyrm woh-bogen wealdan ne móste,
ac him frene na ecga fornámon,
2830 hearde heaðo-scarpe homera láfe,
pēt se wid-fōga wundum stille
hreās on hrusān hord-ärne neāh,
nalles āfter lyfte låçende hwearf
middel-nihtum, mádōm-æhta wlonc
2835 ansyn ýwde: ac he eorōan gefeōl
for pās hild-fruman hond-geweorce.
Húru pēt on lande lyt manna pāh
māgen-agendra mine gefræge,
þeāh þe he dēda gehwās dyrstig wære,
2840 pēt he wiō āttor-scaēgan oreōe gerēsde,
oōsē hring-sele hondum styrede,
gif he wēccende weard onfundē
būan on beorge. Biōwulfe weart
dryht-māsma dēl deāōe forgolden;
2845 hāfde æghwāðer ende gefēred
lēnan lifes. Nās pā lang tō þon,
pēt pā hild-latān holt ofgēfan,
tydre treōw-logan tyne ātsomne,
pâ ne dorston ær dareðum lácan
2850 on hyra man-dryhtnes miclan þearfe;
ac hy scamiende scyldas bæræn,
gûð-gewædu, þær se gomela læg;
wîtian on Wîglâf. He gewéræd sæt,
feðe-cempa freán eaxlum neāh,
2855 wehte hyne wâtre; him wiht ne speow;
ne meahte he on eorðan, þeáh he ūðe wel,
on þam frum-gâre feorh gehealdan,
ne þäs wealdendes willan wiht oncirran;
wolde dóm godes dædum rædan
2860 gumena gehwylcum, swâ he nu gen dêð.
pâ wæs ât þam geongum gríum andswaru
êð-begête þâm þe ær his eâne forleâs.
Wîglâf maðelode, Weohstânnes sunu,
secg sûrig-ferð seah on unlcôfe:
2865 “Pât là mág seegán, se þe wyle sóð sprecan,
“þêt se mon-dryhten, se äow þâ máðmas geaf,
“eòred-geatwe, þe ge þær on standað,
“þonne he on calu-bence oft gesalde
“heal-sittendum helm and byrrnan,
2870 “þeðden his þegnum, swylce he pryðlicost
“ðæwær feor oððe neâh findan meahte,
“þêt he genunga gûð-gewædu
“wrâðe forwurpe. Pâ hyne wig beget,
“nealles folc-cyning fyrd-gesteallum
2875 “gylpan þorfte; hwâðre him god ūðe,
“sigora waldend, þêt he hyne sylfne gewrâc
“âna mid ecge, þâ him wâs elnes þearf,
“Ic him lif-wrâðe lytle meahte
“ägifan ât gûðe and ongan swâ þeáh
2880 “ofere man gemet mæges helpan:
“symle wâs þy sæmra, þonne ic sweorde drep
“ferhð-gensâlan, fyr unswîðor
“weôll of gewitte. Wergendræ tò lyt
XL. THE SOLDIER’S DIRGE AND PROPHECY.

HÉHT pāt hædo-woerc tō hagan biōdan
up ofer ēg-clif, pær pāt eorl-woerod
morgen-longe dāg mōd-giōmor sāt,
bord-hābbende, bega on wēnum
ende-dōgores and eft-cymes
leōfes monnes. Lyt swigode
niwra spella, se pe nās gerād,
ac he sōölce sāgde ofer ealle;

“Nu is wil-geofa Wedra lēoda,
“dryhten Geāta deāō-bedde fāst,
“wunaē wāl-reste wyrmes dādum;
“him on efn ligeō ealdor-gewinna,

siex-bennum seōc: sworde ne meahē
“on þam aglæcean ænige pinga
“wunde gewyrcean. Wīglāf siteō
“ofeō Bīwulfē, byre Wihstānes,
“eorl ofer dōrum unlisigendum,
thaldeō hige-mēþum heāfod-wearde,
“leōfes and lāðes. Nu ys leōdum wēn
“orleg-hwile, syōdan underne
“Froncum and Frysum fyll cyninges
“wīdc weordēō. Wās siō wroht scepen
2915 "heard wið Hugas, syðdan Higelác cwom
"faran flot-herge on Fresna land,
"þær hyne Hæthwo hilde gehnægdon,
"elne geeodon mid ofer-mægene,
"þät se byrn-wiga þugan sceolde,
2920 "feóll on fæðan: nalles frætwe geaf
"ealdor dugoðe; ús wás á syðdan
"Merewioinga milts ungyfeðe.
"Ne ic tó Sweó-þeóde síbbe oððe treówe
"wihtne ne wēnc; ac wäs widé cūð,
2925 "þätte Ongenpió ealdre besnyðede
"Hæðcyn Hreðling wið Hrefna-wudu,
"þát for on-médlan ærest gesðhton
"Geáta leóðe Gūð-scilfingas.
"Sōna him se fróða fāder Ótheres,
2930 "eald and eges-full ond-slyht Ægeaf,
"ābreót brim-wisan, brýð æheórde,
"gomela ió-meowlan golde berofene,
"Onelan módor and Ótheres,
"and þat folgode feorh-gentfælan
2935 "ðós þät hi ðeodon earfoðlice
"in Hrefnes-holt hláford-leáse.
"Besät þát sin-herge sweorda láfe
"wundum wège, weán oft gehét
"earmre teohhe andlonge niht:
2940 "cwæð he on mergenne mēces ecgum
"getan wolde, sume on galg-treówum
"fuglum tó gamene. Frófor eft gelamp
"sārig-módum somod ær-dâge,
"syðdan hie Hygeláces horn and býman
2945 "gealdor ongeátan. Þat se göda com
"leóða dugoðe on lâst faran.
XLI. He Tells of the Swedes and the Geatas.

"Wäs sió swát-swada Sweona and Geáta,
"wál-ræs wera wide gesyne,
"hát pà folc mid him fæhde tòwehton.
2950 "Gewat him pà se göda mid his gædelingum,
"fröd fela geðmor fæsten sécean,
"eorl Ongenpió ufor oncirde;
"háfde Higeláces hilde gefrunen,
"wlonces wig-craft, wísres ne trúwode,
2955 "pát he sæ-mannum onsacan mihte,
"heáðo-liðendum hord forstandan,
"bearn and brýde; beáh eft ðonan
"eald under eorð-weall. Pà wäs sæht boden
"Sweona leódum, segn Higelâce.
2960 "Freoðo-wong pone forð ofereodon,
"syððan Hrêðlingas tò hagan þrungon.
"þær weard Ongenpió ecgum sweorda,
"blonden-fexa on bid wrecen,
"pát se þéod-cyning þasfan sceolde
2965 "Eofores Æne dóm: hyne yrringa
"Wulf Wonrêding wæpne gæhhte,
"pát him for swenge swát ædrum sprong
"forð under fexe. Näs he forht swâ þêh,
"gomela Scilfing, ac forgealdhraðe
2970 "wyrsan wrixle wál-hlem pone,
"syððan þéod-cyning þyder oncirde:
"ne meahhte se snella su nú Wonrêdes
"ealdum eorle ond-slyht giofan,
"ac he him on heáfde helm ær gescer,
2975 "pát he blóde fâh búgan sceolde,
"feól on foklan; nás he fæge pà git,
"ac he hyne gewyrpte, þeáh þe him wund hrîne.
"Lét se hearda Higeláces þegn
“brādne mēce,  pā his brōðor lāg,
2980 “eald sweord eotonisc,  entiscne helm,
“brecan ofer bord-weal:  pā gebeāh cyning,
“folces hyrde,  wās in feorh dropen.
“pā wæron monige,  þe his mæg wriðon,
“ricone ārærdon,  þa him gerȳmed weard,
2985 “þæten reásode  rinc ðērerne,
“nam on Ongenpið  fren-byrnan,
“heard swyrd hilted  and his helm somod;
“hāres hyrste  Higelācē bār.
2990 “He þām frātwum fēng  and him fāgre gehēt
“leāna fōre leōdum  and gelēste swā:
“geald þōne grūð-rēs  Geāta dryhten,
“Hrēðles eafora,  þa he tō hām becom,
“Jofore and Wulfē  mid ofer-māðum,
2995 “sealde hīora gehwāðrum  hund þūsenda
“landes and locenra beāga;  ne þorste him pā leān
“ōswitan
“mon on middan-gearde,  syðdan hie pā māerdā geslōgōn;
“and þa Jofore forgeaf  āanggan dōhtor,
“hām-weorōunge,  hyldo tō wedde.
3000 “þāt ys siō fǣhō  and se feōnd-scipe,
“wāl-mīs wera,  þēs þe ic wēn hafō,
“þe ūs sēccað tō  Sweona leōde,
“syðdan hie gefriegeað  freān ēsærne
“caldor-leāsne,  þone þe ēr geheāld
3005 “wiō hettendum  hord and rice,
“āfter hāleōa hryre  hwate Scyldingas,
“fōle-rēað fremede  oðȳc furður gen
“cōl-scipe efnde.  Nu is ŏfost betost,
“þāt we þēōd-cyning  þēr sceāwian
3010 “and þone gebringan,  þe ūs beāgas geaf,
“on ōd-fāre.  Ne scel Ænes hwāt
“meltan mid þam mōdigan,  ac þēr is māðma hord,
“gold unrime grimme geceāpod
"and nu āt stōestan sylfes feore
3015 "beágas gebokte; þa sceal brond fretan,
"ālde þeccean, nalles eorl wegan
"māþdum tō gemyndum, ne māþo scŷne
"habban on healse hring-woerðunge,
"ac sceall geðmor-mōd golde bereáfod
3020 "oft nalles æne el-land tredan,
"nu se here-wisa hleahtar ālegde,
"gamen and gleð-dreàm. Forçon sceall gār wesan
"monig morgen-ceald mundum bewunden,
"hāfen on handa, nalles hearpan swēg
3025 "wigend wecccean, ac se wonna hreñ
"fus ofer fægum, fela reordian,
"earne secgan, hû him āt æte speów,
"þenden he wið wulf wāl reáfode.”
Swā se secg hwata seegende wās
3030 læðra spella; he ne læg fela
wyrdæ ne worda. Weorod eall ārās,
eodon unblīœ under Earna nās
wollen-teāre wundur sceāwian.
Fodon þa on sande sāwul-leāsne
3035 hlim-bed healdan, þone þe him hringas geaf
æraran mǣruum: þa wās ende-dāg
gōðum gegongen, þät se gōð-cyning,
Wedra þeōden, wundor-deāðe swealt.
Ær hī gesēgan syllīcran wiht,
3040 wyrm on wonge wiðer-rāhtes þær
lāōne liceean: wās se lēg-draaca,
grimlic gryre-gūst, glēðum beswǣled;
se wās fīftiges fōt-gemearces
lang on legere, lyft-wynne heōld
3045 nihtes hwilum, nyðer eft gewāt
dennes niósian; wās þa deāðe fāst,
hāfde eorð-scrāfa ende genyttod.
Him big stôdan bunan and orcas, discas lågon and dîre swyrd, 3050 òmige þurh-etone, swâ hie wiô eorðan fäom þüsend wintra þær cardodon: þonne wäis þät yrfe eácen-craßtig, iú-monna gold galdre bewunden, þät þam hring-sele hrinan ne môste 3055 gumena ænig, nefne god sylfa, sigora sóô-cyning, sealde þam þe he wolde (he is manna gehylde) hord openian, efne swâ hwylcum manna, swâ him gemet þôhte.

XLII.

WÎGLAF SPEAKS. THE BUILDING OF THE BALE-FIRE.

pât wäis gesyn, þät se wò ne þåh 3060 þam þe unrihte inne gehýdde wrâte under wealle. Weard sër ofslôh feâra sumne; þå sìó fæht gewearð gewrecen wrâslic. Wundur hwår, þonne eorl ellen-ðôf ende ges её 3065 lif-gesceafsta, þonne leng ne mäg mon mid his mägum meðu-seld bûtan? Swå wäis Biowulfæ, þå he biorges weard söhte, searo-niðsas: seolfa ne cuðe, þurh hwät his worulde gedál weorðan sceolde; 3070 swå hit ðô dômes däg diôpe benemdon þéðnas mære, þå þät þær dydon, þät se secg ware synnum scildig, hergum geheaderoð, hell-bendum fäst, wommum gewitnad, se þone wong stråde. 3075 Nås he gold-hwät: gearwor häfde
Agendes est ær gesceáwod.
Wiglaf maðelode, Wihstânes sunu:
"Oft sceall eorl monig Ænes willan
"wrecc Adreógan, swâ ûs geworden is.

3080 "Ne meahton we gelæræn Æófne þeóden,
"rîces hyrde ræd ænigne,
"þät he ne grétte gold-wærd þone,
"lète hyne ligeæan. þær he longe wás,
"wicum wunian ðe woruld-ende.

3085 "Heóldon heáh gesceap: hord ys gesceáwod,
"grimme gegongen; wás þät gifeðe to swīð,
"þe þone þeóden þyder ontyhte.
"Ic wás þær inne and þät eall geond-seh,
"recedes geatwa, þa me gerýmed wás,

3090 "nealles swæslive sið álýfed
"inn under eord-weall. Ic on ðofste gefeng
"micle mid mundum mägen-byrtæne
"hord-gestreòna, hider ût ätbär
"cyninge mínun: cwico wás þa gena,

3095 "wis and gewittig; worn eall gespræc
"gomer on gehðo and eðwe grétan hêt,
"bäd þät ge geworhton äfter wines dædum
"in bæl-stede beorh þone heān
"micelne and mærne, swâ he manna wás

3100 "wigend weord-fullost wide geond eordæn,
"penden he burh-welan brûcan möste.
"Uton nu ësttan ðôre stôe
"seón and sécean searo-gepræc,
"wundur under wælle! ic eów wisige,

3105 "þät ge genðge neán sceáwað
"beágas and bâðd gold. Siæ sió bær gearo
"âdre geäfned, þonne we út cymen,
"and þonne geferian freán ûserne,
"leófne mannan, þær he longe sceal

3110 "on þús waldendes ðære geðolian."
Hét på gebeódan byre Wihstánes,
häle hilde-dióir, häleóa monegum
bold-ágendra, pät hie bæl-wudu
feorran feredon, folc-ágende

3115 gòdum tògnēnes: "Nu sceal gléd fretan
"(weaxan wòmna lèg) wigena strengel,
"pome þæt oftt gebåd ðiser-scuré,
"þonne stræla storm, strengum gebæded,
"scoþe ofer scild-weall, sceft nyttæ heóld,
3120 "feðer-gearwum fås flåne full-eode."

Húru se snota sunu Wihstánes.
åctgde of corôre cyninges þegnas
syföne tòsomne pä sélëstan,
eode eahu sum under inwit-hróf;
3125 hilde-rinc sum on handa bär
åled-leóman, se þe on orde geóng.
Nás pä on hlytyme, hwå pät hord strude,
syððan or-wardre ænignæ dæl
secgas geségon on sele wunian,
3130 læne liegan: lyt ænig mearn,
pät hi ðóstlice út geferedon
dýre máðmas; dracan ðec scufun,
wyrm ofer weall-clif, lètôn wæg niman,
flóð fàðmian frátwa hyrde.
3135 þær wäs wunden gold on wæn hladen,
æghwäs unrîm, æðeling boren,
hår hilde-rinc to Hrónes nàsse.
XLIII. Beowulf's Funeral Pyre.

Him þa gegiredan Geáta leóde
ád on eorðan un-wáclícne,
3140 helmum behongen, hilde-bordum,
beorhtum byrnum, swá he bêna wäs;
álegdon þa tö-middles mærne þeóden
háleð hiósende, hlåford leófne.
Ongunnon þa on beorge bæl-fýra mæst
3145 wigend weccan: wudu-róc ástâh
sweart ofer swiðeole, swõgende lêg,
wôpe bewunden (wind-blond geläg)
ðô pät he þa bán-hús gebrocen hæfde,
hât on hreðre. Higuñ unröte
3150 mød-ceare mændon mon-dryhtnes cwælme;
swylce giðor-gyd † lat. con meowle
...... wunden heorde ...
serg (?) cearig sælde geneahhe
pät hio hyre . . . gas hearde
3155 . . . . ede wålffylla wonn ..
hildes egesan hyðo
haf mid heofon rëcse swealh (?)
Geworhton þa Wedra leóde
hlæw on hlîðe, se wäs heáh and brâð,
3160 wæg-liðendum wîde gesyne,
and betimbredon on tyn dagum
beadu-rôfes bècn: bronda betost
wealde beworhton, swá hyt weorðlícost
fore-snotre men findan mihton.
3165 Hit on beorg dydon bêg and siglu,
eall swylce hyrsta, swylce on horde ær
nîð-hyðige men genumen hafdon;
forlêton eorla gestreóñ eorðan healdan,
gold on greóte, þær hit nu gen lifað
3170  eldum swā unnyt,  swā hit œror wās.
   pā ymbe hlæw riódan  hilde-deóre,
   æðelinga bearn  ealra twelfa,
   woldon ceare cwīðan,  kyning mænan,
   word-gyð wrecan  and ymb wer sprecan,
3175  eahtodan eorl-scepe  and his ellen-weorc
dugūðum dēmdon,  swā hit ge-dēfe bið,
   pāt mon his wine-dryhten  wordum hērge,
   ferhōum freóge,  þonne he forð scile
   of lic-haman  læne weordan.
3180  Swā begnornodon  Geāta leóde
   hlāforderes hryre,  heorð-geneátas,
   cwædōn pāt he wære  woruld-cyning
   mannum mildust  and mon-pwærust,
   leódum liðost  and lof-geornost.
APPENDIX.

THE ATTACK IN FINNSBURG.*

"... näs byrnað næfre."
Hleoðrode þa heaðo-geong cyning:
"Ne þis ne dagað eástan, ne her draca ne fleógeð,
"ne her þisse healle hornas ne byrnað,
5 "ac fêr forð berað, fugelas singað,
"gylleð græg-hama, gûð-wudu hlynneð,
"scyld scéfte oncwyð. Nu scyñeð þês móna
"waðol under wolcnum; nu árisað weá-dæda,
"þe þisne folces ndð fremman willað.
10 "Ac onwacnigead nu, wigend mine,
"hebbæð eówre handa, hicgeað on ellen,
"winnað on orde, wesað on móde!"
Þâ árás monig gold-hladen þegn, gyrde hine his
swurde;
Þâ tô dura eodon drihtlice cempan,
15 Sigeferð and Eaha, hyra sweord getugon,
and át ðœrum durum Ordláf and Gûðláf,
and Hengest sylf; hwearf him on læste.
Þâ git Gárulf Gûðere styrode,
pât hie swâ fréólic fcorh forman stœ
20 tô þære healle durum hyrsta ne bærân,
uu hyt ndâa heard Anyman wolde:
ac he frægn ofer eal undearinga,
deór-môð hâleð, hwâ þâ dûru heólde.
"Sigeferð is mín nama (cwâð he), ic eom Secgena
leóð,

* See v. 1069 seqq.
25 "wrecce wíde cúð. Fela ic weána gebád,
"heardra hilda; þe is gyt her wítod,
"swáðer þu sylf tó me sécean wylle."
þá wás on wealle wül-slihtæ gehlyn,
sceolde célod bord cênum on handa

30 bán-helm berstan. Buruh-pelu dynede,
ðó þát át þære gúðæ Gárulf geecran,
cahra ærest eorð-búienda,
Gúðláfes sunu; ymbe hine gódra fela
hwearf lacra hraew. Hráfn wandrode

35 sweart and sealo-brún; swurd-leóna stód
swylce eal Finns-buruh fyrenu wære.
Ne gefraegn ic næfre wurðlicor át wera hilde
sixtig sige-beorna sél geberan,
ne næfre swánas swétne . medo sél forgyl丹,

40 þonne Hnæfe guldon his hæg-stealdas.
Hig fuhton lif dagas, swá hyra nán ne feól
driht-gestóa, ac hig þá duru heóldon.
þá gewát him wund háleð on wág gangan,
sæde þát his Byrne ábrocen wære,

45 here-sceorpum hrór, and éac wás his helm þyrð.
þá hine sóna frágn folces hyrde,
hú þá wigend hyra wunda genæson
oððe hwäðer þæra hyssa . . . . . . .
LIST OF NAMES

AND

GLOSSARY.
ABBREVIATIONS.

m.: masculine.
f.: feminine.
n.: neuter.
nom., gen., etc.: nominative, genitive, etc.
w.: weak.
w. v.: weak verb.
st.: strong.
st. v.: strong verb.
I., II., III.: first, second, third person.
comp.: compound.
imper.: imperative.
w.: with.
instr.: instrumental.
G. and Goth.: Gothic.
O.N.: Old Norse.
O.S.: Old Saxon.
O.H.G.: Old High German.
M.H.G.: Middle High German.
The vowel ü = a in glad approximately.
The diphthong eo = a in hair.

The names Leo, Bugge, Rieger, etc., refer to authors of emendations.
Words beginning with ge- will be found under their root-word.
Obvious abbreviations, like subj., etc., are not included in this list.
LIST OF NAMES.

Abel, Cain’s brother, 108.
Alf-heræ (gen. Alg-heres, 2605), a kinsman of Wigmæf’s, 2605.
Æsc-heræ, confidential adviser of King Hrōðgær (1326), older brother of Yrmelæf (1325), killed by Grendel’s mother, 1295, 1324, 2123.
Beæn-stæn, father of Breca, 524.
Beó-wulf, son of Scyld, king of the Danes, 18, 19. After the death of his father, he succeeds to the throne of the Scyldings, 53. His son is Healsfæne, 57.
Beó-wulf (Biœwulf, 1988, 2390; gen. Beówulfes, 857, etc., Biœwulfes, 2195, 2808, etc.; dat. Beówulf, 610, etc., Biœwulf, 2325, 2843), of the race of the Geætas. His father is the Wægmunding Ecghæw (263, etc.); his mother a daughter of Hræðel, king of the Geætas (374), at whose court he is brought up after his seventh year with Hræðel’s sons, Herebeald, Hæðcyn, and Hygelæc, 2429 ff. In his youth lazy and unapt (2184 f., 2188 f.); as man he attains in the grize of his hand the strength of thirty men, 379. Hence his victories in his combats with bare hands (711 ff., 2502 ff.), while fate denies him the victory in the battle with swords, 2683 f. His swimming-match with Breca in his youth, 506 ff. Goes with fourteen Geætas to the assist-

ance of the Danish king, Hrōðgær, against Grendel, 198 ff. His combat with Grendel, and his victory, 711 ff., 819 ff. He is, in consequence, presented with rich gifts by Hrōðgær, 1021 ff. His combat with Grendel’s mother, 1442 ff. Having again received gifts, he leaves Hrōðgær (1818–1888), and returns to Hygelæc, 1964 ff. — After Hygelæc’s last battle and death, he flees alone across the sea, 2360 f. In this battle he crushes Dæghrefn, one of the Hûgas, to death, 2502 f. He rejects at the same time Hygelæc’s kingdom and the hand of his widow (2370 ff.), but carries on the government as guardian of the young Heardræd, son of Hygelæc, 2378 ff. After Heardræd’s death, the kingdom falls to Beówulf, 2208, 2390. — Afterwards, on an expedition to avenge the murdered Heardræd, he kills the Scylding, Eádgils (2397), and probably conquers his country.
— His fight with the drake, 2539 ff. His death, 2818. His burial, 3135 ff.
Brosinga mene, corrupted from, or according to Müllenhoff, written by
mistake for, Breosinga mene (O.N., Brisinga men, cf. Haupts Zeitschr. XII. 304), collar, which the Brisingas once possessed.

Cain (gen. Caines, 107) : descended from him are Grendel and his kin, 107, 1262 ff.

Dāg-hreñf (dat. Dāghreñfene, 2502), a warrior of the Hūgas, who, according to 2504-5, compared with 1203, and with 1208, seems to have been the slayer of King Hygelâc, in his battle against the allied Franks, Frisians, and Hūgas. Is crushed to death by Beowulf in a hand-to-hand combat, 2502 ff.

Dene (gen. Dena, 242, etc., Denia, 2126, Deniga, 271, etc.; dat. Denum, 768, etc.), as subjects of Scyld and his descendants, they are also called Scydlings; and after the first king of the East Danes, Ing (Runenlied, 22), Ing-wine, 1045, 1320. They are also once called Hrōðmen, 445. On account of their renowned warlike character, they bare the names Går-Dene, 1, 1857, Hring-Dene (Armor-Danes), 116, 1208, Beorht-Dene, 427, 610. The great extent of this people is indicated by, their names from the four quarters of the heavens: Eást-Dene, 392, 617, etc., West-Dene, 383, 1579, Sōð-Dene, 463, Norð-Dene, 784.— Their dwelling-place "in Scedelandum," 19, "on Scedenfigge," 1687, "be sem tweōnum," 1686.

Ecg-lāf (gen. Ecglāfes, 499), Hūnferð's father, 499.

Ecgþeow (nom. Ecgþeow, 263, Ecgþeo, 373; gen. Ecgþeowes, 529, etc., Ecgþiowes, 2000), a far-famed hero of the Geätzas, of the house of the Wægmundings. Beowulf is the son of Ecgþeow, by the only daugh-

ter of Hrōðel, king of the Geätzas, 262, etc. Among the Wylings, he has slain Heáðolāf (460), and in consequence he goes over the sea to the Danes (463), whose king, Hrōðgār, by means of gold, arranges the strife for him, 470.

Eeg-wela (gen. Ecg-welan, 1711). The Scyldings are called his descendants, 1711. Grein considers him the founder of the older dynasty of Danish kings, which closes with Heremód. See Heremód.

Erland, daughter of Healfdene, king of the Danes, (?) 62. According to the restored text, she is the wife of Ongeneþow, the Scylding, 62, 63.

Earna-nās, the Eagle Cape in the land of the Geätzas, where occurred Beowulf's fight with the drake, 3032.

Eádgils (dat. Éadgilse, 2393), son of Othhere, and grandson of Ongeneþow, the Scylding, 2393. His older brother is .

Éánmund (gen. Éánmundes, 2612). What is said about both in our poem (2201-2207, 2380-2397, 2612-2620) is obscure, but the following may be conjectured: —

The sons of Othhere, Éánmund and Eádgils, have rebelled against their father (2382), and must, in consequence, depart with their followers from Svísirce, 2205-6, 2380. They come into the country of the Geätzas to Heárdhrēd (2380), but whether with friendly or hostile intent is not stated; but, according to 2203 f., we are to presume that they came against Heárdhrēd with designs of conquest. At a banquet (on feorre, or feorine, MS.) Heárdhrēd falls, probably through treachery, by the hand of one of the
brothers, 2386, 2207. The murderer must have been Eánmund, to whom, according to 2613, "in battle the revenge of Weohstán brings death." Weohstán takes revenge for his murdered king, and exercises upon Eánmund's body the booty-right, and robs it of helm, breastplate, and sword (2616–17), which the slain man had received as gifts from his uncle, Onela, 2617–18. But Weohstán does not speak willingly of this fight, although he has slain Onela's brother's son, 2619–20. — After Heardrêd's and Eánmund's death, the descendant of Ongensêow, Éadgils, returns to his home, 2388. He must give way before Beowulf, who has, since Heardrêd's death, ascended the throne of the Geátas, 2390. But Beowulf remembers it against him in after days, and the old feud breaks out anew, 2392–94. Éadgils makes an invasion into the land of the Geátas (2394–95), during which he falls at the hands of Beowulf, 2397. The latter must then have obtained the sovereignty over the Sweonas (3005–6, where only the version, Scylin-gas, can give a satisfactory sense).

Éofor (gen. Éofores, 2487, 2965; dat. Jofore, 2994, 2998), one of the Geátas, son of Wonrêd and brother of Wulf (2965, 2979), kills the Swedish king, Ongenbeow (2487 ff., 2978–82), for which he receives from King Hygelâc, along with other gifts, his only daughter in marriage, 2994–99.

Eormen-rêc (gen. Eormenrêces, 1202), king of the Goths (cf. about him, W. Grimm, Deutsche Helden-sage, p. 2, ff.). Háma has wrested the Broisinga mene from him, 1202.


Finn (gen. Finnes, 1069, etc.; dat. Finne, 1129), son of Folcwald (1090), king of the North Frisians and of the Eotenas, husband of Hildeburg, a daughter of Hóce, 1072, 1077. He is the hero of the inserted poem on the Attack in Finnsburg, the obscure incidents of which are, perhaps, as follows: In Finn's castle, Finnsburg, situated in Jutland (1126–28), the Hócing, Hnaf, a relative — perhaps a brother — of Hildeburg is spending some time as guest. Hnaf, who is a liegeman of the Dánish king, Healdfene, has sixty men with him (Finnsburg, 38). These are treacherously attacked on one night by Finn's men, 1073. For five days they hold the doors of their lodging-place without losing one of their number (Finnsburg, 41, 42). Then, however, Hnaf is slain (1071), and the Dane, Hengest, who was among Hnaf’s followers, assumes the command of the beleaguered band. But on the attacking side the fight has brought terrible losses to Finn's men. Their numbers are diminished (1081 f.), and Hildeburg be-moans a son and a brother among the fallen (1074 f., cf. 1116, 1119). Therefore the Frisians offer the Danes peace (1086) under the conditions mentioned (1087–1095), and it is confirmed with oaths (1097), and money is given by Finn in propitiation (1108). Now all who have survived the battle go together to Friesland, the home proper of Finn, and here Hengest remains during the winter, pre-
vented by ice and storms from returning home (Grein). But in spring the feud breaks out anew. Gudláf and Osláf avenge Æhta’s fall, probably after they have brought help from home (1150). In the battle, the hall is filled with the corpses of the enemy. Finn himself is killed, and the queen is captured and carried away, along with the booty, to the land of the Danes, 1147–1160.

**Finnland.** Beowulf reaches it in his swimming-race with Breca, 580.

**Fitela,** the son and nephew of the Wålsing, Sigemund, and his companion in arms, 876–890. (Sigemund had begotten Fitela by his sister, Signy. Cf. more at length Leo on Beowulf, p. 38 ff., where an extract from the legend of the Walsungs is given.)

**Folc-walda** (gen. Folc-waldan, 1090), Finn’s father, 1090.

**Francaen** (gen. Francena, 1211; dat. Froncum, 2913). King Hågelac fell on an expedition against the allied Franks, Frisians, and Hugas, 1211, 2917.

**Fresan, Frisan, Frysan** (gen. Fresena, 1094, Fryna, 1105, Fresna, 2916; dat. Frysum, 1208, 2913). To be distinguished, are: 1) North Frisians, whose king is Finn, 1069 ff.; 2) West Frisians, in alliance with the Franks and Hugas, in the war against whom Hågelac falls, 1208, 2916. The country of the former is called Frysland, 1127; that of the latter, Fresna land, 2916.

**Fr...es wæl** (in Fr...es wæle, 1071), mutilated proper name.

**Freawearc**, daughter of the Danish king, Hroðgár; given in marriage to Ingeld, the son of the Hæðo-
LIST OF NAMES.

Gúfälf and Osláf, Danish warriors under Hnáf, whose death they avenge on Finn, 1149.

Hálga, with the surname, tiÝ, the younger brother of the Danish king, Hröðgár, 61. His son is Hröðulf, 1018, 1165, 1182.

Háma wrests the Ærosinga mene from Eormenríc, 1199.


Hæcyn (dat. Hæcynne, 2483), second son of Hrëðel, king of the Geātas, 2435. Kills his oldest brother, Herebeald, accidentally, with an arrow, 2438 ff. After Hrëðel’s death, he obtains the kingdom, 2475, 2483. He falls at Ravenswood, in the battle against the Swedish king, Ongenbeow, 2925. His successor is his younger brother, Hygelác, 2944 ff., 2992.

Helmingas (gen. Helminga, 621). From them comes Wealhbeow, Hröðgár’s wife, 621.


Hengest (gen. Hengestes, 1092; dat. Hengeste, 1084): about him and his relations to Hnáf and Finn, see Finn.

Here-beald (dat. Herebealde, 2464), the oldest son of Hrëðel, king of the Geātas (2435), accidentally killed with an arrow by his younger brother, Hæcyn, 2440.

Here-môd (gen. Heremôdes, 902), king of the Danes, not belonging to the Scylding dynasty, but, according to Greim, immediately preceding it; is, on account of his unprecedented cruelty, driven out, 902 ff., 1710.

Here-ríc (gen. Hererícæ, 2207). Heordréd is called Hererícæ nefæ, 2207. Nothing further is known of him.

Het-waré or Franks, in alliance with the Frisians and the Hûgas, conquer Hygelác, king of the Geātas, 2355, 2364 ff., 2917.

Healf-dene (gen. Healfdenes, 189, etc.), son of Beowulf, the Scylding (57); rules the Danes long and gloriously (57 f.); has three sons, Hærogår, Hröðgár, and Hálga (61), and a daughter, Elia, who, according to the renewed text of the passage, was married to the Scylding, Ongenbeow, 62, 63.

Heard-réd (dat. Heardrêde, 2203, 2376), son of Hygelác, king of the Geātas, and Hygd. After his father’s death, while still under age, he obtains the throne (2371, 2376, 2379); wherefore Beowulf, as nephew of Heardrêd’s father, acts as guardian to the youth till he becomes older, 2378. He is slain by Ohthere’s sons, 2386. This murder Beowulf avenges on Eåd-gils, 2396–97.

Heðo-beardnas (gen. -beardna, 2033, 2038, 2068), the tribe of the Lombards. Their king, Frôda, has fallen in a war with the Danes, 2029, 2051. In order to end the feud, King Hröðgár has given his daughter, Freáweoræ, as wife to the young Ingeld, the son of Frôda, a marriage that does not result happily; for Ingeld, though he long defers it on account of his love for his wife, nevertheless takes revenge
for his father, 2021–2070 (Widsē, 45–49).

Heaðo-láf (dat. Heaðo-láfē, 460), a Wylfnish warrior. Ecgþeōw, Beōwulf’s father, kills him, 460.

Heaðo-rēmās reaches Breca in the swimming-race with Beōwulf, 519.

Heoro-gār (nom. 61; Heregār, 467; Hiorogār, 2159), son of Healfdene, and older brother of Hrōðgār, 61. His death is mentioned, 467. He has a son, Heorowearde, 2162. His coat of mail Beōwulf has received from Hrōðgār (2156), and presents it to Hëgelac, 2158.

Heoro-weard (dat. Heorowearde, 2162), Heorogār’s son, 2161–62.

Heort, 78. Heorot, 166 (gen. Heorotes, 403; dat. Heorote, 475, Heorute, 767, Hiorte, 2100). Hröð-gār’s throne-room and banqueting hall and assembly-room for his liegemen, built by him with unusual splendor, 69, 78. In it occurs Beōwulf’s fight with Grendel, 720 ff. The hall receives its name from the stag’s antlers, of which the one-half crowns the eastern gable, the other half the western.

Hildeburh, daughter of Hōce, relative of the Danish leader, Hnāf, consort of the Frisian king, Finn. After the fall of the latter, she becomes a captive of the Danes, 1072, 1077, 1159. See also under Finn.

Hnāf (gen. Hnāfēs, 1115), a Hō-cing (Widstē, 29), the Danish King Healfdene’s general, 1070 ff. For his fight with Finn, his death and burial, see under Finn.

Hond-scīþ, warrior of the Geatās: dat. 2077.

Hōce (gen. Hōces, 1077), father of Hildeburh, 1077; probably also of Hnāf (Widstē, 29).

Hrēðel (gen. Hrēðēles, 1486), son of Swerting, 1204. King of the Geatās, 374. He has, besides, a daughter, who is married to Ecgþeōw, and has born him Beōwulf, (374), three sons, Herebeald, Hǣc-cyn, and Hëgelac, 2435. The eldest of these is accidentally killed by the second, 2440. On account of this inexpiable deed, Hrēðel becomes melancholy (2443), and dies, 2475.

Hrēðla (gen. Hrēðlan, MS. Hræd-lan, 454), the same as Hrōðel (cf. Müllichen in Haupt’s Zeitschrift, 12, 260), the former owner of Beōwulf’s coat of mail, 454.

Hrōð-men (gen. Hrōð-manna, 445), the Danes are so called, 445.

Hrēð-rīc, son of Hrōðgār, 1190, 1837.

Hrēfnawudu, 2926, or Hrēfneshalt, 2936, the thicket near which the Swedish king, Ongeþeōw, slew Hǣc-cyn, king of the Geatās, in battle.

Hreosan-beorh, promontory in the land of the Geatās, near which Ongeþeōw’s sons, Óthere and One-la, had made repeated robbing incursions into the country after Hrēðel’s death. These were the immediate cause of the war in which Hrēðel’s son, King Hǣc-cyn, fell, 2478 ff.

Hrōð-gār (gen. Hrōðgāres, 235, etc.; dat. Hröð-gāre, 64, etc.), of the dynasty of the Scyldings; the second of the three sons of King Healfdene, 61. After the death of his elder brother, Heorogār, he assumes the government of the Danes, 465, 467 (yet it is not certain whether Heorogār was king of the Danes before Hrōðgār, or
whether his death occurred while his father, Healfdene, was still alive. His consort is Wealhēðew (613), of the stock of the Hel-mings (621), who has born him two sons, Hrōðér and Hrōðmund (1190), and a daughter, Freáware (2023), who has been given in marriage to the king of the Hea-ðo beardnas, Ingeld. His throne-room (78 ff.), which has been built at great cost (74 ff.), is visited every night by Grendel (102, 115), who, along with his mother, is slain by Beówulf (711 ff., 1493 ff.). Hrōð-gār’s rich gifts to Beówulf, in consequence, 1021, 1818; he is praised as being generous, 71 ff., 80, 1028 ff., 1868 ff.; as being brave, 1041 ff., 1771 ff.; and wise, 1699, 1725. — Other information about Hrōðgār’s reign for the most part only suggested: his expiation of the murder which Ecgheow, Beówulf’s father, committed upon Healdolāf, 460, 470; his war with the Hedebeardnas; his adjustment of it by giving his daughter, Freáware, in marriage to their king, Ingeld; evil results of this marriage, 2021–2070. — Treachery of his brother’s son, Hrōðulf, intimated, 1165–1166. Hrōð-mund, Hrōðgār’s son, 1190. Hrōð-ulf, probably a son of Hālga, the younger brother of King Hrōðgār, 1018, 1182. Wealhēðew expresses the hope (1182) that, in case of the early death of Hrōðgār, Hrōð-ulf would prove a good guardian to Hrōðgār’s young son, who would succeed to the government; a hope which seems not to have been accomplished, since it appears from 1165, 1166 that Hrōð-ulf has abused his trust towards Hrōðgār.

Hronea-nās (dat. -nās, 2806, 3137), a promontory on the coast of the country of the Geatās, visible from afar. Here is Beówulf’s grave-mound, 2806, 3137.

Hunting (dat. Huntine, 1660), Hūnferð’s sword, is so called, 1458, 1660.

Hūgas (gen. Hūga, 2503), Hygelāc wars against them allied with the Franks and Frisians, and falls, 2195 ff. One of their heroes is called Dāghehrn, whom Beówulf slays, 2503.

Hūn-ferð, the son of Ecgheow, hyle of King Hrōðgār. As such, he has his place near the throne of the king, 499, 500, 1167. He lends his sword, Huntin, to Beówulf for his battle with Grendel’s mother, 1456 ff. According to 583, 1168, he slew his brothers. Since his name is always alliterated with vowels, it is probable that the original form was, as Rieger (Ztschr. 3, 414) conjectures, Unferð.

Hūn-læing, name of a costly sword, which Finn presents to Hengest, 1144.

Hygd (dat. Hygde, 2173), daughter of Hāreð, 1930; consort of Hygelāc, king of the Geatās, 1927; her son, Hærdreð, 2203, etc. — Her noble, womanly character is emphasized, 1927 ff.

Hygelāc (gen. Hīgelāces, 194, etc., Hīgelāces, 2237; dat. Hīgelāce, 452, Hīgelāce, 2170), king of the Geatās, 1203, etc. His grandfather is Swerting, 1204; his father, Hrēðel, 1486, 1848; his older brothers, Herebeald and Hǣscyn, 2435; his sister’s son, Beówulf, 374, 375. After his brother, Hǣscyn, is killed by Ongenheow, he undertakes the
government (2992 in connection with the preceding from 2937 on).
To Eofor he gives, as reward for slaying Ongenþeów, his only daughter
in marriage, 2998. But much later, at the time of the return of
Beówulf from his expedition to Hröðgár, we see him married to
the very young Hygd, the daughter
of Hæreð, 1930. The latter
seems, then, to have been his sec-
ond wife. Their son is Heardræd,
2203, 2376, 2387. — Hygelác falls
during an expedition against the
Franks, Frisians, and Hóugas, 1206,
Ingeld (dat. Ingelde, 2065), son of
Fróða, the Heáðobeard chief, who
fell in a battle with the Danes, 2051
ff. In order to end the war, Ingeld is
married to Freáware, daughter of
the Danish king, Hröðgár, 2025–
30. Yet his love for his young wife
can make him forget only for a
short while his desire to avenge his
father. He finally carries it out,
excited thereto by the repeated ad-
monitions of an old warrior, 2042–
70 (Widsþ, 45–59).
Ing-wine (gen. Ingwina, 1045,
1320), friends of Ing, the first king
of the East Danes. The Danes
are so called, 1045, 1320.
Mere-wloingas (gen. Mere-wloin-
ga, 2922), a name of the Franks,
2922.
Nägling, the name of Beówulf’s
sword, 2681.
Offa (gen. Offan, 1950), king of the
Angles (Widsþ, 35), the son of
Gårmund, 1953; married (1950)
to Pryðo (1932), a beautiful but
cruel woman, of unfeminine spirit
(1932 ff.), by whom he has a son,
Ôht-heor (gen. Ôtheres, 2929,
2933; Ôhteres, 2381, 2393, 2395,
2613), son of Ongenþeów, king of
the Swedes, 2929. His sons are
Éánmund (2612) and Eádgils, 2393.
Onela (gen. Onelan, 2933), Ôht-
here’s brother, 2617, 2933.
Ongenþeów (nom. -þeów, 2487,
-biw, 2952; gen. þeówes, 2476,
þiwes, 2388; dat. -biw, 2987), of
the dynasty of the Scyflings; king
of the Swedes, 2384. His wife is,
perhaps, Elan, daughter of the
Danish king, Hælfdene (62), and
mother of two sons, Onela and Ôhthere, 2933. She is taken pris-
oner by Hædycyn, king of the Ge-
tas, on an expedition into Sweden,
which he undertakes on account
of her sons’ plundering raids into
his country, 2480 ff. She is set free
by Ongenþeów (2931), who kills
Hædycyn, 2925, and encloses the
Geòtas, now deprived of their lead-
er, in the Ravenswood (2937 ff.),
till they are freed by Hygelác, 2944.
A battle then follows, which is un-
favorable to Ongenþeów’s army.
Ongenþeów himself, attacked by
the brothers, Wulf and Eofor, is
slain by the latter, 2487 ff., 2962 ff.
Ös-láf, a warrior of Hnaf’s, who
avenges on Finn his leader’s death,
1149 f.
Sceden-lgge, 1687), O.N., Scán-ey,
the most southern portion of the
Scandinavian peninsula, belonging
to the Danish kingdom, and, in the
above-mentioned passages of our
poem, a designation of the whole
Danish kingdom.
Scéf or Scéaf, the father of Scyld, 4.
Scyld (gen. Scyldes, 19), a Scéng,
4. His son is Beówulf, 18, 53;
his grandson, Healfdene, 57; his great-grandson, Hrōðgár, who had two brothers and a sister, 59 ff. — Scylf dies, 26; his body, upon a decorated ship, is given over to the sea (32 ff.), just as he, when a child, drifted alone, upon a ship, to the land of the Danes, 43 ff. After him his descendants bear his name.

Scyldingas (Scyldungas, 2053; gen. Scyldinga, 53, etc., Scyldunga, 2102, 2160; dat. Scyldingum, 274, etc.), a name which is extended also to the Danes, who are ruled by the Scyldings, 53, etc. They are also called Ár-Scyldingas, 464; Sigescyldingas, 598, 2005; Þeóð-Scyldingas, 1020; Here-Scyldingas, 1109.

Scyldingas, a Swedish royal family, whose relationship seems to extend to the Geátas, since Wīglāf, the son of Wīlstān, who in another place, as a kinsman of Beōwulf, is called a Wægmunding (2815), is also called Þeóð Scyldinga, 2604. The family connections are perhaps as follows:—

Scylf.

Wægmund.


Beōwulf. Wīglāf. Onela. Óthhere.

Eánmund. Eádgils.

The Scyldings are also called Hēod-Scyldingas, 63, Gūs-Scyldingas, 2928.

Sigemund (dat. munde, 876, 885), the son of Wāls, 878, 898. His (son and) nephew is Fitela, 880, 882. His fight with the drake, 887 ff.

Swerting (gen. Swertinges, 1204), Hygelâc’s grandfather, and Hrēòél’s father, 1204.

Sweon (gen. Sweona, 2473, 2947, 3002), also Sweó-þéod, 2923. The dynasty of the Scyldings rules over them, 2382, 2925. Their realm is called Święrīce, 2384, 2496.

bryðo, consort of the Angle king, Offa, 1932, 1950. Mother of Æðmer, 1961, notorious on account of her cruel, unfeminine character, 1932 ff. She is mentioned as the opposite to the mild, dignified Hygd, the queen of the Geátas.

Wāls (gen. Wālses, 898), father of Sigemund, 878, 898.

Wægmundingas (gen. Wægmundinga, 2608, 2815). The Wægmundings are on one side, Wīlstān and his son Wīglāf; on the other side, Ecgbeów and his son Beōwulf (2608, 2815). See under Scyldingas.

Wederas (gen. Wedera, 225, 423, 498, etc.), or Weder-geátas. See Geátas.

Wēland (gen. Wēlandes, 455), the maker of Beōwulf’s coat of mail, 455.

Wendlas (gen. Wendla, 348); their chief is Wulfgār. See Wulfgār. The Wendlas are, according to Grundtvig and Bugge, the inhabitants of Vendill, the most northern part of Jutland, between Limfjord and the sea.

Wealh-þeów (613, Wealh-þěo, 665, 1163), the consort of King Hrōðgár, of the stock of the Helnings, 621. Her sons are Hrōðric and Hrōðmund, 1190; her daughter, Freāware, 2023.

Weohstān (gen. Weoh-stānes, 2603, Weoh-stānes, 2863, Wīh-stānes,
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2753, 2908, etc.), a Wægmunding (2608), father of Wigmæft, 2603. In what relationship to him Ælfhere, mentioned 2605, stands, is not clear. -- Weohstân is the slayer of Eánmund (2612), in that, as it seems, he takes revenge for his murdered king, Heardrêd. See Eánmund.

Wigmæft, Weohstân's son, 2603, etc., a Wægmunding, 2815, and so also a Scyiling, 2604; a kinsman of Ælfhere, 2605. For his relationship to Beówulf, see the genealogical table under Scylingas. -- He supports Beówulf in his fight with the drake, 2605 ff., 2662 ff. The hero gives him, before his death, his ring, his helm, and his coat of mail, 2810 ff.

Wonrêd (gen. Wonrêdes, 2972), father of Wulf and Eofor, 2966, 2979.

Wulf (dat. Wulfe, 2994), one of the Geátas, Wonrêd's son. He fights in the battle between the armies of Hygelåc and Ongenþeow with Ongenþeow himself, and gives him a wound (2966), whereupon Ongenþeow, by a stroke of his sword, disables him, 2975. Eofor avenge his brother's fall by dealing Ongenþeow a mortal blow, 2978 ff.

Wulf-går, chief of the Wendlas, 348, lives at Hrōdgår's court, and is his "år and ombiht," 335.

Wylfingas (dat. Wylfingum, 461). Ecgþeow has slain Heaþolåf, a warrior of this tribe, 460.

Yrmenlæf, younger brother of Æsc-herêde, 1325.
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ac, conj. denoting contrariety: hence 1) but (like N.H.G. sondern), 109, 135, 339, etc.—2) but (N.H.G. aber), nevertheless, 602, 697, etc.—3) in direct questions: nonne, nunquid, 1991.

taglæca, ahlæca, áglæca, -ceo, w. m. (Goth. aglô, trouble; agl-s, Ags. egle, troublesome; O.H.G. egileihhi, trouble); original meaning, bringer of trouble: hence 1) evil spirit, demon, a demon-like being; of Grendel, 159, 433, 593, etc.; of the drake, 2535, 2906, etc.—2) great hero, mighty warrior; of Sigemund, 894; of Beowulf: gen. sg. agleacan(2), 1513; of Beowulf and the drake: nom. pl. þæ aglæcean, 2593.

aglæc-wif, adj., demoniacal, in the form of a woman; of Grendel’s mother, 1260.

al-vealda. See eal-w.

am-biht (from and-b., Goth. and-baht-s), st. m., servant, man-servant: nom. sg. ombht, of the coast-guard, 287; ombht, of Wulfgeard, 336.

ambiht-begn (from ambiht n. officium and þegn, which see), servant, man-servant: dat. sg. ombihtþegne, of Beowulf’s servant, 674.

an, prep. with the dat., on, in, with respect to, 678; with, among, at, upon (position after the governed word), 1936; with the acc., 1248. Elsewhere on, which see.

ancor, st. m., anchor: dat. sg. ancre, 303, 1884.

ancor-bend, m. (? f. (?), anchor-cable: dat. pl. oncercendum, 1919.

and, conj. (the form ond is rare; for example, 601, 1149, 2041), and 33, 39, 40, etc.

anda, w. m., excitement, vexation, horror: dat. wrâsum on andan, 709, 2315.

and-git, st. n., insight, understanding: nom. sg., 1060. See gitan.

and-hatór, st. m. n., heat coming against one: gen. sg. rêðes and hâtres, 2524.

and-lang, -long, adj., very long: hence 1) at whole length, raised up high: acc. andlongne eorl, 2696 (cf. Bugge upon this point, Zachers Ztschr., 4, 217).—2) continual, entire; andlangne dag, 2116, the whole day; andlonge niht, 2939.

and-lean, st. n., reward, payment in full: acc. sg., 1542, 2095 (hand-, hond-lean, MS.).

and-rlsno, f. (von rlsan surgere, decere), that which is to be observed, that which is proper, etiquette: dat. pl. for andrynsnum, according to etiquette, 1797.
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and-saca, w. m., adversary: godes andsaca (Grendel), 787, 1683.
and-slyht, st. m., blow in return:
acc. sg., 2930, 2973 (MS. both times hand-slyht).
and-swaru, f., act of accosting: 1)
to persons coming up, an address,
2861. — 2) in reply to something
said, an answer, 354, 1494, 1841.
and-weard, adj., present, existing:
acc. sg. m. swin ofer helme and-
weard (the image of the boar, which
stands on his helm), 1288.
and-wlita, m., countenance: acc.
sg. -an, 690.
an-sund, adj., entirely unharmed:
nom. sg. m., 1001.
an-syn, f., the state of being seen:
hence 1) the exterior, the form,
251: an-syn ðwde, showed his form,
i.e. appeared, 2835. — 2) aspect,
appearance, 929; on-syn, 2773.
an-walda, m., He who rules over all,
God, 1271.
atol, adj. (also eatol, 2075, etc.), hos-
tile, frightful, cruel: of Grendel,
159, 165, 593, 2075, etc.; of Gren-
del's mother's hands (dat. pl. ato-
lan), 1503; of the undulation of
the waves, 849; of battle, 597,
2479. — cf. O.N. atall, fortis, stre-
nuus.
atelic, adj., terrible, dreadful: atel-
lice egesa, 785.

Ad-faru, f., way to the funeral pile:
dat. sg. on ad-fare, 3011.
Adl, f., sickness, 1737, 1764, 1849.
Afl, m., oath in general, 2740; oath
of allegiance, 472 (?); oath of
reconciliation of two warring peo-
pleas, 1098, 1108.
Afl-sweord, n., the solemn taking of
an oath, the swearing of an oath:
nom. pl., 2065. See sweord.
Aflum-swerlan, m. pl., son-in-law
and father-in-law: dat. pl., 84.
Aghan, verb, pret. and pres., to have,
to possess, w. acc.: III. prs. sg. ãh,
1728; inf. ãgan, 1089; pret. ãhte,
487, 522, 533; with object, ge-
weald, to be supplied, 31. Form con-
trasted with the negative: prs. sg.
I. nāh hwā sword wege (I have
no one to wield the sword), 2253.
Agan, adj., own, peculiar, 2677.
Agend (prs. part. of ãgan), possessor,
owner, lord: gen. sg. ãgendes, of
God, 3076. — Compounds: blæd-
bold-, folc-, mägen-agen.
Agend-freá, m., owner, lord: gen.
sg. ãgend-freán, 1884.
Ahsjan, ge-åhsjan, w. v.: 1) to ex-
amine, to find out by inquiring:
pref. part. ge-åhsod, 433. — 2) to
experience, to endure: pref. åhs-
sode, 1207; pl. åhsodan, 423.
Aht, n. (contracted from ã-wiht,
which see), something, anything:
aht cwices, 2315.
Ån, num. The meaning of this word
betrays its original demonstrative
character: 1) this, that, 2411, of
the hall in the earth mentioned
before; similarly, 100 (of Grendel,
already mentioned), cf. also 2775.
— 2) one, a particular one among
many, a single one, in numerical
sense: ymb åne niht (the next
night), 135; burh ånes crâf, 700;
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år ánum, 1038; án a fter ánum, one for the other (Hrædel for Herebeald), 2462; similarly, án a fter eallum, 2269; ánes hwæt, some single thing, a part, 3011; se án leóda duguðe, the one of the heroes of the people, 2238; ánes willan, for the sake of a single one, 3078, etc.—Hence, again, 3) alone, distinguished, 1459, 1886. — 4) a, in the sense of an indefinite article: án... feónd, 100; gen. sg. ánre bêne (or to No. 2[?]), 428; án... draca, 2211—5) gen. pl. ánra, in connection with a pronoun, single; ánra gehwilces, every single one, 733; ánra gehwilcum, 785. Similarly, the dat. pl. in this sense: némne feáum ánum, except a few single ones, 1082. — 6) solus, alone: in the strong form, 1378, 2965; in the weak form, 145, 425, 431, 889, etc.; with the gen., ánna Geáta duguðe, alone of the warriors of the Gedéas, 2658. — 7) solitarius, alone, lonely, see æn.—Comp. nán.

ân-teald, adj., simple, plain, without reserve: acc. sg. ânéstealdne gebóht, simple opinion, 256.

ân-genga, -gengea, w. m., he who goes alone, of Grendel, 165, 449.

ân-haga, w. m., he who stands alone, solitarius, 2369.

ân-hydig, adj. (like the O.N. einrâd-r, of one resolve, i.e. of firm resolve), of one opinion, i.e. firm, brave, decided, 2668.

ânga, adj. (only in the weak form), single, only: acc. sg. ângan dôhtor, 375, 2998; ângan eáferan, 1548; dat. sg. ângan brêser, 1263.

ân-pâg, m., lonely way, path: acc.pl. ânpâgas, 1411.

ân-râd, adj. (cf. under án-hydig), of firm resolution, resolved, 1530, 1576.

ân-tîd, n., one time, i.e. the same time: ymb án-tîd ðêres dôgores, about the same time the second day (they sailed twenty-four hours), 219. — án stands as in án-môd, O.H.G. ein-muati, harmonious, of the same disposition.

ânunga, adv., throughout, entirely, wholly, 635.

ár, m., ambassador, messenger, 336, 2784.

ár, f., 1) honor, dignity: ârum healdan, to hold in honor, 296; similarly, 1100, 1183. — 2) favor, grace, support: acc. sg. ãre, 1273, 2607; dat. sg. ãre, 2379; gen. pl. hwæt... árna, 1188. — Comp. worold-år; also written ær.

ár-fâst, adj., honorable, upright, 1169; of Húnferð (with reference to 588). See fâst.

ârlan, w.v., (to be gracious), to spare: III.sg. prs. w. dat. nænegum árað; of Grendel, 599.

ár-stâf, m. (elementum honoris), grace, favor: dat. pl. mid Árstafum, 317. — Help, support: dat. pl. for ãr-stafum, to the assistance, 382, 458. See stâf.

âter-tân, m., poisonous branch: dat. pl. Iren åter-tánum fâh (steel which is damaskened by the sap of branches used in sorcery), 1460.

attor, n., poison, here of the poison of the dragon’s bite: nom., 2716.

attor-scead, m., poisonous enemy, of the poisonous dragon: gen. sg. -sceadan, 2840.

áwâ, adv. (certainly not the dative, but a reduplicated form of â, which see), ever: áwâ ðo aldre, for ever and ever, 956.
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ädre, adv., hastily, directly, immediately, 77, 354, 3107.
ädle, adj., noble: nom. sg., of Beówulf, 198, 1313; of Beowulf's father, 263, where it can be understood as well in a moral as in a genealogical sense; the latter prevails decidedly in the gen. sg. áðelan cynnes, 2235.
äðeling, n. m., nobleman, man of noble descent, especially the appellation of a man of royal birth; so of the kings of the Danes, 3; of Scyld, 33; of Hroðgar, 130; of Sigemund, 889; of Beowulf, 1226, 1245, 1597, 1816, 2189, 2343, 2375, 2425, 2716, 3136; perhaps also of Dāghrefn, 2507; — then, in a broader sense, also denoting other noble-born men: Áschere, 1295; Hroðgár's courtiers, 118, 983; Heremód's courtiers, 907; Hengest's warriors, 1113; Beowulf's retinue, 1805, 1921, 3172; noble-born in general, 2889. — Comp. sib-äðeling.
äðelum, n., only in the pl., noble descent, nobility, in the sense of noble lineage: acc. pl. äðelum, 392; dat. pl. cyning äðelum gōd, the king of noble birth, 1871; äðelum dióre, worthy on account of noble lineage, 1950; äðelum (hæl-um, MS.), 332. — Comp. fäder-äðelum.
äfna, w. v. w. acc., to perform, to carry out, to accomplish: inf. ellen-weore æfna, to do a heroic deed, 1465; pret. unriht æfnde, perpetrated wrong, 1255.
ge-äfna, 1) to carry out, to do, to accomplish: pret. pl. þat geäfnadon swā, so carried that out, 538; pret. part. än vās geäfnd, the oath was sworn, 1108. — 2) get ready, prepare: pret. part. geäfnd, 3107. See efnan.
äfter (comparative of a, Ags. of, which see; hence it expresses the idea of forth, away, from, back), a) adv., thereupon, afterwards, 12, 341, 1390, 2155. — ic him æfter sceal, I shall go after them, 2817; in word æfter cwæð, 315, the sense seems to be, spoke back, having turned; b) prep. w. dat., 1) (temporal) after, 119, 128, 187, 825, 1939, etc.; æfter beorne, after the (death of) the hero, 2261, so 2262; æfter māðum-welan, after (obtaining) the treasure, 2751. — 2) (causal) as proceeding from something, denoting result and purpose, hence, in consequence of, conformably to: æfter rihte, in accordance with right, 1050, 2111; æfter farðe, with the current, 580; so 1321, 1721, 1944, 2180, etc., æfter hæðo-swátte, in consequence of the blood of battle, 1607; æfter wælfræde, in consequence of mortal enmity, 85; in accordance with, on account of, after, about: æfter äðelum (hæl-um, MS.) frægn, asked about the descent, 332; ne frin bu æfter sælum, ask not after my welfare, 1323; æfter sinsgyfan gregteð, sweeps for the giver of treasure, 1343; him æfter deoðrum men dyrne langað, longs in secret for the dear man, 1880; än æfter anum, one for the other, 2462, etc. — 3) (local), along: æfter gumynnum, throughout the races of men, among men, 945; söhte bed æfter būrum, sought a bed among the rooms of the castle (the castle was fortified, the hall was not), 140; æfter recede wīlāt, looked along the hall, 1573; stonc æfter stāne, smelt along the
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rocks, 2289; after lyfte, along the air, through the air, 2833; similarly, 996, 1068, 1317, etc.

Æf-junce,a, w. m., anger, chagrin, vexatious affair: nom., 502.

äglæcea. See aglæcea.

äled (Old Sax. eld, O.H.G. eld-r), st. m., fire, 3016.

äled-leóma, w. m., (fire-light), torch: acc. sg. leóman, 3126. See leóma.

äl-fylce (from äl-, Goth. ali-s, állos, and fylce, O.H.G. fylki, collective form from fylc), n., other folk, hostile army: dat. pl. wið állfilcum, 2372.

äl-mightig (for eal-m.), adj., almighty: nom. sg. m., of the weak form, se eal-mihtiga, 92.

äl-wiht, st. m., being of another species, monster: gen. pl. ðæl-wihta eard, of the dwelling-place of Gren-del's kindred, 1501.

äppel-fealu, adj., dappled sorrel, or dappled yellow: nom. pl. äppel-fealuwe measars, dappled yellow steeds, 2166.

ärn, st. n., house, in the compounds heal-, hordo-, medo-, brýð-, win-ärn.

äsc, st. m., ash (does not occur in Beowulf in this sense), lance, spear, because the shaft consists of ash wood: dat. pl. (quâ instr.) äscum and ecegum, with spears and swords, 1773.

äsc-holt, st. n., ash wood, ashen shaft: nom. pl. äsc-holt ufán graeg, the ashen shafts graeg above (spear with iron points), 330.

äsc-wiga, w. m., spear-fighter, warrior armed with the spear: nom. sg., 2043.

ät, prep. w. dat., with the fundamental meaning of nearness to something, hence 1) local, a) with, near, at, on, in (rest): ät hýče, in har-bor, 32; ät symle, at the meal, 81; ät åde, on the funeral-pile, 1111, 1115; ät þéanum, with thee alone, 1378; ät vige, in the fight, 1338; ät hilde, 1660, 2682; ät æte, in eating, 3027, etc. b) to, towards, at, on (motion to): deaðes wylm hrán ät heorton, seised upon the heart, 2271; gehêton ät hærgræfum, vowed at (or to) the temples of the gods, 175. c) with verbs of taking away, away from (as starting from near an object): geþæah þat ful ðæt Wealhæðan, took the cup from Wælhtan, 630; fela ic gebåd grynna ät Gren-dle, from Gren-del, 931; ät minum fader genam, took me from my fath-er to himself, 2430.—2) temporal, at, in, at the time of: åt frumseafte, in the beginning, 45; åt ende, at an end, 224; fand sinne dryhten ealdres åt ende, at the end of life, dying, 2791; similarly, 2823; åt feohgyftum, in giving gifts, 1090; åt stiðestan, finally, 3014.

ät-græpe, adj., laying hold of, pre-hendens, 1270.

ät-rihte, adv., almost, 1658.

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ædre, ðdre, st. f., aqueduct, canal (not in Beow.), vein (not in Beow.), stream, violent pouring forth: dat. pl. swát ædrum sprong, the blood sprang in streams, 2967; blód ædrum dranc, drank the blood in streams(?), 743.

æf, st. m., breath, gasp, snort: instr. sg. hæfre æfne weóll, the breast (of the drake) heaved with snorting, 2594.

æfen, st. m., evening, 1236.
æfen-gram, adj., hostile at evening, night-enemy: nom. sg. m. æfen-gróm, of Grendel, 2075.
æfen-leóht, st. n., evening-light: nom. sg., 413.
æfen-spræc, st. f., evening-talk: acc. sg. gemunde...æfen-spræcæ, thought about what he had spoken in the evening, 760.
æfre, adv., ever, at any time, 70, 280, 504, 693, etc.: in negative sentences, æfre ne, never, 2601.—Comp. næfre.
æg-hwâ (O.H.G. éo·ga·hwer), pron., every, each: dat. sg. æghwâm, 1385. The gen. sg. in adverbiaal sense, in all, throughout, thoroughly: æghwâs untele, thoroughly blameless, 1866; ægh-wâs unIRM, entirely innumerable quantity, i.e. an enormous multitude, 2625, 3136.
æg-hwâder (O.H.G. éo·ga·hwed·ar): 1) each (of two): nom. sg. hâfeæghwâder ende gefêred, each of the two (Beowulf and the drake) had reached the end, 2845; dat. sg. æghwâdrum wâsbrôga framódru, to each of the two (Beowulf and the drake) was fear of the other, 2565; gen. sg. æghwâðres...worda and worca, 287.—2) each (of several): dat. sg. heora æghwâdrum, 1637.
æg-hwær, adv., everywhere, 1060.
æg-hwile (O.H.G. éo·gi·hwelih), pron., unusquisque, every (one): 1) used as an adj.: acc. sg. m. dæl æghwylcne, 622.—2) as substantive, a) with the partitive genitive: nom. sg. æghhwylc, 9, 2888; dat. sg. æghwylcum, 1051. b) without gen.: nom. sg. æghhwylc, 985, 988; (wâs) æghwylene ðerum trýwe, each one (of two) true to the other, 1166.
æht (abstract form from ågan, denoting the state of possessing), st. f.: 1) possession, power: acc. sg. on flôdes æht, 42; on wåteres æht, into the power of the water, 516; on æht gehearf Denigea freân, passed over into the possession of a Danish master, 1680.—2) property, possessions, goods: acc. pl. æhte, 2249.—Comp. mäðm, goldæht.
æht (O.H.G. åhta), st. f., pursuit: nom. þå wås æht boden Sweona leódmun, sega Higelácæ, then was pursuit offered to the people of the Sweonas, (their) banner to Hygelácæ (i.e. the banner of the Swedes, taken during their flight, fell into the hands of Hygelácæ), 2958.
ge-æhtan, w. v., to pride, to speak in praise of: pret. part. gæhtæd, 1886.
ge-æhtla, w. m., or ge-æhtle, w. f., a speaking of with praise, high esteem: gen. sg. hy...wyrðê pinceðeoraæhtælan, seem worthy of the high esteem of the noble-born, 369.
æn (parallel form of án), num., one: acc. sg. m. bone ænne bone..., the one whom..., 1054; oftor micle bonne on ænne sið, much oftener than one time, 1580; forð onsen-don ænne, sent him forth alone, 46.
æne, adv., once: oft nallesæne, 3020.
ænig, pron., one, any one, 474, 503, 510, 534, etc.: instr. sg. nolde...ænige hinga, would in no way, not at all, 792; lyt ænig mearn, little did any one sorrow (i.e. no one), 3130.—With the article: nás se folc cyning...ænig, no people's king, 2735.—Comp. nægig.
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æn-líc, adj., alone, excellent, distinguished: ænlíc anslyn, distinguished appearance, 251; þéah be hió ænlicu sþ, though she be beautiful, 1942.

ær (comparative form, from á): 1) adv., sooner, beforehand, 15, 656, 695, 758, 901, etc., for a long time, 2596: eft swá ær, again as formerly, 643; ær ne siddan, neither sooner nor later, 719; ær and stó, sooner and later (all times), 2501; nò þý ær (not so much the sooner), ye tót, 755, 1503, 2082, 2161, 2467.—2) conjunct., before, ere: a) with the ind.: ær hió tò setle geóng, 2020. b) w. subjunct.: ær ge fyterr, before you travel farther, 252; ær he on wegh hwurfe, 264, so 677, 2819; ær bon dág cwóme, ere the day break, 732; ær correlative to ór adv.: ær he feorn seleð, aldür an ðære, ær he wille ..., he will sooner (rather) leave his life upon the shore, before (than) he will ..., 1372.—3) prepos. with dat., before: ær deáðe, before death, 1389; ær dæges hwile, before daybreak, 2321; ær swylt-dæge, the day of death, 2799.

æror, comp. adv., sooner, beforehand, 810; formerly, 2655.

ærra, comp. adj., earlier: instr. pl., ærran mællum, in former times, 908, 2238, 3036.

ærest, superl.: 1) adv., first of all, foremost, 6, 617, 1698, etc.—2) as subst. n., relation in the beginning: acc. þát ic his ærest þæt gesæge (told thee, in what relation it stood at first to the coat of mail that has been presented), 2158.

ær-dág, m. (before-day), morning-twilight, gray of morning: dat. sg. mid ærdæge, 126; samod ærdæge, 1312, 2943.

ærende, st. n., errand, trust: acc. sg., 270, 345.

ær-fáder, st. m., late father, deceased father: nom. sg. swá his ærfáder, 2623.

ær-gestreón, st. n., old treasure, possessions dating from old times: acc. sg., 1758; gen. sg. swylera fela ærgestreóna, much of such old treasure, 2233. See gestreón.

ær-geweorc, st. n., work dating from old times: nom. sg. enta ærgeworc, the old work of the giants (of the golden sword-hilt from Grendel’s water-hall), 1680. See geweorc.

ær-góð, adj., good since old times, long invested with dignity or advantages: ægelinc ærgóð, 130; (eori) ærgóð, 1330; tren ærgóð (excellent sword), 990, 2587.

ær-wela, w.m., old possessions, riches: dating from old times: acc. sg. ærwelan, 2748. See wela.

æs, st. n., carcass, carrion: dat. (instr.) sg. æse, of Æschere’s corpse, 1333.

æt, st. m., food, meat: dat. sg., hú him át æte speów, how he fared well at meat, 3027.

ættren (see áttor), adj., poisonous: wás þát blóð þó þás hót, ættren ellorgást, se þær inne swealt, so hot was the blood, (and) poisonous the demon (Grendel’s mother) who died therein, 1618

B

bana, bona, st. m., murderer, 158, 588, 1103, etc.: acc. sg. bonan Ongenþéowes, of Hygelåc, although

bôn-gār, st. f., murdering spear, 2032.

gē-bannan, st. v. w. acc. of the thing and dat. of the person, to command, to bid: inf., 74.

bād, f., pledge, only in comp.: nýdbád.

bàn, st. n., bone: dat. sg. on bâne (on the bony skin of the drake), 2579; dat. pl. heals ealne ymbe-fêng biteran bánum (here of the teeth of the drake), 2693.

bàn-côfa, w. m., "cubile ossium" (Grimm) of the body: dat. sg. -côfan, 1446.

bân-fag, adj. (variegated with bones), either with ornaments made of bone-work, or adorned with bone, perhaps deer-antlers; of Hrōðgâr's hall, 781. The last meaning seems the more probable.

bân-fât, st. n., bone-vessel, i.e. the body: acc. pl. bân-fatu, 1117.

bân-hring, st. m., the bone-structure, joint, bone-joint: acc. pl. hire wið halse . . . bânhringas brâc (broke her neck-joint), 1568.

bân-hús, st. n., bone-house, i.e. the body: acc. sg. bânhus gebrâc, 2509; similarly, 3148.

bân-loca, w. m., the enclosure of the bones, i.e. the body: acc. sg. bântocan, bit the body, 743; nom. pl. burston bânlocan, the body burst (of Grendel, because his arm was torn out), 819.

bât, st. m., boat, craft, ship, 211. — Comp. sæ-bât.

bât-weard, st. m., boat-watcher, he who keeps watch over the craft: dat. sg. -wearde, 1901.

bāð, st. n., bath: acc. sg. ofer ganotes bāð, over the diver's bath (i.e. the sea), 1862.

bārnan, w. v., to cause to burn, to burn: inf. hêt . . . bânafatu bärnan, bade that the bodies be burned, 1117; ongan . . . beorht hofu bārnan, began to consume the splendid country-seats (the dragon), 2314.

for-bārnan, w. v., consume with fire: inf. hy hine ne môston . . . brondefor-bārnan, they (the Danes) could not burn him (the dead Åschere) upon the funeral-pile, 2127.

bædan (Goth. baidjan, O.H.G. beieða), to incite, to encourage: pret. bëddde byrge geonge, encouraged the youths (at the banquet), 2019.

gē-bædan, w. v., to press hard: pret. part. bysigum gegebêd, distressed by trouble, difficulty, danger (of battle), 2581; to drive, to send forth: stræla storm strengum gegebêd, the storm of arrows sent from the strings, 3118; overcome: draca . . . bealwe gegebêd, the dragon . . . overcome by the ills of battle, 2827.

bæl (O.H.G. bâl), st. n., fire, flames: (wyrm) mid bæle fôr, passed (through the air) with fire, 2309; hâfe landwaara lige befangan, bæle and bronde, with fire and bûning, 2323. — Especially, the fire of the funeral-pile, the funeral-pile, 1110, 1117, 2127; ør he bæl cure, er he sought the burning (i.e. died), 2819; hâtað . . . hlæw gewyrcean . . . æfte bæle, after I am burned, let a burial mound be thrown up (Beowulf's words), 2804.
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bæl-fyr, st. n., bale-fire, fire of the funeral-pile: gen. pl. bælfyra maest, 3144.

bæl-stede, st. m., place for the funeral-pile: dat. sg. in bæl-stede, 3098.

bæl-wudu, st. m., wood for the funeral-pile, 3113.

bær, st. f., bier, 3106.

gæ-bæræn, w.v., to conduct one’s self, behave: inf. w. adv., ne gefrægn ic þa mægðe ... sæl gebæræn, I did not hear that a troop bore itself better, maintained a nobler deportment, 1013; he on eordan geseah þone leofestan lifes æt ende bleátæ gebæræn, saw the best-beloved upon the earth, at the end of his life, struggling miserably (i.e. in a helpless situation), 2825.

gæ-bætan (derivatívne frá bæte, the bit), w. v., to place the bit in the mouth of an animal, to bridle: pret. part. þa wæs Hrœðgãre hors gebæted, 1400.

be, prep. w. dat. (with the fundamental meaning near, “but not of one direction, as at, but more general”): 1) local, near by, near, at, on (rest): be þylæfe uppe kægon, lay above, upon the deposit of the waves (upon the strand of the slay nixies), 566; hæfde be honda, held by the hand (Beowulf held Grendel), 815; be sæm tweonom, in the circuit of both the seas, 859, 1686; be mäste, on the mast, 1906; be fyre, by the fire, 2220; be nasse, at the promontory, 2244; sæt be þæm gebrōðorum twæm, sat by the two brothers, 1192; wæs se gryre læssa efne swa micle swá bið mægða cræft be wæpnedmen, the terror was just so much less, as is the strength of woman to the warrior (i.e. is valued by), 1285, etc. — 2) also local, but of motion from the subject in the direction of the object, on, upon, by: gefæng be eaxle, seæd by the shoulder, 1538; allædon leofne þeðden be mäste, laid the dear lord near the mast, 36; be healse genam, took him by the neck, fell upon his neck, 1873; wæpen hafnade be hiltum, grasped the weapon by the hilt, 1575, etc. — 3) with this is connected the causal force, on account of, for, according to: ic þis gid be þæowæræ, I spake this solemn speech for thee, for thy sake, 1724; þu be lær be þon, learn according to this, from this, 1723; be fæder lære, according to her father’s direction, 1951. — 4) temporal, while, during: be þæ lifigendum, while thou livest, during thy life, 2666. See bê.


gæ-bedde, w. f., bed-fellow: dat. sg. wolde sæcan cwæn to gebeddan, wished to seek the queen as bed-fellow, to go to bed with her, 666. — Comp. heals-gebedde.

begen, fem. bâ, both: nom. m., 536, 770, 2708; acc. fem. on bã healfa, on two sides (i.e. Grendel and his mother), 1306; dat. m. bâm, 2197; and in connection with the possessive instead of the personal pronoun, úrum bám, 2661; gen. n. bega, 1874, 2896; bega gelwöðres, each one of the two, 1044; bega folces, of both peoples, 1125.

gæ-belgan, st. v. (properly, to cause to swell, to swell), to irritate: w.
dat. (pret. subj.) þæt he ðecean dryhtne bitre gebulge, that he had bitterly angered the eternal Lord, 2332; pret. part. gebolgen, 1540; (gebolge,MS.), 2222; pl. gebolgne, 1432; more according to the original meaning in torne gebolgen, 2402.

å-belgan, to anger: pret. sg. w. acc. ðið þæt hyne ðan ððealh mon on mðde, till a man angered him in his heart, 2281; pret. part. åbolgen, 724.


benc, st. f., bench: nom. sg. benc, 492; dat. sg. bence, 327, 1014, 1189, 1244. — Comp.: ealu-, medubenc.

benc-swæg, st. m., (bench-rejoicing), rejoicing which resounds from the benches, 1162.

benc-pel, st. n., bench-board, the wainscotted space where the benches stand: nom. pl. benc-belu, 486; acc. pl. bencbelu beredon, cleared the bench-boards (i.e. by taking away the benches, so as to prepare couches), 1240.


bera (O.N. beri), w. m., bearer: in comp. hæor-bera.

beran, st. v. w. acc., to carry: III. sg. pres. byreð, 296, 448; þone mahuðum byreð, carries the treasures (upon his person), 2056; pres. subj. bere, 437; pl. beren, 2654; inf. beran, 48, 231, 291, etc.; høht þæ se hearda Hrunting beran, to bring Hrunting, 1808; up beran, 1921; in beran, 2153; pret. bær, 495, 712, 847, etc.; mandryhtne bær fæted wage, brought the lord the costly vessel, 2282; pl. bærorn, 213, 1636, etc.; bærn, 2851; pret. part. boren, 1193, 1648, 3136. — The following expressions are poetic paraphrases of the forms go, come: þæt we rondas beren eft þe earde, 2654; gewtad forð beran væpen and gewædu, 291; ic ge-frægn sunu Wihstânes hringnet beran, 2755; wigheartand bær, 2662; helmas bærorn, 240 (conjecture); scyldas bær, 2851: they lay stress upon the connection of the man with his weapons.

ät-beran, to carry to: inf. ðo beadolâce (battle) ætberan, 1562; pret. þæ hine on morgentd on Headoræmas holm up átbær, the sea bore him up to the Headoræmas, 519; hið Beowulfe medoful átbær, brought Beowulf the mead-cup, 625; mægenbyrðenne . . . hider út átbær cyninge mnun, bore the great burden hither to my king, 3093; pl. ht hyne ætberon ðo brimes farðe, 28.

for-beran, to hold, to suppress: inf. þæt he þone brestowylm forberan ne mehte, that he could not suppress the emotions of his breast, 1878.

g-eberan, to bring forth, to bear: pret. part. þæt lâ mæg secgan se ðe sôð and riht fremeð on folce . . . þæt þes eorl were geboren betera (that may every just man of the people say, that this nobleman is better born), 1704.

ðís-beran, to bring hither: pret. þæ mec se ðísbär on Finna land, 579.
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on-beran (O.H.G. in bēran, intpē-ran, but in the sense of carere), au-ferre, to carry off, to take away: inf. tren ærgōd ĥat ĕs ahlēcan blōdge beadufolme onberan wolde, excellent sword which would sweep off the bloody hand of the demon, 991; pret. part. (wās) onboren beāga hord, the treasure of the rings had been carried off, 2285.
— Compounds with the pres. part.: helm-, såwī-berend.

berlan (denominative from bār, naked), w. v., to make bare, to clear: pret. pl. bencbēlēu beredon, cleared the bench-place (by removing the benches), 1240.

berstan, st. v., to break, to burst: pret. pl. burston bánlocan, 819; bengeato burston, 1122.—to crack, to make the noise of breaking: fingras burston, the fingers cracked (from Beōwulf’s gripe), 761.

for-berstan, break, to fly asunder: pret. Nāgling forbārst, Nāgling (Beōwulf’s sword) broke in two, 2681.

betera, adj. (comp.), better: nom. sg. m. betera, 469, 1704.

betlic, adj., excellent, splendid: nom. sg. n., of Hröðgår’s hall, 781; of Hygelāc’s residence, 1926.

betst, betost (superl.), best, the best: nom. sg. m. betst beadurinca, 1110; neut. nu is ðost betost, ĕt we..., now is haste the best, that we..., 3008; voc. m. seg betsta, 948; neut. acc. beaduscūda betst, 453; acc. sg. m. begn betstan, 1872.

bēcn, st. n., (beacon), token, mark, sign: acc. sg. betimbredon beadrofes bēcn (of Beōwulf’s grave-mound), 3162. See beacen.

bēg. See beág.
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beadu-scearp, adj., battle-sharp, sharp for the battle, 2705.
beadu-scruð, st. n., (battle-dress), corselet, shirt of mail: gen. pl. beaduscruða best, 453.
beadu-serce, w. ð., (battle-garment), corselet, shirt of mail: acc. sg. brognde beadu-sercean (because it consists of interlaced metal rings), 2756.
beado-woerc, st. n., (battle-work), battle: gen. sg. gefeh beado-woerces, rejoiced at the battle, 2300.
beald, adj., bold, brave: in comp. cyne-beald.
bealdian, w. v., to show one’s self brave: pret. bealdode gödum dædom (through brave deeds), 2178.
bealdor, st. m., lord, prince: nom. sg. sinca baldor, 2429; winia bealdor, 2568.
bealu, adj., deadly, dangerous, bad: instr. sg. hyne sår hafað beforgen balwon bendum, pain has entwined him in deadly bands, 978.
bealo-ewealm, st. m., violent death, death by the sword (?), 2266.
bealo-hyegende, pres. part., thinking of death, meditating destruction: gen. pl. æghwæþrum bealo-hyegendra, 2566.
bealo-hyðig, adj., thinking of death, meditating destruction: of Grendel, 724.
bealo-nið, st. m., (seal for destruction), deadly enmity: nom. sg., 2405; destructive struggle: acc. sg. beborth þe hon bealonið, be-
ware of destructive striving, 1759; deathbringing rage: nom. sg. him on breóstum bealo-þæ wéll, in his breast raged deadly fury (of the dragon’s poison), 2715.
bearhtm (see beorht): 1) st. m., splendor, brightness, clearness: nom. sg. eågna bearhtm, 1767. — 2) sound, tone: acc. sg. bearhtm ongeåton, gúðhorn galan, they heard the sound, (heard) the battlehorn sound, 1432.
bearn, m., gremium, sinus, lap, bosom: nom. sg. foldan bearth, 1138; acc. sg. on bearth scipes, 35, 897; on bearth nacan, 214; him on bearth hladan bunan and discas, 2776. — 2) figuratively, possession, property, because things bestowed were placed in the lap of the receiver (so 40 and 2195, on bearth licgan, ålegan); dat. sg. him tå bearthm cwom mårsumfát mære, came into his possession, 2405.
bearn, n.: 1) child, son: nom. sg. bearth Healfdenes, 469, etc.; Ecgławes bearth, 499, etc.; dat. sg. bearne, 2371; nom. pl. bearth, 59; dat. pl. bearnum, 1075. — 2) in a broader sense, scion, offspring, descendant: nom. sg. Öngenebów’s bearth, of his grandson, 2388; nom. pl. yldo bearth, 70; gumena bearth, children of men, 879; hæleða bearth, 1190; äfelings bearth, 3172; acc. pl. ofer yldo bearth, 606; dat. pl. yldo bearnum, 150; gen. pl. niðða bearna, 1006. — Comp.: brððor-, dryht-bearn.
bearn-gebyrdu, f., birth, birth of a son: gen. sg. þat hyre eald-metod ðé wreare bearth-gebyrdu, has been gracious through the birth of such a son (i.e. as Beowulf), 947.
bearu, st. m., (the bearer, hence properly only the fruit-tree, especially the oak and the beech), tree, collectively forest: nom. pl. hrınde bearwas, rustling trees (or rustling forests), 1364.

beácen, st. n., sign, banner, vexillum: nom. sg. beorht beácen godes, of the sun, 570; gen. pl. beácna beorhtost, 2778. See bècn.
ge-beácnian, w. v., to mark, to indicate: pret. part. ge-beácnod, 140.

beág, st. m., ring, ornament: nom. sg. beáh (neck-ring), 1212; acc. sg. beáh (the collar of the murdered king of the Heafodaernas), 2042; bèg (collective for the acc. pl.), 3165; dat. sg. cwom Wealh-beó forð gán under gyldnum béage, she walked along under a golden head-ring, wore a golden diadem, 1164; gen. sg. beages (of a collar), 1217; acc. pl. beágas (rings in general), 80, 523, etc.; gen. pl. beága, 35, 352, 1488, 2285, etc.—Comp.: earm-, heals-beág.

beágyfæa, w. m., ring-giver, designation of the prince: gen. sg. -gyfan, 1103.

beághroden, adj., adorned with rings, ornamented with clasps: nom. sg. beághroden, cwên, of Hrōðgár’s consort, perhaps with reference to her diadem (cf. 1164), 624.

beáh-hord, st. n., ring-hoard, treasure consisting of rings: gen. sg. beáh-hordes, 895; dat. pl. beáh-hordum, 2827; gen. pl. beáh-hord-da weard, of King Hrōðgár, 922.

beáh-sele, st. m., ring-hall, hall in which the rings were distributed: nom. sg., of Heorot, 1178.

beáh-þegu, st. f., the receiving of the ring: dat. sg. áfter beáh-þege, 2177.

beáh-wrīfæa, w., ring-band, ring with prominence given to its having the form of a band: acc. sg. beáh-wrīfan, 2019.

beám, st. m., tree, only in the compounds fyrgen-, gleþ-beám.

beátnan, st. v., thrust, strike: pres. sg. mearh burhstede beátnan, the steed beats the castle-ground (place where the castle is built), i.e. with his hoofs, 2266; pret. part. swealt bille ge-beátnan, died, struck by the battle-axe, 2360.

beorrh, st. m.: 1) mountain, rock: dat. sg. beorge, 211; gen. sg. beorges, 2525, 2756; acc. pl. beorgas, 222. — 2) grave-mound, tomb-hill: acc. sg. biorh, 2808; beorrh, 3098, 3165. A grave-mound serves the drake as a retreat (cf. 2277, 2412): nom. sg. beorrh, 2242; gen. sg. beorges, 2323. — Comp. stån-beorrh.

beorrh, st. f., veil, covering, cap; only in the comp. heáford-beorrh.

beorgan, st. v. (w. dat. of the interested person or thing), to save, to shield: inf. wolde feore beorgan, place her life in safety, 1294; here-byrne... seó þe bāncófan beorgan cūðe, which could protect his body, 1446; pret. pl. ealdre burgan, 2600.

be-beorgan (w. dat. refl. of pers. and acc. of the thing), to take care, to defend one’s self from: inf. him be-beorgan ne con wom, cannot keep himself from stain (fault), 1747; imp. bebeorh þe pone bæ-lontN, 1759.

g-e-beorgan (w. dat. of person or thing to be saved), to save, to protect: pret. sg. bät gebearrow feore, protected the life, 1549; scyld wel gebearg liffe and lícce, 2571.
ym-beorgan, to surround pro-
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tectingly: pret. sg. hring ãtan ymb-bearh, 1504.

beorht, byrht, adj.: 1) gleaming, shining, radiant, shimmering: nom. sg. beorht, of the sun, 570, 1803; beorhta, of Heorot, 1178; þât beorhted bold, 998; acc. sg. beorhtne, of Beowulf’s gravemound, 2804; dat. sg. tô þere byrhtan (here-byrhtan, MS.) byrig, 1200; acc. pl. beorhte frätwe, 214, 897; beorhte randas, 231; bordwudu beorhtan, 1244; n. beorht hofu, 2314. Superl.: beâcna beorhtost, 2778. — 2) excellent, remarkable: gen. sg. beorhtre bôte, 158. — Comp.: sadol-, white-beorht.

beorhtte, adv., brilliantly, brightly, radiantly, 1518.

beorhtlan, w. v., to sound clearly: pret. sg. beorhtode benc-swåg, 1162.

beorn, st. m., hero, warrior, noble man: nom. sg. (Hroðgár), 1881, (Beowulf), 2434, etc.; acc. sg. (Beów.), 1025, (Áschere), 1300; dat. sg. beorne, 2261; nom. pl. beornas (Beowulf and his companions), 211, (Hroðgår’s guests), 857; gen. pl. beorna (Beowulf’s liege-men), 2405. — Comp.: folc-, gúð-beorn.

beornan, st. v., to burn: pres. part. byrnende (of the drake), 2273. — Comp. un-byrnende.

for-beornan, to be consumed, to burn: pret. sg. for-barn, 1617, 1668; for-born, 2673.

gi-beornan, to be burned: pret. gebarn, 2698.

beorn-cyning, st. m., king of warriors, king of heroes: nom. sg. (as voc.), 2149.

beódan, st. v.: 1) to announce, to inform, to make known: inf. biô-
dan, 2893. — 2) to offer, to proffer (as the notifying of a transaction in direct reference to the person concerned in it): pret. pl. him geþingo budon, offered them an agreement, 1086; pret. part. þâ wâs æht boden Sweona leodum, then was pursuit offered the Swed-

ish people, 2958; inf. ic þâm gôdan sceal mæðmas beódan, I shall offer the excellent man treasures, 385.

a-beódan, to present, to announce: pret. word inne ábeáð, made known the words within, 390; to offer, to tender, to wish: pret. him hæl ábeáð, wished him health (greeted him), 654. Similarly, hælo ábeáð, 2419; eoton weard ábeáð, offered the giant a watchter, 669.

be-beódan, to command, to order: pret.Swâ him se hearda beáed, as the strong man commanded them, 401. Similarly, Swâ se rica be-áed, 1976.

ge-beódan: 1) to command, to order: inf. hét þâ gebeódan byre Wihstânes háleða monegum, þât hie . . . , the son of Wihstan caused orders to be given to many of the men . . . , 3111. — 2) to offer: him Hygd gebeáð hard and rice, of-


fered him the treasure and the chief power, 2370; inf. gûðe ge-

beódan, to offer battle, 604.

beóð-geneát, st. m., table-companion: nom. and acc. pl. geneátas, 343, 1714.

beóñ, verb, to be, generally in the future sense, will be: pres. sg. I. gûðgeworca ic beó gearo sôna, I shall immediately be ready for warlike deeds, 1826; sg. III. wâ bîð þâm þe sceal . . . , woe to him who . . . ! 183; so, 186; gífeðe bîð is given, 299; ne bîð þe wilna
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gáð (no wish will be denied thee), 661; þær þe bidð manna þearf, if thou shalt need the warriors, 1836; ne bidð swylc cwénlic þéaw, is not becoming, honorable to a woman, 1941; eft sôna bidh, will happen directly, 1763; similarly, 1768, etc.; pl. þone bidð brocene, then are broken, 2064; feor cyðge beðð sælran gesôhte þam be . . ., “terrae longinquae meliores sunt visitatu ei qui . . .” (Grein), 1839; imp. beð (bíð) þu on ðæteste, hasten! 386, 2748; beð wíð Geátas glâð, be gracious to the Geátas, 1174.

beôr, st. n., beer; dat. sg. ðet beôre, at beer-drinking, 2042; instr. sg. beôre druncen, 531; beôre druncene, 480.

beôr-sealc, st. m., keeper of the beer, cup-bearer; gen. pl. beôr-sealcaca sum (one of Hrœðgâr’s followers, because they served the Geátas at meals), 1241.

beôr-sele, st. m., beer-hall, hall in which beer is drunk; dat. sg. in (on) beôr-sele, 482, 492, 1095; biôr-sele, 2636.

beôr-þegu, st. f., beer-drinking, beer-banquet; dat. sg. ðæter beôr-þegæ, 117; ðet þære beôr-þegæ, 618.

beôt, st. n., promise, binding agreement to something that is to be undertaken; acc. sg. he beôt ne ælæh, did not break his pledge, 80; beôt eal . . . geælæ, performed all that he had pledged himself to, 523.

gê-beôðian, w. v., to pledge one’s self to an undertaking; to bind one’s self; pret. gebeôðedon, 480, 536.

beôt-word, st. n., same as beôt: dat. pl. beôt-wordum相对较, 2511.

biddan, st. v., to beg, to ask, to pray; pres. sg. I. ðôð swâ ic bidde ! 1232; inf. (w. acc. of the pers. and gen. of the thing asked for) ic þe biddæn will ânre bêne, beg thee for one, 427; pret. swâ he selfa băd, as he himself had requested, 29; băd hine bliðne (supply wasan) ðet þære beôr-þegæ, begged him to be cheerful at the beer-banquet, 618; ic ðe lange băd þat þu . . ., begged you a long time that you, 1995; friðówære băd hláford sinne, begged his lord for protection (acc. of pers. and gen. of thing), 2283; băd: þat ge geworhton, asked that you . . ., 3097; pl. wordum beðæn þat . . ., 176.

on-biddan, w. v., to await: inf. lætað hilde-bord her onbidian . . . worda gebinges, let the shields await here the result of the conference (lay the shields aside here), 397.

bil, n., sword; nom. sg. bil, 1568; bill, 2778; acc. sg. bil, 1558; instr. sg. bille, 2360; gen. sg. billes, 2061, etc.; instr. pl. billum, 40; gen. pl. billa, 583, 1145.—Comp.: gûð-, hilde-, wig-bil.

bindan, st. v., to bind, to tie; pret. part. acc. sg. wudu bundenne, the bound sword, i.e. the built ship, 216; bunden golde sword, a sword bound with gold, i.e. either having its hilt inlaid with gold, or having gold chains upon the hilt (swords of both kinds have been found), 1901; nom. sg. heoru bunden, 1286, has probably a similar meaning.

gê-bindan, to bind; pret. sg. þær ic fege geband, where I had bound five(?), 420; pret. part. cyninges þegn word ðêr fand sôðe gebunden, the king’s man found (after many had already praised Beowulf’s
deed) other words (also referring to Beowulf, but in connection with Sigemund) rightly bound together, i.e. in good alliterative verses, as are becoming to a gird, 872; wundenmeel wrâttum gebunden, sword bound with ornaments, i.e. inlaid, 1532; bisgum gebunden, bound together by sorrow, 1744; gomel gûwiga eldo gebunden, hoary hero bound by old age (fettered, oppressed), 2112.

on-bindan, to unbind, to untie, to loose: pret. onband, 501.

gē-bind, st. n. coll., that which binds, fetters: in comp. Is-gebind.

bite, st. m., bite, figuratively of the cut of the sword: acc. sg. bite ðrena, the swords' bite, 2260; dat. sg. ðæter billes bite, 2061. — Comp. lāð-bite.

biter (primary meaning that of biting), adj.: 1) sharp, cutting, cutting in: acc. sg. biter (of a short sword), 2705; instr. sg. biteran strâle, 1747; instr. pl. biteran bānum, with sharp teeth, 2693. — 2) irritated, furious: nom. pl. bitere, 1432.

biter, adv., bitterly (in a moral sense), 2332.

bī, big (fuller form of the prep. be, which see), prep. w. dat.: 1) near, at, on, about, by (as under be, No. 1): hī seem tweōnum, in the circuit of both seas, 1957; ðāras bī ronede, raised himself up by the shield, 2539; bī wealle gesāt, sat by the wall, 2718. With a freer position: him big stōdan bunan and orcas, round about him, 3048. — 2) to, towards (motion): hwearf hā bī bence, turned them towards the bench, 1189; geóng bī sesse, went to the seat, 2757.

bid (see bidan), st. n., tarrying, hesitation: hēr wearð Ongenbīd on bid wrecen, forced to tarry, 2963.

bidan, st. v.: 1) to delay, to stay, to remain, to wait: inf. nō on wealle læng bidan wolde, would not stay longer within the wall (the drake), 2309; pret. in ðystrum bād, remained in darkness, 87; flota stille bād, the craft lay still, 301; recedda... on hām se rica bād, where the mighty one dwelt, 310; hēr se snotra bād, where the wise man (Hroðgœr) waited, 1314; he on searwum bād, he (Beowulf) stood there armed, 2569; ic on earde bād mælgesceaftra, lived upon the paternal ground the time appointed me by fate, 2737; pret. pl. sune hēr bidon, some remained, waited there, 400. — 2) to await, to wait for, with the gen. of that which is awaited: inf. bidan woldon Gren-dles gûcæ, wished to await the combat with Grendel, to undertake it, 482; similarly, 528; wiges bidan, await the combat, 1269; nulas and-sware bidan wolde, would await no answer, 1495; pret. bād beawda gebinges, awaited the event of the battle, 710; søegengā bād Ægend-freān, the sea-goer (boat) awaited its owner, 1883; sele... hæðwylmā bād, lænan līges (the poet probably means to indicate by these words that the hall Heorot was destroyed later in a fight by fire; an occurrence, indeed, about which we know nothing, but which 1165 and 1166, and again 2068 ff. seem to indicate), 82.

ā-bidan, to await, with the gen.: inf., 978.

ge-bidān; 1) to tarry, to wait:
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imp. gebide ge on beorge, wait ye on the mountain, 2530; pret. part. beah be wintra lyt under burhlocan gebiden hæbbe Hæreðes dôthor, although H.'s daughter had dwell only a few years in the castle, 1929. — 2) to live through, to experience, to expect (w. acc.): inf. sceal endedág mûnne gebidan, shall live my last day, 639; ne wende ... bôte gebidan, did not hope ... to live to see reparation, 935; fela sceal gebidan leofes and lâðes, experience much good and much affliction, 1061; ende gebdan, 1387, 2343; pret. he ðas frôre gebäd, received consolation (compensation) therefor, 7; gebäd wintra worn, lived a great number of years, 264; in a similar construction, 816, 930, 1619, 2259, 3117. With gen.: inf. tó gebidanne ðôres yrfewardes, to await another heir, 2453. With depend. clause: inf. tó gebidanne ðat his byre rîde on galgan, to live to see it, that his son hang upon the gallowes, 2446; pret. dream-leâs gebäd ðat he ... , joy- less he experienced it, that he ... , 1721; ðas þe ic on aldre gebäd ðat ic ... , for this, that I, in my old age, lived to see that ... , 1780.

on-bidan, to wait, to await: pret. hordweard onbâd earfðoltce ðôs ðató æfen cwom, scarcely waited, could scarcely delay till it was evening, 2303.

bitan, st. v., to bite, of the cutting of swords: inf. bitan, 1455, 1524; pret. bát bánlocan, bit into his body (Grendel), 743; bát unoswùfor, cut with less force (Beôwulf's sword), 2579.

blanca, w. m., properly that which shines here of the horse, not so much of the white horse as the dappled: dat. pl. on blancum, 857. ge-bland, ge-błond, st. n., mixture, having mass, a turning. — Comp.: sund-, ðôs-géblond, wind-blond.

bladden-feax, blonden-feax, adj., mixed, i.e. having gray hair, gray-headed, as epithet of an old man: nom. sg. blondenfeax, 1792; blondenfeaxa, 2963; dat. sg. blondenfeaxum, 1874; nom. pl. blondenfeaxe, 1595.

blâc, adj., dark, black: nom. sg. hreñn blaca, 1802.

blâc, adj.: 1) gleaming, shining: acc. sg. blâçne leóman, a brilliant gleam, 1518. — 2) of the white death-color, pale; in comp. heoro-blâc.

blæd, m.: 1) strength, force, vigor: nom. sg. wás hira blæd scacen (of both tribes), strength was gone, i.e. the bravest of both tribes lay slain, 1125; nu is þínes mänges blæd ðâne hwile, now the fulness of thy strength lasts for a time, 1762. — 2) reputation, renown, knowledge (with stress upon the idea of filling up, spreading out): nom. sg. blæd, 18; (þin) blæd is ârærð, thy renown is spread abroad, 1704.

blæd-âgend, m., having renown, renowned: nom. pl. blæd-âgende, 1014.

blæd-fâst, adj., firm in renown, renowned, known afar: acc. sg. blædfâstne beorn (of Æschere, with reference to 1329), 1300.

bleát, adj., miserable, helpless; only in comp. wâl-bleát.

bleáte, adv., miserably, helplessly, 2825.

blícan, st. v., shine, gleam: inf., 222.

blîðe, adj.: 1) blithe, joyous, happy:
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blīð-heort, adj., joyous in heart, happy: nom. sg., 1803.

blōd, st. n., blood: nom. sg., 1122; acc. sg., 743; dat. sg. blōde, 848; after deorum men him langað beorn wið blōde, the hero (Hrōðgār) longs for the beloved man contrary to blood, i.e. he loves him although he is not related to him by blood, 1881; dat. as instr. blōde, 486, 935, 1595, etc.

blōd-fāg, adj., spotted with blood, bloody, 2061.

blōdīg, adj., bloody: acc. sg. f. blōdīge, 991; acc. sg. n. blōdīg, 448; instr. sg. blōdīgan gāre, 2441.

ge - blōdian, w. v., to make bloody, to sprinkle with blood: pret. part. ge-blōdegod, 2693.

blōdīg-tōð, adj., with bloody teeth: nom. sg. bona blōdīg-tōð (of Gren-del, because he bites his victims to death), 2083.

blōd-reōw, adj., bloodthirsty, bloody-minded: nom. sg. him on ferhēhe greōw breōst-hord blōd-reōw, in his bosom there grew a bloodthirsty feeling, 1720.

be - bod, st. n., command, order; in comp. wundor-bebod.

bōdian, w. v., to announce, to make known: pret. hrefn blaca heofones wynne blīð-heort bodode, the black raven announced joyfully heaven's delight (the rising sun), 1803.

boga, w. m., bow, of the bended form; here of the dragon, in comp. hring-boga; as an instrument for shooting, in the comp. flān-, horn-boga; bow of the arch, in comp. stān-boga.

bolca, w. m., "forus navis" (Grein), gangway; here probably the planks which at landing are laid from the ship to the shore: acc. sg. ofer bolcan, 231.

bold, st. n., building, house, edifice: nom. sg. (Heorot), 998; (Hygelac's residence), 1926; (Beowulf's residence), 2197, 2327. — Comp. fold-bold.

bold-āgend, m., house-owner, property-holder: gen. pl. monegum boldāgendra, 3113.

bolgen-mōd, adj., angry at heart, angry, 710, 1714.

bolster, st. n., bolster, cushion, pillow: dat. pl. (reced) geond-bræded weard beddum and bolstrum, was covered with beds and bolsters, 1241. — Comp. hleór-bolster.

bon-. See ban-.

bora, w. m., carrier, bringer, leader: in the comp. mund-, red-, wēg-bora.

borda, st. n., shield: nom. sg., 2674; acc. sg., 2525; gen. pl. ofer borda gebrāc, over the crashing of the shields, 2260. — Comp.: hilde-, wig-borda.

bord-hābbend, m., one having a shield, shield-bearer: nom. pl. hābbende, 2896.

bord-hreōsana, w. n., shield-cover, shield with particular reference to its cover (of hides or linden bark): dat. sg. -hreōsana, 2204.

bord-rand, st. m., shield: acc. sg., 2560.

bord-weall, st. m., shield-wall, wall of shields: acc. sg., 2981.

bord-wudu, st. m., shield-wood, shield: acc. pl. beorhtan beord-wudu, 1244.

botm, st. m., bottom: dat. sg. tō botme (here of the bottom of the fen-lake), 1507.

brand, brond, st. m.: 1) burning, fire: nom. sg. þa sceal brand fre-tan (the burning of the body), 3015; instr. sg. hy hine ne mōston ... bronde forbārnan (could not be-stow upon him the solemn burning), 2127; hāfde landwara lige befan-gen, bæle and bronde, with glow, fire, and flame, 2323. — 2) in the passage, hāt hine nō brand ne bea-domēcas bitan ne meahton, 1455, b r o n d has been translated sword, brand (after the O.N. brand-r). The meaning fire may be justified as well, if we consider that the old helmets were generally made of leather, and only the principal parts were mounted with bronze. The poet wishes here to emphasize the fact that the helmet was made entirely of metal, a thing which was very unusual. — 3) in the passage, forgeaf þa Beōwulfæ brand Healf-denēs segen gyldenne, 1021, our text, with other editions, has emendated, beARN, since brand, if it be intended as a designation of Hröðgår (perhaps son), has not up to this time been found in this sense in A.-S.

brant, bront, adj., raging, foaming, going high, of ships and of waves: acc. sg. brontne, 238, 568.

brād, adj.: 1) extended, wide: nom. pl. brāde rice, 2208. — 2) broad: nom. sg. heāh and brād (of Beō-wulf’s grave-mound), 3159; acc. sg. brādnē mēce, 2979; (seax) brād [and] brūnecg, the broad, short sword with bronze edge, 1547. — 3) massive, in abundance: acc. sg. brād gold, 3106.

gæ-brāc, st. n., noise, crash: acc. sg. borda gebrāc, 2260.

dæ-ge nd-brædan, w. v., to spread over, to cover entirely: pret. part. geond-bræded, 1240.

brecan, st. v.: 1) to break, to break to pieces: pret. bānhringas brāc, (the sword) broke the joints, 1568. In a moral sense: pret. subj. bær ænig mon wære ne bræce, that no one should break the agreement, 1101; pret. part. þonne biðð bro-cene ... âs-sweord eorla, then are the oaths of the men broken, 2064. — 2) probably also simply to break in upon something, to press upon, w. acc.: pret. sg. sædeôr monig hildetuxum heresyrcan brāc, many a sea-animal pressed with his battle-teeth upon the shirt of mail (did not break it, for, according to 1549 f., 1553 f., it was still unharmed), 1512. — 3) to break out, to spring out: inf. gesæah ... stræm ût bre-can of beorge, saw a stream break out from the rocks, 2547; lætðse hearda Higelâces þegn brādne mēce ... brecan ofer bordweal, caused the broadsword to spring out over the wall of shields, 2981. — 4) figuratively, to vex, not to let rest: pret. hine fyryzt brāc, curi-osity tormented (N.H.G. brachte die Neugier um), 232, 1986, 2785.

gæ-brecan, to break to pieces: pret. bānhús gebrāc, broke in pieces his body (Beōwulf in combat with Dāghrefn), 2509.

tô-brecan, to break in pieces: inf., 781; pret. part. tô-bro-cen, 998.

bürh-brecan, to break through: pret. wordes ord breósthorð bürh-
bræc, the word's point broke through his closed breast, i.e. a word burst out from his breast, 2793.

brecf, st. f., condition of being broken, breach: nom. pl. mødes breccfa (sorrow of heart), 171.

a-bredwian, w. v. w. acc., to fell to the ground, to kill (?): pret. ñbredwade, 2620.

bregdan, st. v., properly to swing round, hence: 1) to swing: inf. underscæadu bregdan, swing among the shadows, to send into the realm of shadows, 708; pret. brægd ealde laxe, swung the old weapon, 796; brægd feor-geotfålæn, swung his mortal enemy (Grendel's mother), threw her down, 1541; pl. git eágorstræám . . . mundum brugdon, stirred the sea with your hands (of the movement of the hands in swimming), 514; pret. part. broden (brogden) mæl, the drawn sword, 1617, 1668. — 2) to knit, to knot, to plait: inf., figuratively, inwintnet ðórum bregdan, to weave a way-laying net for another (as we say in the same way, to lay a trap for another, to dig a pit for another), 2168; pret. part. beadetrægl broden, a woven shirt of mail (because it consisted of metal rings joined together), 522; similarly, 1549; brogdne beadræsccean, 2756.

a-bredgan, to swing: pret. hond up ñ-bræd, swung, raised his hand, 2576.

gæ-bregdan: 1) swing: pret. hring-mæl gebrægd, swung the ringed sword, 1565; eald sweord eácen . . . þæt ic þy weapne gebræd, an old heavy sword that I swung as my weapon, 1665; with interchanging instr. and acc. wálsæxe gebræd, bitter and beadu-scearp, 2704; also, to draw out of the sheath: sweord ær gebræd, had drawn the sword before, 2563. — 2) to knit, to knot, to plait: pret. part. here-byrne hondum gebræden, 1444.

on-bregdan, to tear open, to throw open: pret. onbræd ñá recedes mþdan, had then thrown open the entrance of the hall (onbregdan is used because the opening door swings upon its hinges), 724.

brego, m., prince, ruler: nom. sg., 427, 610.

brego-róf, adj., powerful, like a ruler, of heroic strength: nom. sg. m., 1926.

brego-stól, st. m., throne, figuratively for rule: acc. sg. him ge-sealde seofon þásendo, bold and brego-stól, gave him seven thousand (see under sceat), a country-seat, and the dignity of a prince, 2197; þær him Hygde gebeád . . . brego-stól, where ñ offered him the chief power, 2371; ñét þone bregostól Beowulf healdan, gave over to Beowulf the chief power (did not prevent Beowulf from entering upon the government), 2390.

breme, adj., known afar, renowned: nom. sg., 18.

brenting (see brant), st. m., ship, craft: nom. pl. brentingas, 2808.

a-bréátan, st. v., to break, to break in pieces, to kill: pret. åbreót brim-wísan, killed the sea-king (King Hæðcyen), 2931. See breótan.

breóst, st. n.: 1) breast: nom. sg., 2177; often used in the pl., so acc. þát mine breóst wæreð, which protects my breast, 453; dat. pl. beadetrægl broden on breóstum lág, 552. — 2) the inmost thoughts, the mind, the heart, the bosom: nom,
sg. breóst innan weóll þeóstrum ge-
boncum, his breast heaved with
troubled thoughts, 2332; dat. pl.
lêt þá of breóstum word út faran,
causèd the words to come out from
his bosom, 2551.
breóst-gehygd, st.n., breast-thought,
secret thought: dat. pl. -gehygdum,
2819.
breóst-gewædu, n. pl., breast-clothing,
garment covering the breast,
of the coat of mail: nom. 1212;
acc., 2163.
breóst-hord, st. m., breast-hoard,
that which is locked in the breast,
heart, mind, thought, soul: nom.
sg., 1720; acc. sg., 2793.
breóst-net, st. n., breast-net, skirt
of chain-mail, coat of mail: nom.
sg. breöst-net broden, 1549.
breöst-veordünng, st. f., ornament
that is worn upon the breast: acc.
sg. breöst-veorduunge, 2505: here
the collar is meant which Beówulf
receives from Wealhþeow (1196,
2174) as a present, and which B.,
according to 2173, presents to
Hygd, while, according to 1203, it
is in the possession of her husband
Hygelác. In front the collar is
trimmed with ornaments (frætwæ),
which hang down upon the breast,
hence the name breóst-veorduung.
breóst-wylm, st. m., heaving of the
breast, emotion of the bosom: acc.
sg., 1878.
breótan, st. v., to break, to break in
pieces, to kill: pret. breát heóde-
genéatas, killed his table-companions
(courtiers), 1714.
á-breótan, same as above: pret.
jónæ þe heó on rástæ ábreát, whom
she killed upon his couch, 1299;
pret. part. já hét monige gewéord,
hät hine seo brimwylf ábroten háf-
de, many believed that the sea-wolf
(Grendel's mother) had killed him,
1600; hl hyne . . . ábroten háfdon,
had killed him (the dragon), 2708.
brim, st. n., flood, the sea: nom. sg.,
848, 1595; gen. sg. tó brimes fa-
rode, to the sea, 28; át brimes no-
san, at the sea's promontory, 2804;
nom. pl. brimu swáfredon, the
waves subsided, 570.
brim-clíf, st. n., sea-cliff, cliff washed
by the sea: acc. pl. -clífu, 222.
brim-láð, st. f., flood-way, sea-way:
acc. sg. þåra þe mid Beówulfe brim-
láde teah, who had travelled the
sea-way with B., 1052.
brim-líðend, m., sea-farer, sailor:
acc. pl. -líðende, 568.
brim-stream, st. m., sea-stream, the
flood of the sea: acc. pl. ofer brim-
streamæs, 1911.
brim-wísa, w. m., sea-king: acc. sg.
brimwitsan, of Hæðcyn, king of the
Geátas, 2931.
brim-wylf, st. f., sea-wolf (designation
of Grendel's mother): nom.
sg. seó brimwylf, 1507, 1600.
brim-wylm, st. m., sea-wave: nom.
sg., 1495.
bringan, anom. v., to bring, to bear:
prs. sg. I. ic þásenda þegna
bringa tó helpe, bring to your assis-
tance a thousand warriors, 1830;
inf. sceal bringanaca ofer heáðubring-
gan lác and luftåcan, shall bring
gifts and love-tokens over the high
sea, 1863; similarly, 2149, 2505;
pret. pl. we þáse lác . . . bréht, brought
this sea-offering (Grendel's head), 1654.
ge-bringan, to bring: pres. subj.
pl. þát we bone gebringan . . . on
ádfäre, that we bring him upon the
funeral-pile, 3010.
brosnian, w. v., to crumble, to be-
come rotten, to fall to pieces: prs. sg. III. herespåd ... brosnæð after beorne, the coat of mail falls to pieces after (the death of) the hero, 2261.

brôðor, st. m., brother: nom. sg., 1325, 2441; dat. sg. brêðer, 1263; gen. sg. his brôðor bearn, 2620; dat. pl. brôðrum, 588, 1075.

ge-brôðru, pl., brethren, brothers: dat. pl. sêt be þem gebrôðrum twæm, sat by the two brothers, 1192.

brôga, w. m., terror, horror: nom. sg., 1292, 2325, 2566; acc. sg. billa brôgan, 583. — Comp.: gryrc-, here-brôga.

brûcan, st. v. w. gen., to use, to make use of: prs. sg. III. se he longe her worolde brûcæð, wó who here long makes use of the world, i.e. lives long, 1063; imp. brûc manigra mèda, make use of many rewards, give good rewards, 1179; to enjoy: inf. ját he beáhhordes brûcán móste; could enjoy the ring-hoard, 895; similarly, 2242, 3101; pret. breác llfgescaefta, enjoyed the appointed life, lived the appointed time, 1954. With the genitive to be supplied: breác þonne móste, 1488; imp. brûc þisses beáges, enjoy this ring, take this ring, 1217. Upon this meaning depends the form of the wish, wel brûcan (compare the German geniesze froh!): inf. hêt hine wel brûcan, 1046; hêt hine brûcan weal, 2813; imp. brûc ealles weal, 2163.

brûn, adj., having a metallic lustre, shining: nom. sg. sió ecg brûn, 2579.

brûn-ecg, adj., having a gleaming blade: acc. sg. n. (hyre sea) brâð [and] brûnecg, her broad sword with gleaming blade, 1547.

brûn-fâg, adj., gleaming like metal: acc. sg. brûnfâgne helm, 2616.

bryne-leóma, w. m., light of a conflagration, gleam of fire: nom. sg., 2314.

bryne-wylm, st. m., wave of fire: dat. pl. -wylmum, 2327.

brytnan (properly to break in small pieces, cf. breótan), w. v., to bestow, to distribute: pret. sinc brytnade, distributed presents, i.e. ruled (since the giving of gifts belongs especially to rulers), 2384.

brytta, w. m., giver, distributor, always designating the king: nom. sg. sinces brytta, 608, 1171, 2072; acc. sg. beága brytta, 35, 352, 1488; sinces bryttan, 1923.

bryttian (to be a dispenser), w. v., to distribute, to confer: prs. sg. III. god manna cynne snytre bryttað, bestows wisdom upon the human race, 1727.

brýd, st. f.: 1) wife, consort: acc. sg. brýd, 2931; brýde, 2957, both times of the consort of Ongen-þeow (?). — 2) betrothed, bride: nom. sg., of Hrûgâr’s daughter, Freaware, 2032.

brýd-bûr, st. n., woman’s apartment: dat. sg. eode ... cyning of brýdbûre, the king came out of the apartment of his wife (into which, according to 666, he had gone), 992.

bunden-stefna, w. m., (that which has a bound stern), the framed ship: nom. sg., 1911.

bune, w. f., cau or cup, drinking-vessel: nom. pl. bunan, 3048; acc. pl. bunan, 2776.

GLOSSARY.

burh-loca, w. m., castle-bars: dat. sg. under burh-locan, under the castle-bars; i.e. in the castle (Hygelac's), 1929.

burh-stede, st. m., castle-place, place where the castle or city stands: acc. sg. burhstede, 2266.

burh-wela, w. m., riches, treasure of a castle or city: gen. sg. benden he burh-welan brucan môste, 3101.

burne, w. f., spring, fountain: gen. här burnan wâlm, the bubbling of the spring, 2547.

bûan, st. v.: 1) to stay, to remain, to dwell: inf. gîf he wæcende weard onfundere on beorge, if he had found the watchman watching on the mountain, 2843. — 2) to inhabit, w. acc.: meduseld bûan, to inhabit the mead-house, 3066.

ge-bûan, w. acc., to occupy a house, to take possession: pret. part. beáng hûses, hû hit Hring Dene ëfter beôrþege gebûn hæfdon, how the Danes, after their beer-carouse, had occupied it (had made their beds in it), 117. — With the pres. part. bûend are the compounds ceaster-, fold-, grund-, lond-bûend.

bûgan, st. v., to bend, to bow, to sink; to turn, to flee: prs. sg. III. bon-gâr bûgeð, the fatal spear sinks, i.e. its deadly point is turned down, it rests, 2032; inf. þät se byrunwiga bûgan scæold, that the armed hero had to sink down (having received a deadly blow), 2919; similarly, 2975; pret. sg. beáh eft under cordweall, turned, fled again behind the earth-wall, 2957; pret. pl. bugon tô bence, turned to the bench, 327, 1014; hy on holt bugon, fled to the wood, 2599.

â-bûgan, to bend off, to curve away from: pret. fram sylle âbeâg me-

dubenc monig, from the threshold curved away many a mead-bench, 776.

be-bûgan, w. acc., to surround, to encircle: prs. swâ (which) watter bebûgeð, 93; efnse swâ sér swâ sæ bebûgeð windige weallas, as far as the sea encircles windy shores, 1224.

ge-bûgan, to bend, to bow, to sink: a) intrans.: heó on flet gebeáh, sank on the floor, 1541; þâ gebeáh cnying, then sunk the king, 2981; þâ se wyrn gebeáh snûde tösomne (when the drake at once coiled itself up), 2568; gewât þâ gebogen scridan tô, advanced with curved body (the drake), 2570. — b) w. acc. of the thing to which one bends or sinks: pret. selereste gebeáh, sank upon the couch in the hall, 691; similarly gebeâg, 1242.

bûr, st. n., apartment, room: dat. sg. bûre, 1311, 2456; dat. pl. bûrum, 140. — Comp. brîd-bûr.

bûtan, bûton (from be and ðan, hence in its meaning referring to what is without, excluded): 1) conj. with subjunctive following, lest.: bûtan his ltc swêce, lest his body escape, 967. With ind. following, but.: bûton hit wäse måré þonne ænig mon ðëer tô beadulânce ætberan meahite, but it (the sword) was greater than any other man could have carried to battle, 1561. After a preceding negative verb, except.: þâra þe guemena bearn gearwe ne wiston bûton Fitela mid hine, which the children of men did not know at all, except Fitela, who was with him, 880; ne nom he mæðm-æhta mâ bûton þone hafelan, etc., he took no more of the rich treasure than
the head alone, 1615. — 2) prep. with dat., except: bútan folescrae, 73; bútan be, 658; ealle bútan ãnum, 706.

byecan, w. v., to buy, to pay: inf. ne wäs ët gewrixt ël ët hie on bâ haelfa biecan scoldon freónda feorum, that was no good transaction, that they, on both sides (as well to Grendel as to his mother), had to pay with the lives of their friends, 1306.

be-byecan, to sell: pret. nu ic on måðma hord mine bebohte frõde feorhliche (now f, for the treasurer-board, gave up my old life), 2800.

gë-byecan, to buy, to acquire; to pay: pret. w. acc. nô ëer ænige ... frõse gebôhte, obtained no sort of help, consolation, 974; hit (his, MS.) ealdre gebôhte, paid it with his life, 2482; pret. part. sylfes feore beågas [gebôhte], bought rings with his own life, 3015.

byldan (to make beald, which see), to excite, to encourage to brave deeds: inf. w. acc. swâ he Fresna cyn on beorserle byldan wolde (by distributing gifts), 1095.

gë-byrd, st. n., “fatum destinatum” (Grein (?)): acc. sg. hie on gebyrd huron gäre wunde, 1075.

gë-byrdu, st. f., birth; in compound, bearn-beyrdu.

byrduscrûd, st. n., shield-ornament, design upon a shield(?): nom. sg., 2861.

byre, st. m., (born) son: nom. sg., 2054, 2446, 2622, etc.; nom. pl. byre, 1189. In a broader sense, young man, youth: acc. pl. beedd byre geonge, encouraged the youths (at the banquet), 2019.

byrdên, st. f., burden; in comp. mägen-byrdên.

byrele, st. m., steward, waiter, cup-bearer: nom. pl. byrelas, 1162.

byrgan, w. v., to feast, to eat: inf., 448.

gë-byrgea, w. m., protector; in comp. leöd-gebyrgea.

byrht. See beorht.

byrne, w. f., shirt of mail, mail: nom. sg. byrne, 405, 1630, etc.; hringed byrne, ring-shirt, consisting of interlaced rings, 1246; acc. sg. byran, 1023, etc.; side byran, large coat of mail, 1292; hringde byran, 2616; hâre byran, gray coat of mail (of iron), 2154; dat. sg. on byran, 2705; gen. sg. byran hring, the ring of the shirt of mail (i.e. the shirt of mail), 2261; dat. pl. byrunm, 40, 238, etc.; beorhtum byrunm, with gleaming mail, 3141. — Comp.: gûn-, here-, heade-, iren-, isern-byrme.

byrnend. See beornan.

byrn-wiga, w. m., warrior dressed in a coat of mail: nom. sg., 2919.

bysgu, bisigu, st. f., trouble, difficulty, opposition: nom. sg. bisigu, 281; dat. pl. bisgum, 1744, bysigum, 2581.

bysig, adj., opposed, in need, in the compounds lif-bysig, syn-bysig.

byme, w. f., a wind-instrument, a trumpet, a trombone: gen. sg. byman gealdor, the sound of the trumpet, 2944.

býwan, w. v., to ornament, to prepare: inf. þâ he beado-griman býwan scoldon, who should prepare the helmets, 2258.
GLOSSARY.

C

camp, st. m., combat, fight between two: dat. sg. in campe (Beowulf’s with Dæghresfn; campan, MS.), 2506.
candel, st. f., light, candle: nom. sg. rodore candel, of the sun, 1573.—Comp. woruld-candel.
cempa, w. m., fighter, warrior, hero: nom. sg. Æðele cempa, 1313; Geáta cempa, 1552; rēðe cempa, 1586; mære cempa (as voc.), 1762; gyrded cempa, 2079; dat. sg. geongum (geongan) cempan, 1949, 2045, 2627; Huga cempan, 2503; acc. pl. cempan, 206.—Comp. rǣde-cempa.
cennan, 1) to bear, w. acc.: efne swá hwylc māgstan swá þone magan cende, wæo bore the son, 944; pret. part. þām eafera wæs after cenned, to him was a son born, 12.—2) reflexive, to show one’s self, to reveal one’s self: imp. cen þec mid cræfte, prove yourself by your strength, 1220.
ā-cennan, to bear: pret. part. nō hie fāder cunnun, hwāþer him ænig wæs ær cenned dynrum gāstā, they (the people of the country) do not know his (Grendel’s) father, nor whether any evil spirit has been before born to him (whether he has begotten a son), 1357.
cēnðu, st. f., boldness: acc. sg. cēnðu, 2697.
ceald, adj., cold: acc. pl. cealde streamas, 1262; dat. pl. cealdum cearstðum, with cold, sad journeys, 2397. Superl. nom. sg. wedera

ceadost, 546.—Comp. morgen-ceald.
cearlan, w. v., to have care, to take care, to trouble one’s self: prs. sg. III. nā þeoh his lif cearað, takes no care for his life, 1537.
cearg, adj., troubled, sad: in comp. sorh-cearig.
cear-sīð, st. m., sorrowful way, an undertaking that brings sorrow, i.e. a warlike expedition: dat. pl. cearstðum (of Beowulf’s expeditions against Éadgils), 2397.
cearu, st. f., care, sorrow, lamentation: nom. sg., 1304; acc. sg. [ceare], 3173.—Comp.: ealdor-, gūþ-, mēl-, mōd-cearu.
cear-wālm, st. m., care-agitation, waves of sorrow in the breast: dat. pl. ēfter cear-wālmum, 2067.
cear-wylm, st. m., same as above: nom. pl. þā cear-wylmas, 282.
ceaster-būend, m., inhabitant of a fortified place, inhabitant of a castle: dat. pl. ceaster-būendum, of those established in Hrōðgár’s castle, 769.
ceāp, st. m., purchase, transaction: figuratively, nom. sg. nás þat yð ceāp, no easy transaction, 2416; instr. sg. þeah þe ðær hit ealdre gebohte, heardan ceāpe, although the one paid it with his life, a dear purchase, 2483.
ge-ceáplan, w. v., to purchase: pret. part. gold urhte grimme geceápod, gold without measure, bitterly purchased (with Beowulf’s life), 3013.
be-ceorfan, st. v., to separate, to cut off (with acc. of the pers. and instr. of the thing): pret. hine þā heāfde becearff, cut off his head, 1592; similarly, 2139.
ceorl, st. m., man: nom. sg. snotor
GLOSSARY.

ceorl monig, many a wise man, 909; dat. sg. gomelum ceorle, the old man (of King Hrēðel), 2445; so, ealdum ceorle, of King Ongen-þeow, 2973; nom. pl. snotere ceorlas, wise men, 202, 416, 1592. ceōl, st. m., keel, figuratively for the ship: nom. sg., 1913; acc. sg. ceól, 38, 238; gen. sg. ceóles, 1807.
ceōsan, to choose, hence, to assume: inf. bone cynedōm cīōsan wolde, would assume the royal dignity, 2377; to seek: pret. subj. ær he bæl cure, before he sought his funeral-pile (before he died), 2819.
ge-ceōsan, to choose, to elect: gerund, tō gecēsenne cyning ænigne (sēlran), to choose a better king, 1852; imp. ḷē þāt sēlre ge-ceōs, choose thee the better (of two: bealontēh and ēce rēdas), 1759; pret. he usic on herce gecēs tō byssum sīdfate, selected us among the soldiers for this undertaking, 2639; gecēs ēcne rēd, chose the everlasting gain, i.e. died, 1202; similarly, godes leōht gecēas, 2470; pret. part. acc. pl. hāfde ... cement gecorone, 206.
one-cirran, w. v., to turn, to change: inf. ne meahte ... ḷās wealdendas [willan] wīht on-cirran, could not change the will of the Almighty, 2858; pret. ufor oncirdre, turned higher, 2952; ḷyder oncirdre, turned thither, 2971.
ā-eigan, w. v., to call hither: pret. āctgde of corōre cyninges þegnas syfone, called from the retinue of the king seven men, 3122.
clam, clom, st. m., fetter, figuratively of a strong gripe: dat. pl. heardan clammum, 964; heardum clammum, 1336; atolan clammum (horrible claws of the mother of Grendel), 1503.
ge-cnāwan, st. v., to know, to recognize: inf. meaht þu, mfn wine, mēce gecnāwan, mayst thou, my friend, recognize the sword, 2048.
on-cnāwan, to recognize, to distinguish: hordeward oncniow mannes reorde, distinguished the speech of a man, 2555.
cnlht, st. m., boy, youth: dat. pl. þyssum cnyhtum, to these boys (Hrōðgār’s sons), 1220.
cnlht-wesende, prs. part., being a boy or a youth: acc. sg. ic hine cīhē cnlht-wesende, knew him while still a boy, 372; nom. pl. wit þat gecwædon cnlht-wesende, we both as young men said that, 535.
cnyssan, w. v., to strike, to dash against each other: pret. pl. þonne ... eoferas cnyssedan, when the bold warriors dashed against each other, stormed (in battle), 1329.
collen-fērhā, -fērð, adj., (properly, of swollen mind), of uncommon thoughts, in his way of thinking, standing higher than others, high-minded: nom. sg. cuma collen-fērð, of Beōwulf, 1807; collen-fērð, of Wīglaf, 2786.
corōre, st. n., troop, division of an army, retinue: dat. sg. þā wās ... Fin slāgen, cyning on corōre, then was Fin slain, the king in the troop (of warriors), 1154; of corōre cyninges, out of the retinue of the king, 3122.
costian, w. v., to try: pret. (w. gen.) he mfn costode, tried me, 2085.
cōfa, w. m., apartment, sleeping-room, couch: in comp. bān-cōfa.
GLOSSARY.

cöl, adj., cool: compar. cearwylmas
cölran wuroða, the waves of sorrow
become cooler, i.e. the mind becomes
quiet, 282; him wiflufan ... cölran
weordas, his love for his wife cools,
2059.

cräft, st. m., the condition of being
able, hence: 1) physical strength:
nom. sg. mægna cräft, 1284; acc. sg.
mægenes cräft, 418; þurh Æneas cräft,
700; cräft and cændu, 2697; dat.
(instr.) sg. cräfte, 983, 1220, 2182,
2361. — 2) art, craft, skill: dat.
sg. as instr. dyrnum cräfte, with se-
cret (magic) art, 2169; dyrmân cräft-
ete, 2291; þeófes cräfte, with thief's
craft, 2221; dat. pl. þeófes cräft-
tum, by devil's (sorcery), 2089.
— 3) great quantity (?): acc. sg.
wyrm-horda cräft, 2223. — Comp.:
leonâ, mægan, nearo, wlg-cräft.

cräftig, adj.: 1) strong, stout: nom.
sg. ealœs cräftig, 1467; nifda
— 2) adroit, skillful: in comp.
lagu-cräftig. — 3) rich (of treas-
ures); in comp. eácen-cräftig.

eringan, st. v., to fall in combat,
to fall with the writhing movement
of those mortally wounded: pret.
subj. on wål crungen, would sink
into death, would fall, 636; pret.
pl. for the pluperfect, sune on wål
crungen, 1114.

gæ-þingan, same as above: pret.
he under rande gecranc, fell under
his shield, 1210; at wige gecrang,
fell in battle, 1338; heô on fiet
gecræng, fell to the ground, 1569;
in campe gecræng, fell in single
combat, 2506.

cuma (he who comes), w. m., new-
comer, guest: nom. sg. 1807. —
Comp.: cwealm-, wil-cuma.

cuman, st. v., to come: pres. sg. II.
gyf þu on weg cymest, if thou com-
est from there, 1383; III. cymeð,
2059; pres. subj. sg. III. cume, 23;
pl. þonne we þu cymen, when we
come out, 3107; inf. cuman, 244,
281, 1870; pret. sg. com, 430, 569,
826, 1134, 1507, 1601, etc.; cwom,
419, 2915; pret. subj. sg. cwôme,
732; pret. part. cumen, 376; pl.
cumene, 361. Often with the inf.
of a verb of motion, as, com gon-
gan, 711; com sîðian, 721; com
in gân, 1645; cwom gân, 1163;
com scacan, 1803; cwómon ledan,
239; cwómon sêcean, 268; cwó-
man smiðan, 651, etc.

be-cuman, to come, to approach, to
arrive: pret. sýððan niht becom,
after the night had come, 115; he
on þæ leôde becom, that had come
over the people, 192; þæ he tó hám
becom, 2993. And with inf. fol-
lowing: steðn in becom ... hlyn-
nan under hárne stân, 2553; lyc
eft becom ... hámnes niósan, 2366;
ðæ þát ende becwom, 1255; simi-
larly, 2117. With acc. of pers.;
þæ hyne sió þrag becwom, when this
time of battle came over him, 2884.

ofercuman, to overcome, to com-
pel: pret. þif he þone feónd ofercu-
wm, thereby he overcame the foe,
1274; pl. hie feónd heora ... ofercu-
ðmon, 700; pret. part. (w. gen.)
nifda ofercumen, compelled by com-
bats, 846.

cumbol, cumbor, st. n., banner:
gen. sg. cumbles hyrde, 2506. —
Comp. hilte-cumbor.

cund, adj., originating in, descend-
ed from: in comp. feorrán-cund.

cunnan, verb pret. pres.: 1) to
know, to be acquainted with (w.
acc. or depend. clause): sg. pres.
I. ic minne can gláðne Hröðulf
GLOSSARY.

bæt he . . . wile, I know my gra-
cious H., that he will . . ., 1181;
II. eard git ne const, thou knowest
not yet the land, 1378; III. he bæt
wyrsr necon, knows no worse, 1740.
And reflexive: con him land geare,
knows the land well, 2063; pl. men
ne cunnon hwyrder helfrunan scrl-
ðað, men do not know whither . . .,
162; pret. sg. ic hine cûðe, knew
him, 372; cûðe he duguð ðæawe, 
know the customs of the distin-
guished courtiers, 359; so with the
acc., 2013; seolfa ne cûðe þurh
hwát . . ., he himself did not know
through what . . ., 3068; pl. sorge
ne cûðon, 119; so with the acc.,
180, 418, 1234. With both (acc.
and depend. clause): nô hie fader
cunnon (scil. nô hie cunnon) hwâ-
ðer him æng wås æð accenned
dyrma gàsta, 1356.—2) with inf.
following, can, to be able: prs. sg.
him bebeorgan ne con, cannot de-
fend himself, 1747; prs. pl. men
ne cunnon secgan, cannot say, 50;
pret. sg. cûðe reccan, 90; beorgan
cûðe, 1446; pret. pl. hêrian ne
cûðon, could not praise, 182; pret.
subj. healdan cûðe, 2373.
cunnian, w. v., to inquire into, to
try, w. gen. or acc.: inf. sund cunn-
ian (figurative for roam over the
sea), 1427, 1445; geongne cam-
pan higes cunnian, to try the young
warrior's mind, 2046; pret. eard
cunnade, tried the home, i.e. came
to it, 1001; pl. wada cunnedon,
tried the flood, i.e. swam through
the sea, 508.
cynn, adj.: 1) known, well known;
manifest, certain: nom. sg. un-
dyrne cynn, 150, 410; wide cynn,
2924; acc. sg. fem. cûðe folme,
1304; cûðe stræte, 1635; nom.pl.
egyge cûðe, 1146; acc. pl. cûðe
nâssas, 1913.—2) renowned: nom.
sg. gûðum cûð, 2179; nom. pl.
cystum cûð, 868.—3) also, friend-
ly, dear, good (see un-cûð).—
Comp.: un-, wîð-cûð.
cûð-lice, adv., openly, publicly:
comp. nô her cûðilcor cungan on-
gunnon lind-hâbbende, no shield-
brearing men undertook more bold-
ly to come hither (the coast-watch-
man means by this the secret land-
ning of the Vikings), 244.
cwalu, st. f., murder, fall: in comp.
deâð-cwalu.
cweccan (to make alive, see cwic),
w. v., to move, to swing: pret.
cwehtæ mâgen-wudu, swung the
wood of strength (= spear), 235.
cweðan, st. v., to say, to speak: a) ab-
solutely: prs. sg. III. cwâð át beôre,
speaks at beer-drinking, 2042.—
b) w. acc.: pret. word àfter cwâð,
315; feâ worda cwâð, 2247, 2663.
—c) with bæt following: pret. sg.
cwâð, 92, 2159; pl. cwâdon, 3182.
—d) with bæt omitted: pret. cwâð
he gûð-cyning sêcean wolde, said
he would seek out the war-king,
199; similarly, 1811, 2940.
â-cweðan, to say, to speak, w. acc.:
prs. bæt word àcwêð, speaks the
word, 2047; pret. bæt word àcwêð,
655.
ge-cweðan, to say, to speak: a) ab-
solutely: pret. sg. II. swâ þu ge-
cwade, 2665.—b) w. acc.: pret. wel-
hykel gecwâð, spoke everything,
875; pl. wit bæt gecwâdon, 535.—
c) w. bæt following: pret. gecwâð,
858, 988.
cwellan, w. v., (to make die), to kill,
to murder: pret. sg. II. þu Gren-
del cwellæst, 1335.
â-cwellan, to kill: pret. sg. (he)
wyrm Æcwealde, 887; ḍone ḍe Grendelær mânē Æcwealde, whom Grendel had before wickedly murdered, 1056; beorn Æcwealde, 2122.

cwēn, st. f. 1) wife, consort (of noble birth): nom. sg. cwēn, 62; (Hrōðgār’s), 614, 924; (Finn’s), 1154. — 2) particularly denoting the queen: nom. sg. beāghroden cwēn (Wealhþēow), 624; mæru cwēn, 2017; fremu folces cwēn (Þryðo), 1933; acc. sg. cwēn (Wealhþēow), 666. — Comp. folc-cwēn.

cwēn-lec, adj., feminine, womanly: nom. sg. ne bið swyle cwēnlec þēsw (such is not the custom of women, does not become a woman), 1941.

cwēalm, st. m., violent death, murder, destruction: acc. sg. ãne cwēalm gewrāc, avenged the death (of Abel by Cain), 107; mædon mondrihtnes cwēalm, lamented the ruler’s fall, 3150. — Comp.: bealo-, deā-, gār-cwēalm.

cwēalm-bealu, st. n., the evil of murder: acc. sg., 1941.

cwēalm-cuma, w. m., one coming for murder, a new-comer who contemplates murder: acc. sg. ãne cwēalm-cuman (of Grendel), 793.

cwɨlde and cwɨleo, adj., quick, having life, alive: acc. sg. cwİcne, 793, 2786; gen. sg. âht cwices, something living, 2315; nom. pl. cwîce, 98; cwîco wās þa gena, was still alive, 3094.

cwîde, st. m., word, speech, saying: in comp. gegen-, gîlp-, hieb-, ðor-, word-cwîde.

cwîðan, st. v., to complain, to lament: inf. w. acc. ongan ... gíogue cwîðan hilde-strengo, began to lament the (departed) battle-

strength of his youth, 2113; [ceare] cwîðan, lament their cares, 3173.

cyme, st. m., coming, arrival: nom. pl. hwanan ãwre cyrne syndon, whence your coming is, i.e. whence ye are, 257. — Comp. eft-cyme.

cymlîce, adv., (conveniernt), splendidly, grandly: comp. cymlîctor, 38.

cyn, st. n., race, both in the general sense, and denoting noble lineage: nom. sg. Fresena cyn, 1094; Wædēra (gara, MS.) cyn, 461; acc. sg. eotena cyn, 421; giganta cyn, 1691; dat. sg. Caines cynne, 107; mænan cynnes, 811, 915, 1726; ãwrum (of those who desert Beōwulf in battle) cynne, 2886; gen. sg. manna (gumena) cynnes, 702, etc.; mæran cynnes, 1730; làðan cynnes, 2009, 2355; ãses cynnes Wægmundinga, 2814; gen. pl. cynna gehwylcum, 98. — Comp.: eormen-, feorh-, frum-, gum-, man-, wyrm-cyn.

cyn, st. n., that which is suitable or proper: gen. pl. cynna (of etiquette) gemyndig, 614.

ge-cynde, adj., innate, peculiar, natural: nom. sg., 2198, 2697.

cyne-dōm, st. m., kingdom, royal dignity: acc. sg., 2377.


cyning-bæld, adj., “nobilly bold” (Thorpe), excellently brave (?): nom. pl. cyning-bæld men, 1635.

ge-cyssan, w. v., to kiss: pret. ge-cyste þâ cyning ... þegen betstan,
Glossary.

Kissed the best thane (Beòwulf), 1871.
cyst (choosing; see ceósan), st. f., the select, the best of a thing; good quality, excellence: nom. sg. ireña cyst, of the swords, 803, 1698; vænpa cyst, 1560; symbla cyst, choice banquet, 1233; acc. sg. irena cyst, 674; dat. pl. foldwegas... cystum cûde, known through excellent qualities, 868; (cyning) cystum gecyðed, 924. — Comp. gum-, hilde-cyst.
cyð. See on-cyð.
cyðan (see cûð), w. v., to make known, to manifest, to show: imp. sg. mægen-ellen cyð, show thy heroic strength, 660; inf. cwealmealu cyðan, 1941; ellen cyðan, 2696.
ge-cyðan (to make known, hence): 1) to give information, to announce: inf. andswere gecyðan, to give answer, 354; gerund, to gecyðanne hwanan cówre cyme syndon (to show whence ye come), 257; pret. part. sóð is gecyðed þat... (the truth has become known, it has shown itself to be true), 701; Higelac wéas sóð Beòwulfes snúde gecyðed, the arrival of B. was quickly announced, 1972; similarly, 2325. — 2) to make celebrated, in pret. part.: wéas min fader folcum gecyðed (my father was renowned in the world), 262; wéas his módsefa manegum gecyðed, 349; cystum gecyðed, 924.
cyððu (properly, condition of being known, hence relationship), st. f., home, country, land: in comp. feor-cyððu.
ge-cyðan, w. v., to purchase: inf. nás him ænig bearf þat he... turfe wyrsan wigfrecan weorcde gecyðan, had need to buy with treasures no inferior warrior, 2497.

D
daroð, st. m., spear: dat. pl. dareðum lácan (to fight), 2849.
ge-dål, st. n., parting, separation: nom. sg. his worulde gedål, his separation from the world (his death), 3069. — Comp. ealdor-, lif-gedål.
dág, st. m., day: nom. sg. dág, 485, 732, 2647; acc. sg. dág, 2400; and-langne dág, the whole day, 2116; morgenlongne dág (the whole morning), 2895; ðé dômes dág, till judgment-day, 3070; dat. sg. on þám dágé bysses lifes (eo tempore, tunc), 197, 791, 807; gen. sg. dáges, 1601, 2321; hwil dáges, a day's time, a whole day, 1496; dáges and nihtes, day and night, 2270; dáges, by day, 1936; dat. pl. on tyn dagum, in ten days, 3161. — Comp. ær-, deáð-, ende-, ealdor-, fyrm-, geár-, læn-, lif-, swylt-, win-dág, an-dáges.
dág-hwil, st. f., day-time: acc. pl. þát he dághwila gedregon hårde eorðan wyne, that he had enjoyed earth's pleasures during the days (appointed to him), i.e. that his life was finished, 2727. — (After Grein.)
dág-rim, st. n., series of days, fixed number of days: nom. sg. dôgera dágrim (number of the days of his life), 824.
déad, st. f., deed, action: acc. sg. deórlice dæd, 585; dômleasan dæd, 2891; frécnæ dæde, 890; dæd, 941; acc. pl. Brendles dáda, 195; gen. pl. dæda, 181, 479, 2455, etc.; dat. pl. dædum, 1228, 2437, etc. — Comp. ellen-, fyren-, lof-dæd.
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daed-fruma, w. m., doer of deeds, doer : nom. sg., of Grendel, 291.
daed-hata, w. m., he who pursues with his deeds : nom. sg., of Grendel, 275.
daeldla, w. m., doer : in comp. mân-for-dædia.
dael, st. m., part, portion : acc. sg. dæl, 622, 2246, 3128; acc. pl. dælas, 1733.—Often dæl designates the portion of a thing or of a quality which belongs in general to an individual, as, ðæt him on innan oferhygdæ dæl weaxeð, till in his bosom his portion of arrogance increases: i.e. whatever arrogance he has, his arrogance, 1741. Biowulf weac ðryhtmæðma dæl deaðæ, forgolden, to ðæowulf his part of the splendid treasures was paid with death, i.e. whatever splendid treasures were allotted to him, whatever part of them he could win in the fight with the dragon, 2844; similarly, 1151, 1753, 2029, 2069, 3128.
daelan, w. v., to divide, to bestow, to share with, w. acc.: pres. sg. III. màdmæs dælæð, 1757; pres. subj. ðæt he wið aglæcean eostofðo dælæ, that he bestowed his strength upon (strive with) the bringer of misery (the drake), 2535; inf. hringas dælan, 1971; pret. beágas dælæð, 80; sceattas dælæð, 1687.
be-dælan, w. instr. (to divide), to tear away from, to strip of: pret. part. dreánum (dreáme) bedæledæ, deprived of the heavenly joys (of Grendel), 722, 1276.
ge-dælan: 1) to distribute: inf. (w. acc. of the thing distributed); ðær on innan eall gedælan geon-gum and ealdum swylic him god sealde, distribute therein to young and old all that God had given him, 71. — 2) to divide, to separate, with acc.: inf. sundur gedælan līf wið lice, separate life from the body, 2423; so pret. subj. ðæt he gedælæd ... ðæra gehwylces līf wið lice, 732.
denn (cf. denu, dene, wallis), st. n., den, cave: acc. sg. lās wyrmes denn, 2761; gen. sg. (draca) gewåt dennes niósian, 3040.
ge-dæfe, adj. 1) (impersonal) proper, appropriate: nom. sg. swá hit gedæfe wās (bið), as was appropriate, proper, 561, 1671, 3176. — 2) good, kind, friendly: nom sg. beó ðu suna minum dædem gedæfe, be friendly to my son by deeds (support my son in deed, namely, when he shall have attained to the government), 1228. — Comp. un-gedæfelce.
dēmæn (see dēm), w. v.: 1) to judge, to award justly: pres. subj. mærðo dēmæ, 688. — 2) to judge favorably, to praise, to glorify: pret. pl. his ellenweorc duguðum dēmædon, praised his heroic deed with all their might, 3176.
dēmænd, judge: dæda dēmænd (of God), 181.
deal, adj., “superbus, clarus, fretus” (Grimm): nom. pl. bryðum dealle, 494.
deáð, adj., dead: nom. sg. 467, 1324, 2373; acc. sg. deáðne, 1310.
deáð, st. m., death, dying: nom. sg. deáð, 441, 447, etc.; acc. sg. deáð, 2169; dat. sg. deáde, 1389, 1590, (as instr.) 2844, 3046; gen. sg. deáðes wylm, 2270; deáðes nýd, 2455.—Comp. guð, wäl-, wundor-deáð.
deáð-bed, st. n., death-bed: dat. sg. deáð-bedde fást, 2902.
deáð-cwalu, st. f., violent death,
ruin and death: dat. pl. to deáð-cwalam, 1713.
deáð-cwalm, st. m., violent death, murder: nom. sg. 1671.
deáð-dáeg, st. m., death-day, dying day: dat. sg. after deáð-dáeg (after his death), 187, 886.
deáð-fæge, adj., given over to death: nom. sg. (Grendel) deáð-fæge deóg, had hidden himself, being given over to death (mortally wounded), 851.
deáð-scéaf, w. m., death bringing, ghostly being, demon of death: nom. sg. deor deáð-scéaf (of Grendel), 160.
deáð-wérig, adj., weakened by death, i.e. dead: acc. sg. deáð-wérigne, 2126. See wérig.
deáág-wic, st. m., death’s house, home of death: acc. sg. gewát deáág-wíc seón (had died), 1276.
deágán (O.H.G. pret. part. tóugan, hidden), to conceal one’s self, to hide: pret. (for pluperf.) deóg, 851.—Leo.
deore, adj., dark: of the night, nom. sg. (niðhelm) deore, 1791; dat. pl. deorcum nihtum, 275, 2212; of the terrible Grendel, nom. sg. deorc deáð-scéaf, 160.
deófol, st. m., devil: gen. sg. deófles, 2083; gen. pl. deófla, of Grendel and his troop, 757, 1681.
deófol, deóf, adj., concealed, hidden, inaccessible, unknown: nom. sg. deófol dáedhata (of Grendel), 275; acc. sg. deóf lond, inaccessible land, 1358.
deóf, st. n., deep, abyss: acc. sg. 2550.
diópe, adj., deep: hit ðæs dómes dág diópe benemdon þéðnas mære, the illustrious rulers had charmed it deeply till the judgment-day, had laid a solemn spell upon it, 3070.
deór, st. n., animal, wild animal: in comp. mere-, scé-deór.
deór, adj.: 1) wild, terrible: nom. sg. diór déad-frama (of Grendel), 2091.—2) bold, brave: nom. ná-nígg...deó, 1934.—Comp.: headu-, híde-deór.
deóre, dyre, adj.: 1) dear, costly (high in price): acc. sg. dyre íren, 2051; drincfát dyre (deóre), 2307, 2255; instr. sg. deóran sceorcræ, 561; dat. sg. deórum módne, 1529; nom. pl. dyre swyrd, 3049; acc. pl. deóre (dyre) módnes, 2237, 3132.—2) dear, beloved, worthy: nom. sg. f., ðefelum diór, worthy by reason of origin, 1950; dat. sg. after deórum men, 1880; gen. sg. deófre duguðe, 488; superl. acc. sg. aldor-begn ðone deórestan, 1310.
disc, st. m., disc, plate, flat dish: nom. acc. pl. discas, 2776, 3049.
ge-deigan. See ge-dýgan.
dol-gilp, st. m., promise of bold deeds, binding agreement to a bold undertaking: dat. sg. for dolgilpe, 509.
dol-lie, adj., audacious: gen. pl. meæst...dæda dollicra, 2647.
dol-sceapan, w. m., bold enemy: acc. sg. þone dol-sceapan (Grendel), 479.
dóg, st. m., day: 1) day as a period of 24 hours: gen. sg. ymb antid ðóres dúgors, at the same time of the next day, 219; morgen-leóht ðóres dúgors, the morning-light of the second day, 606.—2) day in the usual sense: acc. sg. n. lýs dógor, during this day, 1396; instr. lýs dógor, 1798; forman dógor, 2574; gen. pl. dógora
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gehwam, 88; dôgra gehwylce, 1091; dôgera dâgrim, the number of his days (the days of his life), 824. — 3) day in the wider sense of time: dat. pl. ofar dôgrum, in later days, times, 2201, 2393. — Comp. ende-dôgor.

dôgor-gerim, st. n., series of days: gen. sg. wäs eall sceacen dôgor-gerimes, the whole number of his days (his life) was past, 2729.

dôhtar, f., daughter: nom. acc. sg. dôhtor, 375, 1077, 1930, 1982, etc.
dôm, st. m.: I., condition, state in general; in comp. cyne-, wîs-dôm.
— II., having reference to justice, hence: 1) judgment, judicial opinion: instr. sg. weotena dôme, according to the judgment of the Witan, 1099. 2) custom: ãfter dôme, according to custom, 1721. 3) court, tribunal: gen. sg. miclan dômes, 979; ðë dômes ðag, 3070, both times of the last judgment. — III., condition of freedom or superiority, hence: 4) choice, free will: acc. sg. on sinne sylfes dôm, according to his own choice, 2148; instr. sg. selfes dôme, 896, 2777. 5) might, power: nom. sg. dôm godes, 2859; acc. sg. Eoforos ãnne dôme, 2965; dat. sg. drihtnes dôme, 441. 6) glory, honor, renown: nom. sg. [dôm], 955; dôm unytel, not a little glory, 886; þät wäs forma stë deðrum mâðme þät his dôm ãlag, it was the first time to the dear treasure (the sword Hrunting) that its fame was not made good, 1529; acc. sg. ic me dôm gewyrce, make renown for myself, 1492; þät þu ne àlæte dóm gedreðsan, that thou let not honor fall, 2667; dat. instr. sg. þær he dôme forleðas, here he lost his repu-
tation, 1471; dôme gewurðad, adorned with glory, 1646; gen. sg. wyrce se þe môte dômes, let him make himself reputation, whoever is able, 1389. 7) splendor (in heaven): acc. sôð-fâstra dôm, the glory of the saints, 2821.

dôm-leás, adj., without reputation, inglorious: acc. sg. f. dômleðsan dæd, 2891.

dôn, v., to do, to make, to treat: 1) absolutely: imp. dôð swâ ic bidde, do as I bid, 1232. — 2) w. acc.: inf. hêt hire selfre sunu on beð dôn, 1117; pret. þâ he him of dyde tsernbyran, took off the iron corse-leð, 672; (bonne) him Hûnlâfing, . . . billa sælest, on bearm dyde, when he made a present to him of Hûnlâfing, the best of swords, 1145; dyde him of healse hring gyldenne, took off the gold ring from his neck, 2810; ne him þas wyrmes wîg for wiht dyde, eafod and ellen, nor did he reckon as anything the drake's fighting, power, and strength, 2349; pl. hi on beorg dydon bêg and siglu, placed in the (grave-) mound rings and ornaments, 3165. — 3) representing preceding verbs: inf. tê Geáturn sprecc midflum wordum! swâ sceal man dôn, as one should do, 1173; similarly, 1535, 2107; pres. metod eallum weôld, swâ he nu git dêð, the creator ruled over all, as he still does, 1059; similarly, 2471, 2860, and (sg. for pl.) 1135; pret. II. swâ þu ær dydest, 1677; III. swâ he nu gytydye, 957; similarly, 1382, 1892, 2522; pl. swâ hie oft ær dydon, 1239; similarly, 3071. With the case also which the preceding verb governs: wên' ic þat he wille . . . Geáturna leðe etan unforhte, swâ he oft dyde
mågen Hrœðmanna, I believe he will wish to devour the Geþt peo-
ple, the fearless, as he often did (dev-
voured) the bloom of the Hrœðmen,
444; gif ic hæt gefrice ... hæt bec
ymbistund egesan hywað, swa bec
hettende hwilum dydon, that the
neighbors distress thee as once the
enemy did thee (i.e. distressed),
1829; gif ic ðwihte mæg þinre móð-
lufan mæran tilian þonne ic gyt
dye, if I can with anything obtain
thy greater love than I have yet
done, 1825; similarly, pl. þonne þa
dydon, 44.
ge - dón, to do, to make, with the acc.
and predicate adj.: pra. (god)
gedêh him swa gewealdene worol-
de delas, makes the parts of the
world (i.e. the whole world) so sub-
ject that ... , 1733; inf. ne hyne
on medo-hence mielces wyrðne
drihten wereda gedôn wolde, nor
would the leader of the people much
honor him at the mead-banquet,
2187. With adv.: he mec þær on
innan ... gedôn wolde, wished to
place me in there, 2091.
draca, w. m., drake, dragon: nom.
sg., 893, 2212; acc. sg. dracan,
2403, 3132; gen. sg., 2089, 2291,
2550.—Comp.: eorð-, fyr-, lêg-,
lig-, nið-draca.
on-drædan, st. v., w. acc. of the
thing and dat. of the pers., to fear,
to be afraid of: inf. þat þu him on-
drædan ne þæft ... aldorbealu,
needest not fear death for them,
1675; pret. nó he him þa sæce ondræd,
twas not afraid of the com-
batt, 2348.
ge-drág (from dragan, in the sense
segerere), st. n., demeanor, actions:
acc. sg. sêcan deôla gedrág, 757.
drepan, st. v., to hit, to strike: pret.
sg. swœorde drep ferhô-genfîlan,
2881; pret. part. bið on hreôre ... 
drepan biteran stræle, struck in the
breast with piercing arrow, 1746;
wäs in feorh drepun (fattily hit),
2982.
drepe, st. m., blow, stroke: acc. sg.
drepe, 1590.
dréfân, ge-dréfân, w. v., to move,
to agitate, to stir up: inf. gewât ... 
dréfân deôp wátér (to navig-
gate), 1905; pret. part. wátér under
stôd dreôrig and gedreôfæd, 1418.
dræám, st. m., rejoicing, joyous ac-
tions, joy: nom. sg. hålêca dræám,
497; acc. sg. dræám hûldne, 88;
þu ... dræám healdende, those who
lived in rejoicing (at the drinking-
carouse), who art joyous, 1228:
dat.instr.sg. dræám bedeâlæd, 1276;
gen. pl. dræáma leâs, 851; dat. pl.
dræánum (here adverbal) lifdon,
lived in rejoicing, joyously, 99;
dræánum bedeâlæd, 722; the last
may refer also to heavenly joys.—
Comp. gleô-, gum-, man-, sele-
dræám.
dræám-leáâs, adj., without rejoicing,
joyless: nom. sg. of King Here-
môd, 1721.
dréógan, st. v.: 1) to lead a life, to
be in a certain condition: pret.
dréáh after dôme, lived in honor,
honorably, 2180; pret. pl. fyren-
þearfe ongeat, þat hie ær dragon
aldorlace lange hwîle, (God) had
seen the great distress, (had seen)
that they had lived long without a
ruler (?), 15.—2) to experience, to
live through, to do, to make, to en-
joy: imp. drêôh symbolwynne, pass
through the pleasure of the meal, to
enjoy the meal, 1783; inf. driht-
scypte dreôgan (do a heroic deed),
1471; pret. sundnytte dreáh (had
the occupation of swimming, i.e. swam through the sea), 2361; pret. pl. hie gewin drugon (fought), 799; hí stó drugon, made the way, went, 1967. — 3) to experience, to bear, to suffer: scealt werbþo dreógan, shalt suffer damnation, 590; pret. þegn-sorge dreáh, bore sorrow for his heroes, 131; nærobeare dreáh, 422; pret. pl. inwidsorge þe hie ær drugon, 832; similarly, 1859. Æ-dreógan, to suffer, to endure: inf. wrec âdreógan, 3079.

gedrëgôan, to live through, to enjoy, pret.part. bát he... gedrogen háðe eorðan wynne, that he had now enjoyed the pleasures of earth (i.e. that he was at his death), 2727.

dreôr, st. m., blood dropping or flowing from wounds: instr. sg. dreôre, 447. — Comp. heoru-, sáwul-, wâldreôr.

dreôr-fáh, adj., colored with blood, spotted with blood: nom. sg. 485.

dreôrþig, adj., bloody, bleeding: nom. sg. wáter stóð dreôrþig, 1418; acc. sg. dryhten sínne dreôrþingan fand, 2790. — Comp. heoru-dreôrþig.

g e-dreôsan, st. v., to fall down, to sink: pres. sg. III. líc-homa lâene gedrësôð, the body, belonging to death, sinks down, 1755; inf. bát þæ ne fáete dôm gedrësônan, honor fall, sink, 2667.

drîncan, st. v., to drink (with and without the acc.): pres. part. nom. pl. ealo drîncende, 1946; pret. blód ëdrum dranc, drank the blood in streams(?), 743; pret. pl. druncón wín weras, the men drank wine, 1234; þær guman druncón, where the men drank, 1649. The pret. part., when it stands absolutely, has an active sense: nom. pl. druncne dryhtguman, ye warriors who have drunk, are drinking, 1232; acc. pl. nealles druncne slógh heorf-geneatas, slew not his heart-companions who had drunk with him, i.e. at the banquet, 2180. With the instr. it means drunken: nom. sg. beôre (wine) druncen, 531, 1468; nom. pl. beôre druncene, 480.

drifan, st. v., to drive: pres. pl. þæ brentingas ofer fõda genipu feóan drifæð, who drive their ships thither from afar over the darkness of the sea, 2809; inf. (w. acc.) þeáh þe he [ne] meahte on mere drifan hringedstefnan, although he could not drive the ship on the sea, 1131.
to-drifan, to drive apart, to disperse: pret. ðæ bát unc fóð toðraf, 545.

drohtoð, st. m., mode of living or acting, calling, employment: nom. sg. ne wás his drohtoð þær swylce he ær gemétte, there was no employment for him (Grendel) there such as he had found formerly, 757.

druslan, w. v. (cf. dreôsan, properly, to be ready to fall; here of water), to stagnate, to be putrid: pret. lagu drusade (through the blood of Grendel and his mother), 1631.

dryht, dryht, st. f., company, troop, band of warriors; noble band: in comp. mago-driht.

g-e-dryht, ge-driht, st. f., troop, band of noble warriors: nom sg. mînra eorla gedryht, 431; acc. sg. ðælinga gedriht, 118; mid his eorla (háleða) gedriht (gedryht), 357, 663; similarly, 634, 1673.— Comp. sibbe-gedriht.

dryht-bearn, st. n., youth from a noble warrior band, noble young man: nom. sg. dryhtbearn Dena, 2036.
dryht, st. m., command-er, lord: a) temporal lord: nom. sg. dryhten, 1485, 2001, etc.; dryhten, 1051; dat. dryhte, 2483, etc.; dryhten, 1832. — b) God: nom. sg. dryhten, 108; etc.; dryhten, 687, etc.; dat. sg. dryhtene, 1693, etc.; dryhtene, 1399, etc.; gen. sg. dryhtnes, 441; dryhtnes, 941. — Comp.: freáh-, freó-, gume-, man-, sige-, wine-dryhten.

dryht-guma, w. m., one of a troop of warriors, noble warrior: dat. sg. drihtguman, 1389; nom. pl. drihtguman, 99; drihtguman, 1232; dat. pl. of er drihtgumum, 1791 (of Hroðgar’s warriors).

dryht-líc, adj., (that which befits a noble troop of warriors), noble, excellent: dryhtlice ðren, excellent sword, 893; acc. sg. f. (with an acc. sg. n.) drihtlice wif (of Hildeburh), 1159.

dryht-másum, st. m., excellent jewel, splendid treasure: gen. pl. dryhtmásum, 2844.

dryht-scipe, st. m., (warrior-ship), warlike virtue, bravery; heroic deed: acc. sg. drihtscipe dreógan, to do a heroic deed, 1471.

dryht-sele, st. m., excellent, splendid hall: nom. sg. driht-sele, 485; dryhtsele, 768; acc. sg. dryhtsele, 2321.

dryht-sib, st. f., peace or friendship between troops of noble warriors: gen. sg. dryhtsibe, 2069.

dryne, st. m., drink: in comp. heoru-dryne.

dryne-fát, st. n., vessel for drink, to receive the drink: acc. sg. 2255; drine-fát, 2307.

drysmian, w. v., to become obscure, gloomy (through the falling rain): pres. sg. III. lyft drysmian, 1376.

drysne, adj. See on-drysne.

dugan, v., to avail, to be capable, to be good: pres. sg. III. húra se aldor deáh, especially is the prince capable, 369; ðonne his ellen deáh, if his strength avails, is good, 573; þe him selfa deáh, who is capable of himself, who can rely on himself, 1840; pres. subj. þeáh þin wit duge, though, indeed, your understanding be good, avail, 590; similarly, 1661, 2032; pret. sg. þu ˚s wel dokest, you did us good, conducted yourself well towards us, 1822; similarly, nu seó hand ligeð se þe eów wellhwylcra wilna dohte, which was helpful to each one of your desires, 1345; pret. subj. þeáh þu heaþbóreas gehwer dohte, though thou wast everywhere strong in battle, 526.

dugum (state of being fit, capable), st. f.: 1) capability, strength: dat. pl. for dugum, in ability(?), 2502; dugum dêmdon, praised with all their might(?), 3176. — 2) men capable of bearing arms, band of warriors, esp., noble warriors: nom. sg. dugum unyltæl, 498; dugum, 1791, 2255; dat. sg. for dugum, before the heroes, 2021; nalles frātwe geaf ealdor dugum, gave the band of heroes no treasure (more), 2921; lęda dugum on lаст, upon the track of the heroes of the people, i.e. after them, 2946; gen. sg. cūde he dugum beáw, the custom of the noble warriors, 359; deόrre dugum, 488; similarly, 2239, 2659; acc. pl. dugum, 2036. — 3) contrasted with geogoð, dugum designates the noted warriors of noble birth (as in the Middle Ages, knights in contrast with squires): so gen. sg. dugum and geogoð,
160; gehwylc... bugudge and iogoc-ge, 1675; bugudge and geogoc- deil aghwylcne, 622.

duran, v. pret. and pres. to dare: 
prs. II. þu dearst buddan, darest to expect, 527; III. he gesécan dear, 685; pres. subj. sèc gyf þu dyrre, seek (Grendel's mother), if thou dare, 1380; pret. dorste, 1463, 1469, etc.; pl. dorston, 2849.

duru, f., door, gate, wicket: nom. sg., 722; acc. sg. [duru], 389.

gæ-dūfan, st. v., to dip in, to sink into: pret. þát sword gedaef (the sword sank into the drake, of a blow), 2701.

þurh-dūfan, to dive through; to swim through, diving: pret. wæter up þurh-deaf, swam through the water upwards (because he was before at the bottom), 1620.

dwellan, w. v., to mislead, to hinder: 
prs. III. nô hine wiht dwelleð, âdl ne yldo, him nothing misleads, neither sickness nor age, 1736.

dyhtig, adj., useful, good for: nom. sg. n. sword . . . ecgum dyhtig, 1288.

dynlan, w. v., to sound, to groan, to roar: pret. dryhtsele (healwudu, hruse) dynedde, 768, 1318, 2559.

dyne, adj.: 1) concealed, secret, retired: nom. sg. dyrne, 271; acc. sg. dryhtsele dyrne (of the drake's cave-hall), 2321. — 2) secret, malicious, hidden by sorcery: dat. instr. sg. dyranman crâfe, with secret magic art, 2291; dyrumn crâfe, 2169; gen. pl. dynrra gâsta, of malicious spirits (of Grendel's kin), 1358. — Comp. un-dyne.

dyrne, adv., in secret, secretly: him . . . afer deorum men dyrne langað, longs in secret for the dear man, 1880.

dyrstig, adj., bold, daring; þeah þe he deóda gehwæs dyrstig were, although he had been courageous for every deed, 2839.

gæ-dýgan, gæ-digan, w. v., to endure, to overcome, with the acc. of the thing endured: pres. sg. II. gif þu þæt ellenweorc ældre gedigest, if thou survivest the heroic work with thy life, 662; III. þät þone holderes hâl gedigeð, that he survives the battle in safety, 300; similarly, inf. unfeæge gedigan weân and wræceâð, 2293; hwæder sêl mege wunde gedýgan, which of the two can stand the wounds better (come off with life), 2532; ne meah-te unbyrnende dæp gedýgan, could not endure the deep without burning (could not hold out in the deep), 2550; pret. sg. I. III. gedigde, 578, 1656, 2351, 2544.

dýgol. See déogol.

dýre. See déorc.

eeg, st. f., edge of the sword, point: nom. sg. sweordes eeg, 1107; eeg, 1525, etc.; acc. sg. wîd ord and wîd ece ingang, forstōld, defended the entrance against point and edge (i.e. against spear and sword), 1550; mèces ece, 1813; nom.pl. ece, 1146. — Sword, battle-axe, any cutting weapon: nom. sg. ne wæs eeg bona (not the sword killed him), 2507; sió eeg brún (Beowulf's sword Nægling), 2578; hyne eeg fornem, the sword snatched him away, 2773, etc.; nom. pl. eega, 2829; dat. pl. âescum and ecgum, 1773; dat. pl. (but denoting only one sword) âcnum ecgum, 2141;
efne, adv., even, exactly, precisely, just, united with swa or swyle: efne swa swiðe swâ, just so much as, 1093; efne swâ side swâ, 1224; wäs se gyre lässa efne swâ micle swâ, by so much the less as... , 1284; leóht inne stôd efne swâ... scineð, a gream stood therein (in the sword) just as when... shines, 1572; efne swâ hwylc mágða swâ boni magan cende (a woman who has borne such a son), 944; efne swâ hwylcum manna swâ him gemet þuhte, to just such a man as seemed good to him, 3058; efne swylce mela swylce... þearf ge-sælde, just at the times at which necessity commanded it, 1250.

eft, adv.: 1) thereupon, afterwards: 56, 1147, 2112, 3047, etc.; eft sôna bið, then it happens immediately, 1763; bôt eft cuman, help come again, 281.—2) again, on the other side: þat hine on ylde eft gewunigen wilgeslósas, that in old age again (also on their side) willing companions should be attached to him, 22;—aneaw, again: 135, 604, 693, 1557, etc.; eft swâ ær, again as formerly, 643.—3) retro, rursus, back: 123, 296, 854, etc.; þat hig ædelinges eft ne wenden (did not believe that he would come back), 1597.

eft-cyme, st. m., return: gen. sg. eftcymes, 2897.

eft-stôð, st. m., journey back, return: acc. sg. 1892; gen. sg. eft-stôðes georn, 2784; acc. pl. eftstôðas teálh, went the road back, i.e. returned, 1333.

egesa, egsa (state of terror, active or passive): 1) frightfulness: acc. sg. þurh egasan, 276; gen. egesan ne gýmeð, cares for nothing ter-
rible, is not troubled about future terrors (?), 1758. — 2) terror, horror, fear: nom. sg. egesa, 785; instr. sg. egesan, 1828, 2737. — Comp.: glêð-, 1lg-, vater-egesa.
eges-full, adj., horrible (full of terribleness), 2930.
eges-lic, adj., terrible, bringing terror: of Grendel's head, 1650; of the beginning of the fight with the drake, 2310; of the drake, 2826.
egle, adj., causing aesion, hideous: nom. pl. neut., or, more probably, perhaps, adverbial, egle (MS. egl), 988.
egesian (denominative from egesa), w.v., to have terror, distress: pret. (as pluperf.) egsode eorl (?), 6.
ehtian, w. v., to esteem, to make prominent with praise: III. pl. pres. bêt he... weras ehtigad, that the men esteem thee, praise thee, 1223.
elde (those who generate, cf. O.N. al-a, generare), st. m. only in the pl., men: dat. pl. eldum, 2215; mid eldum, among men, 2612. — See ylde.
eldo, f., age: instr. sg. eldo gebunden, 2112.
el-land, st. n., foreign land, exile: acc. sg. sceall... elland tredan, (shall be banished), 3020.
elen, st. n., strength, heroic strength, bravery: nom. sg. ellen, 573; eafost and ellen, 903; Geâta... eafost and ellen, 603; acc. sg. eafost and ellen, 2350; ellen cyðian, showbravery, 2696; ellen fremedon, exercised heroic strength, did heroic deeds, 3; similarly, ic gefremman sceal corlct ellen, 638; ferh ellen wrâc, life drove out the strength, i.e. with the departing life (of the dragon) his strength left him, 2707; dat. sg. on elne, 2507, 2817; as instr. þa wäss æt þam geongum grim andswaru ððþegête þám þe ær his elne forleâs, then it was easy for (every one of) those who before had lost his hero-courage, to obtain rough words from the young man (Wglâf), 2862; mid elne, 1494, 2536; elne, alone, in adverbial sense, strongly, zealously, and with the nearly related meaning, hurriedly, transiently, 894, 1098, 1968, 2677, 2918; gen. sg. elnes lät, 1530; þa him wäs elnes þearf, 2877. — Comp. mägen-ellen.
elen-dæd, st. f., heroic deed: dat. pl. -dædum, 877, 901.
elen-gæst, st. m., strength-spirit, demon with heroic strength: nom. sg. of Grendel, 86.
elen-líce, adv., strongly, with heroic strength, 2123.
elen-mæðu, f., renown of heroic strength, dat. pl. -mæðum, 829, 1472.
elen-seôc, adj., infirm in strength: acc. sg. þeôden ellensiócne (the mortally wounded king, Beowulf), 2788.
elen-weorc, st. n., (strength-work), heroic deed, achievement in battle: acc. sg. 662, 959, 1465, etc.; gen. pl. elen-weorca, 2400.
elles, adv., else, otherwise: a (modal), in another manner, 2521. — b (local), elles hwær, somewhere else, 138; elles hwegen, 2591.
ellor, adv., to some other place, 55, 2255.
ellor-gæst, -gæst, st. m., spirit living elsewhere (standing outside of the community of mankind): nom.
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ende-sætna, st. m., he who sits on the border, boundary-guard: nom. sg. (here of the strand-watchman), 241.

ende-stæf, st. m. (elementum finis), end: acc. sg. hit on endestæf eft gelimpeð, then it draws near to the end, 1754.

gle-endian, w. v., to end: pret. part. ge-endod, 2312.

enge, adj., narrow: acc. pl. enge ánpaðás, narrow paths, 1411.

ent, st. m., giant: gen. pl. enta ærgeworc (the sword-hilt out of the dwelling-place of Grendel), 1680; enta geworc (the dragon’s cave), 2718; eald-enta ærgeworc (the costly things in the dragon’s cave), 2775.

entlice, adj., coming from giants: acc. sg. entiscene helm, 2980.

etan, st. v., to eat, to consume: pres. sg. III. biðdigh wæl . . . eteð án-genga, he that goes alone (Grendel) will devour the bloody corpse, 448; inf. Geátene leóde . . . etan, 444. Þurh-etan, to eat through: pret. part. pl. nom. swyrdd . . . þurhetteone, swords eaten through (by rust), 3050.

Éc. See eác.

ée, adj., everlasting: nom. éce drihcen (God), 108; acc. sg. éce eorðreced, the everlasting earth-hall (the dragon’s cave), 2720; geceás éce neð, chose the everlasting gain (died), 1202; dat. sg. écean dryhtne, 1693, 1780, 2331; acc. pl. geceós éce raðas, 1761.

edre. See ædre.

êofþegðe, adj., easy to obtain, ready: nom. sg. þæ wæs æ þam geongum
grim and swarwæ ǣþ-begēte, then from the young man (Wiglaf) it was an easy thing to get a gruff answer, 2862.

See eάðē.

édel, st. m., hereditary possessions, hereditary estate: acc. sg. swæsne ǣþel, 520; dat. sg. on ǣðle, 1731.
— In royal families the hereditary possession is the whole realm: hence, acc. sg. ǣþel Scyldings, of the kingdom of the Scyldings, 914; (Ofa) wīsdomē hēoll ǣþel sīarna, ruled with wisdom his inherited kingdom, 1961.

ǣþel-riht, st. n., hereditary privileges (rights that belong to a hereditary estate): nom. sg. eard ǣþel-riht, estate and inherited privileges, 2199.

ǣþel-stōl, st. m., hereditary seat, inherited throne: acc. pl. ǣþel-stōlas, 2372.

ǣþel-tūrf, st. f., inherited ground, hereditary estate: dat. sg. on mīnre ǣþel-tūrf, 410.

ǣþel-weard, st. m., lord of the hereditary estate (realm): nom. sg. ǣþelweard (king), 1703, 2211; dat. sg. Ėast-Dena ǣþel wearde (King Hroðgar), 617.

ǣþel-wyn, st. f., joy in, or enjoyment of, hereditary possessions: nom. sg. nu sceal... eall ǣþelwyn eowrum cynne, lufen ālicegean, now shall your race want all home-joy, and subsistence(? (your race shall be banished from its hereditary abode), 2886; acc. sg. he me lond forgeaf, eard ǣþelwyn, presented me with land, abode, and the enjoyment of home, 2494.

ǣþ-gesēne, ǭþ-gesēne, adj., easy to see, visible to all: nom. sg. 1111, 1245.

ǣþstan, w.v., to be in haste, to hasten: inf. uton nu ōēstān, let us hurry now, 3102; pret. ēstē mid elne, hastened with heroic strength, 1494.


ēhtan (M.H.G. æhchten; cf. xeht and ge-æhtla), w. v. w. gen., to be a pursuer, to pursue: pres. part. āglēca ēhtende wās duguðe and gegeðe, 159; pret. pl. ēhton aglēcan, they pursued the bringer of sorrow (Beowulf) (?), 1513.

ēst, st. f., favor, grace, kindness: acc. sg. he him ēst geteāh meara and māðna (honored him with horses and jewels), 2166; gearwor hāfde āgendes ēst ær gesceawod, would rather have seen the grace of the Lord (of God) sooner, 3076. — dat. pl., adverbial, libenter: him on folce hēoll, ēstum mid āre, 2379; ēstum geþwan (to present), 2150; him wās... wunden gold ēstum gecæwod (presented), 1195; we þēt ellenweorc ēstum mīclum fremedon, 959.

ēste, adj., gracious: w. gen. ēste bearn-gebyrdo, gracious through the birth (of such a son as Beowulf), 946.

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eafōð, st. n., power, strength: nom. sg. eafōð and ellen, 603, 903; acc. sg. eafōð and ellen, 2350; we frēncē geneðdon eafōð uncūðes, we have boldly ventured against the strength of the enemy (Grendel),
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haste withheld him, 961; gen. sg. eafoðes cræftig, 1467; þat þec ðað ðoððe eæg eafoðes getwæfed, shall rob of strength 1764; acc. pl. eafeðo (MS. earfeðo), 534; dat. pl. hine mihtig god... eafeðum stēpte, made him great through strength, 1718.

eafor, st. m., boar; here the image of the boar as banner: acc. sg. eafor, 2153.

eafora (offspring), w. m.: 1) son: nom. sg. eafera, 12, 898; eafora, 375; acc. sg. eafaran, 1548, 1848; gen. sg. eafera, 19; nom. pl. eaferon, 2476; dat. pl. eaferum, 1069, 2471; uncan eaferan, 1186.—2) in a broader sense, successor: dat. pl. eaforum, 1711.

ealhta, num., eight: acc. pl. eahta mearas, 1036; eode eahta sum, went as one of eight, with seven others, 3134.

eahhtian, w. v.: 1) to consider, to deliberate: pret. pl. w. acc. raed eahteden, consulted about help, 172; pret. sg. (for the plural) ļone sēleston þara þe mid Hrōðgāre hām eahtode, the best one of those who with Hrōðgār deliberated about their home (ruled), 1408.—
2) to speak with reflection of (along with the idea of praise): pret. pl. eahtodan eorldscipe, spoke of his noble character, 3175.

eal, eall, adj., all, whole: nom. sg. werod eall, 652; eal bencðelu, 486; eal ðēlwyn, 2886; eal worderd, 1739, etc.; þat hit wearð eal gearo, healārna maest, 77; þat hit (wlgbi) eal gemæl, 1609. And with a following genitive: þær wās eal geador Greneldes grāpe, there was all together Grenel’s hand, the whole hand of Grenel, 836;
eall... lissa, all favor, 2150; wās eall sceacen dōgorgertimes, 2728. With apposition: þûhte him eall tō rūm, wongas and wctstede, 2462; acc. sg. beót eal, 523; similarly, 2018, 2081; oncyððe ealle, all distress, 831; heals ealne, 2692; hlæw... ealne útan-ewearde, 2298; gif he þat eal gemon, 1186, 2428; þat eall geondsæh, recedes geatwa, 3089; ealne wīde-ferð, through the whole wide life, through all time, 1223; instr. sg. ealle màegen, with all strength, 2668; dat. sg. eallum... manna cynne, 914; gen. sg. ealles moncynnes, 1056. Subst. ic þās ealles màg... gefēsān habban, 2740; brūc ealles well, 2163; freān ealles þanc secege, give thanks to the Lord of all, 2795; nom. pl. untydras ealle, 111; sceot-tend... ealle, 706; we ealle, 942; acc. pl. feōnd ealle, 700; similarly, 1081, 1797, 2815; subst. ofer ealle, 650; ealle hie deāð fornám, 2237; lig ealle forswælge þāra þe þær gūð fornám, all of those whom the war had snatched away, 1123; dat. pl. eallum ceaster-būendum, 768; similarly, 824, 907, 1418; subst. anā wið eallum, one against all, 145; with gen. eallum gemuna cynnes, 1058; gen. pl. ðēlīnga bearn ealra twelfa, the kinsmen of all twelve nobles (twelve nobles hold the highest positions of the court), 3172; subst. he ðā ealra geweal, has power over all, 1728.

Uninflected: bil eal þurhwōd fæschoman, the battle-axe clef the body through and through, 1568; hāfde... eal gefeormod fēt and folma, had devoured entirely feet and hands, 745; se þe eall geman gār-cwealm gumena, who remem-
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 bers thoroughly the death of the men by the spear, 2043, etc.

Adverbial: þeáh ic eal mæge, although I am entirely able, 681; hif on beorg dydon bêg and siglu eal swyelc hyrstæ, they placed in the grave-mound rings, and ornaments, all such adornments, 3165.

—The gen. sg. ealles, adverbial in the sense of entirely, 1001, 1130.

eald, adj., old: a) of the age of living beings: nom. sg. eald, 357, 1703, 2211, etc.; dat. sg. ealdum, 2973; gen. sg. ealdes uhtëlogan (dragon), 2761; dat. pl. ealdum, 1875; geongum and ealdum, 72. —b) of things and of institutions: nom. sg. helm monig eald and ðomig, 2764; acc. sg. ealde lâfe (sword), 796, 1489; ealde wisan, 1866; eald swerð, 1559, 1664, etc.; eald gewin, old (lastling years), distress, 1782; eald enta geweorc (the precious things in the drake's cave), 2775; acc. pl. ealde mægmas, 472; ofer ealde riht, against the old laws (namely, the Ten Commandments; Beowulf believes that God has sent him the drake as a punishment, because he has unconsciously, at some time, violated one of the commandments), 2331.

yldra, compar. older: mîn yldra mæg, 468; yldra bôðor, 1325; ðê hêt he (Heardrêd) yldra weorð, 2379.

yldesta, superl. oldest, in the usual sense; dat. sg. ãm yldestan, 2436; in a moral sense, the most respected: nom. sg. se yldesta, 258; acc. sg. ðone yldestan, 363, both times of Beowulf.

eald-fader, m., old-father, father who lived long ago: nom. sg. 373.

eald-gesegen, st. f., traditions from

old times: gen. sg. eal-fela eald-gesegen, very many of the old traditions, 870.

eald-gestô, st. m., companion ever since old times, courtier for many years: nom. pl. eald-gestônas, 854.

eald-gestreôn, st. n., treasure out of the old times: dat. pl. eald-gestreônum, 1382; gen. pl. -gestreôna, 1459.

eald-gewinna, w. m., old-enemy, enemy for many years: nom. sg. of Grendel, 1777.

eald-gewyrht, st. n., merit on account of services rendered during many years: nom. pl. þat meron eald-gewyrht, þat he ðana scyle gnorn þrowian, that has not been his desert even since long ago, that he should bear the distress alone, 2658.

eald-hlåford, st. m., lord through many years: gen. sg. bill eald-hlåfordes (of the old Beowulf(?)), 2779.

eald-metod, st. m., God ruling ever since ancient times: nom. sg. 946.

ealdor, aldor, st. m., lord, chief (king or powerful noble): nom. sg. ealdor, 1645, 1849, 2921; aldor, 56, 369, 392; acc. sg. aldor, 669; dat. sg. ealdre, 593; aldre, 346.

ealdor, aldor, st. n., life: acc. sg. aldor, 1372; dat. sg. aldre, 1448, 1525; ealdre, 2600; him on aldre stôd herestral hearda (in vitalibus), 1435; nalles for ealdre mearn, was not troubled about his life, 1443; of ealdre gewát, went out of life, died, 2625; as instr. aldre, 662, 681, etc.; ealdre, 1656, 2134, etc.; gen. sg. aldres, 823; ealdres, 2791, 2444; aldres orwêna, despairing of life, 1003, 1566; ealdres scylldig, having forfeited life, 1339, 2062; dat.
GLOSSARY.

pl. aldrum nēðdon, 510, 538.—
Phrases: on aldre (in life), ever, 1780; tō aldre (for life), always, 2006, 2499; āwa tō aldre, for ever and ever, 956.
aeldor-bealu, st. n., life’s evil: acc.
sg. þu . . . ondraedan ne þearf . . .
aeldorbealu eorlum, thou needest not
fear death for the courtiers, 1677.
aeldor-earu, w. f., trouble that en-
dangers life, great trouble: dat.sg.
he his læðum wearð . . . tō aeldor-
ceare, 907.
aeldor-dagas, st. m. pl., days of
one’s life: dat. pl. næfre on aeldor-
dagum (never in his life), 719; on
ealders-dagum ær (in former days), 758.
aeldor-gedāl, st. n., severing of life,
dead, end: nom. sg. aeldor-gedāl, 806.
aeldor-gewinna, w. m., life-enemy,
one who strives to take his enemy’s
life (in N.H.G. the contrary con-
ception, Tod-feind): nom. sg. aeldor-
gewinna (the dragon), 2904.
aeldor-leās, adj., without a rul-
er(?) : nom. pl. aeldor-leāse, 15.
aeldor-leās, adj., lifeless, dead:
acc. sg. aeldor-leāsne, 1588; ealdor-
leāsne, 3004.
aeldor-þegn, st. m., nobleman at
the court, distinguished courtier:
acc. sg. aeldor-þegn (Hrōðgar’s con-
fidential adviser, Åschere), 1309.
aelfela, adj., very much: with fol-
lowing gen., aelfela eald-gesegena,
very many old traditions, 870; aelfela eotena cynnes, 884.
aelgian, w. v., to shield, to defend, to
protect: inf. w. acc. feorn aelgian,
797, 2656, 2669; pret. siðdan he
(Hygelac) under segne sine ael-
gode, wālreāf wereðed, while under
his banner he protected the treas-
ures, defended the spoil of battle
(i.e. while he was upon the Viking
expeditions), 1205.
ael-gylden, adj., all golden, entirely
of gold: nom. sg. swýn ealgylden,
1112; acc. sg. segn eallgylden, 2768.
ael-frenne, adj., entirely of iron:
acc. sg. eallfrenne wibord, a
wholly iron battle-shield, 2339.
aelu, st. n., ale, beer: acc. sg. ealo
drincende, 1946.
aelu-benc, st f., ale-bench, bench for
those drinking ale: dat. sg. in ealo-
bence, 1030; on ealu-bence, 2868.
aelu-scerwen, st. f., terror, under
the figure of a mishap at an ale-
drinking, probably the sudden tak-
ing away of the ale: nom. sg. Denum
eallum wearð . . . ealuscerwen, 770.
aelu-wæge, st. n., ale-can, portable
vessel out of which ale is poured
into the cups: acc. sg. 2022; hroden
ealowæge, 495; dat. sg. ofer ealow-
wæge (at the ale-carouse), 481.
ael-wealdan, w. adj., all ruling(God):
nom. sg. fāder alwalda, 316; alwal-
da, 956, 1315; dat. sg. al-wealdan,
929.
aerd, st. m., cultivated ground, estate,
hereditary estate; in a broader
sense, ground in general, abode,
place of sojourn: nom. sg. him wās
bām . . . lond gecyne, eard ēðel-
riht, the land was bequeathed to them
both, the land and the privileges at-
tached to it, 2199; acc. sg. fifel-
cynnes eard, the ground of the giant
race, place of sojourn, 104; simi-
larly, ālwhta eard, 1501; eard ge-
munde, thought of his nativeground,
his home, 1130; eard git ne const,
thou knowest not yet the place of
sojourn, 1378; eard and eorlscipe,
prædium et nobilitatem, 1728; eard
ēðelwyn, land and the enjoyment
of home, 2494; dat. sg. ellor hwearf of earde, went elsewhere from his place of abode, i.e. died, 56; þat we rondas beren eft to earde, that we go again to our homes, 2055; on earde, 2737; acc. pl. eácne eardas, the broad expanses (in the fen-sea where Gren-del's home was), 1632.

eardian, w. v.: 1) to have a dwelling-place, to live; to rest: pret. pl. dyre swyrd swa hie wiuæ corðan faðm þær cardodon, costly swords; as they had rested in the earth's bosom, 3051. — 2) also transitively, to inhabit: pret. sg. Heorot cardode, 166; inf. wic eardian elles hwergen, inhabit a place elsewhere (i.e. die), 2590.

eard-luða, w. m., the living upon one's land, home-life: acc. sg. eard-lufan, 693.

earfoð-líc, adv., with trouble, with difficulty, 1637, 1658; with vexation, angrily, 86; sorrowfully, 2823; with difficulty, scarcely, 2304, 2935.

earfoð-bræc, st. f., time full of troubles, sorrowful time: acc.sg.-bræge, 283.

earh, adj., cowardly: gen. sg. ne bið swyce earges stð (no coward undertakes that), 2542.

earm, st. m., arm: acc.sg. earm, 836, 973; wiuæ earm gesæt, supported himself with his arm, 750; dat. pl. earmum, 513.

earm, adj., poor, miserable, unhappy: nom. sg. earm, 2369; earm ides, the unhappy woman, 1118; dat.sg. earmre teohhe, the unhappy band, 2939. — Comp. acc. sg. earmran mannan, a more wretched, more forsaken man, 577.

earm-beág, st. m., arm-ring, bracelet: gen. pl. earm-beága felē sear-
wum gesæld, many arm-rings interlaced, 2764.

earm-breád, st. f., arm-ornament: nom. pl. earm-breáde twå, 1195 (Grein's conjecture, MS. earm reade).

earm-lec, adj., wretched, miserable: nom. sg. sceold he ealdor-gedål earmlec wurðan, his end should be wretched, 808.

earm-sceapen, pret. part. as adj. (properly, wretched by the decree of fate), wretched: nom. sg. 1352.

earn, st. m., eagle: dat.sg. earne, 3027.

eatol. See atol.

eaxl, st. f., shoulder: acc. sg. eaxle, 836, 973; dat. sg. on eaxle, 817, 1548; be eaxle, 1538; on eaxle ides gnornode, the woman sobbed on the shoulder (of her son, who has fallen and is being burnt), 1118; dat. pl. sät freán eaxlum neáh, sat near the shoulders of his lord (Beowulf lies lifeless upon the earth, and Wiglaf sits by his side, near his shoulder, so as to sprinkle the face of his dead lord), 2854; he for eaxlum gestōð Denīgē freån, he stood before the shoulders of the lord of the Danes (i.e. not directly before him, but somewhat to the side, as etiquette demanded), 358.

eaxl-gestalla, w. m., he who has his position at the shoulders (sc. of his lord), trusty courtier, counsellor of a prince: nom. sg. 1327; acc. pl. -gestallan, 1715.

EÁ

eác, conj., also: 97, 388, 433, etc.; ëc, 3132.

eácen (pret. part. of a not existing eácen, augere), adj., wide-spread,
large: acc. pl. écne eardas, broad plains, 1622.—great, heavy: eald sword éacen, 1644; dat. pl. éacnum ecgum, 2141, both times of the great sword in Grendel’s habitation.—great, mighty, powerful: ædle and éacen, of Beowulf, 198.
eácen-cráftig, adj., immense (of riches), enormously great: acc. sg. horn-dárna sum éácen-cráftig, that enormous treasure-house, 2281; nom. sg. þat yrfe éácen-cráftig, ðúmann gold, 3052.
eáðig, adj., blessed with possessions, rich, happy by reason of property: nom. sg. wes, þenden þu lifige, æfeling eáðig, be, as long as thou livest, a prince blessed with riches, 1226; eáðig mon, 2471.—Comp. sig-e, sigor-, tlr-eáðig.
eáðiglice, adv., in abundance, in joyous plenty: dreánum lifdon eáðiglice, lived in rejoicing and plenty, 100.
eáðe, ðáðe, yáðe, adj., easy, pleasant: nom. pl. gode bancedon þæs þe him yáð-láde eáðe wurdon, thanked God that the sea-ways (the navigation) had become easy to them, 228; ne wæs þát ðáðe sóð, no pleasant way, 2587; nás þát yáðe ceáp, no easy purchase, 2416; nó þát yáðe byð þo befelégnonne, not easy (as milder expression for in no way, not at all), 1003.
eáðe, yáðe, adv., easily: eáðe, 478, 2292, 2765.
eáð-fynnde, adj., easy to find: nom. sg. 138.
eáge, w. n., eye: dat. pl. him of eágun stóð leóht unáfæger, out of his eyes came a terrible gleam, 727; þát ic . . . eágun starige, see with eyes, behold, 1782; similarly, 1936; gen. pl. eágena bearthm, 1767.
eágor-streáam, st. m., sea-stream, sea: acc. sg. 513.
eám, st. m., uncle, mother’s brother: nom. sg. 882.
eástan, adv., from the east, 569.
eáwan, w. v., to disclose, to show, to prove: pres. sg. III. éáweð . . . uncúðne nið, shows evil enmity, 276. See eówan, ðýwan.
ge-eáwan, to show, to offer: pret. part. him wæs . . . wunden gold èstum ge-eáwed, was graciously presented, 1195.

eode. See gangan.
eodor, st. m., fence, hedge, railing. Among the old Germans, an estate was separated by a fence from the property of others. Inside of this fence the laws of peace and protection held good, as well as in the house itself. Hence eodor is sometimes used instead of house: acc. pl. hëht cahta mearas on flet tèó, in under eoderas, gave orders to lead eight steeds into the hall, into the house, 1038.—2) figuratively, lord, prince, as protector: nom. sg. eodor, 428, 1045; eodor, 664.
eofor, st. n., strength: acc. pl. eoforó, 2535. See eafóf.
eofor, st. m.: 1) boar, here of the metal boar-image upon the helmet: nom. sg. ofor trefheard, 1113.—2) figuratively, bold hero, brave fighter (O. N. iófur): nom. pl. ðonne . . . eoferas cnysesdan, when the heroes rushed upon each other, 1329, where eoferas and fè ðan
stand in the same relation to each other as enysedan and hniton.
eofor-líc, st. m., boar-image (on the helmet): nom. pl. eofor-líc scionon, 303.
eofor-spéot, st. m., boar-spear: dat. pl. mid eofor-spéotum heóro-
hohcynt, with hunting-spears which were provided with sharp
hooks, 1438.
eoguð, loguð. See geoguð.
eole, st. m., sea (?): gen. sg. coletes, 224.
eorclan-stán, st. m., precious stone: acc. pl. -stánas, 1209.
eorð-cyning, st. m., king of the land: gen. sg. eorð-cyninges(Finn), 1156.
eorð-dráca, w. m., earth-drake, dragon that lives in the earth: nom.
sg. 2713, 2826.
eorð, w. f.: 1) earth (in contrast with heaven), world: acc. sg. ál-
mihtiga eorðan worhte, 92; wðe geond eorðan, far over the earth,
through the wide world, 266; dat. sg. ofer eorðan, 248, 803; on eor-
dan, 1823, 2856, 3139; gen. sg. eorðan, 753. — 2) earth, ground: acc. sg. he eorðan gefeóll, fell to the ground, 2835; forlétan eorla
gestreón eorðan healdan, let the earth hold the nobles' treasure, 3168;
dat. sg. þat hit on eorðan lág, 1533; under eorðan, 2416; gen. sg. wið
eorðan fáðm (in the bosom of the earth), 3050.
eorth-reced, st. n., hall in the earth, rock-hall: acc. sg. 2720.
eorð-scráf, st. n., earth-cavern, cave: dat. sg. eorð-[scráf], 2233; gen. pl. eorð-scráfa, 3047.
eorð-sele, st. m., hall in the earth, cave: acc. sg. eorð-sele, 2411; dat. sg. of eorð-sele, 2516.
eorð-weall, st. m., earth-wall: acc. sg. (Ongenbeow) beá thirst under
eorðweall, fied again under the earth-wall (into his fortified camp), 2958; þà me wás . . . sìð álfréd
inn under eorðweall, then the way in, under the earth-wall was opened
to me (into the dragon's cave), 3091.
eorð-weard, st. m., land-property, estate: acc. sg. 2335.
eorl, st. m., noble born man, a man of the high nobility: nom. sg. 762,
796, 1229, etc.; acc. sg. eorl, 573, 628, 2696; gen. sg. eorles, 690, 983,
1758, etc.; acc. pl. eorlas, 2817; dat. pl. eorlum, 770, 1282, 1650,
etc.; gen. pl. eorla, 248, 357, 369, etc.—Since the king himself is
from the stock of the eorlas, he is also called eorl, 6, 2952.
eorl-gestreón, st. n., wealth of the nobles: gen. pl. eorl-gestreóna . . .
hardlyndne dæl, 2245.
eorl-gewæde, st. n., knightly dress, armor: dat. pl. -gewædum, 1443.
eorlíc (i.e. eorl-líc), adj., what it becomes a noble born man to do, chiv-
alrous: acc. sg. eorlíc ellen, 638.
eorl-scipe, st. m., condition of being noble born, chivalrous nature,
nobility: acc. sg. eorl-scipe, 1728, 3175; eorl-scipe efnan, to do chiv-
alrous deeds, 2134, 2536, 2623, 3008.
eorl-woorod, st. n., followers of nobles: nom. sg. 2894.
eormen-cyn, st. n., very extensive race, mankind: gen. sg. eormen-
cynnenn, 1958.
eormen-grund, st. m., immensely wide plains, the whole broad earth:
acc. sg. ofer eormen-grund, 860.
eormen-láf, st. f., enormous legacy: acc. sg. eormen-láfælæn cynnes
(the treasures of the dragon's cave), 2235.
GLOSSARY.

eorre, adj., angry, enraged: gen. sg. corre, 1448.
eoton, st. m.: 1) giant: nom. sg. eoton (Grendel), 762; dat. sg. uninflected, eoton (Grendel), 669; nom. pl. eotenas, 112. — 2) harmful enemy, in general(?): gen. pl. eoton, 421, 884, (of the Danes) 1073, (of the Frisians) 1089, 1142; dat. pl. eotenum, 1146.
eotonise, adj., gigantic, coming from giants: acc. sg. eald swood eotenisic (eotonisc), 1559, 2980; (eotonisc, MS.) 2617.

EÓ

eôred-geatwe, st. f. pl., warlike adornment: acc. pl., 2867.
eôwan, w. v., to show, to be seen: pres. sg. III. ne gesacu ðhwar, ecghe te eôweð, nowhere shows itself stripe, sword-hate, 1739. See eåwan, ðwan.
eôwer: 1) gen. pl. pers. pron., vestrum: eôwer sum, that one of you (namely, Beôwulf), 248; sæhðe eôwer lêðe, the enmity of the people of you (of your people), 597; nis lät eôwer stå ... nefne mín ànes, 2533. — 2) poss. pron., your, 251, 257, 294, etc.

F

ge-fandian, -fondian, w. v., to try, to search for, to find out, to experience: w. gen. pret. part. büt häide gumena sum goldes gefandod, that a man had discovered the gold, 2302; Jonne se ån hafað þurh deádes nýð deáða gefondad, now the one (Herebeald) has with death's pang experienced the deeds (the unhappy bow-shot of Hæðcyn), 2455.
fara, w. m., farer, traveller: in comp. mere-fara.
faran, st. v., to move from one place to another, to go, to wander: inf. tò hâm faran, to go home, 124; lêton on gefilt faran sealewe mearas, let the fallow horses go in emulation, 865; cwom faran fotherge on Fresna land, had come to Friesland with a fleet, 2916; com leôda dugoðe on last faran, came to go upon the track of the heroes of his people, i.e. to follow them, 2946; gerund weron ædelingas eft tò leóðum ðûse tò fiarene, the nobles were ready to go again to their people, 1806; pret. sg. gegnum fôr [hå] ofer myrcan môr, there had (Grendel's mother) gone away over the dark fen, 1405; sægenga fôr, the seafarer (the ship) drove along, 1909; (wyrm) mid bæle fôr, (the dragon) fled away with fire, 2309; pret. pl. båt ... scawan sethame tò scipe fôron, that the visitors in glittering attire betook themselves to the ship, 1896.
gefaran, to proceed, to act: inf. hû se mânceæða under fægripum gefaran wolde, how he would act in his sudden attacks, 739.
út faran, to go out: w. acc. lêt of breóstum ... word út faran, let words go out of his breast, uttered words, 2552.
faroð, st. m., stream, flood of the sea: dat. sg. tô brimes faroðe, 28; aftar faroðe, with the stream, 580; åt faroðe, 1917.
faru, st. f., way, passage, expedition: in comp. ðå-faru.
facen-ståf (elementum nequitiae), st. m., wickedness, treachery, deceit: acc. pl. fácem-ståfas, 1019.
Glossary.

fäh, fåg, adj., many-colored, variegated, of varying color (especially said of the color of gold, of bronze, and of blood, in which the beams of light are refracted): nom. sg. fåh (covered with blood), 420; blöde fåh, 935; återtånnum fåh (sc. 1ren), 1460; sadol searwum fåh (saddle artistically ornamented with gold), 1039; sword swæt fåh, 1287; brim blöde fåh, 1595; wäl dreörefåg, 1632; (draca) fyrwylum fåh (because he spewed flame), 2672; sword fåh and fäted, 2702; blöde fåh, 2975; acc. sg. dreörefåhne, 447; goldsele fätum fåhne, 717; on fågne főr treddoe, trod the shining floor (of Heorot), 726; hrof golde fåhne, the roof shining with gold, 928; nom. pl. eforlīc . . . fåh and fyrheard, 305; acc. pl. þa hilt since fāge, 1616; dat. pl. fågum swordum, 586. — Comp. bán-, blöd-, brún-, dreöref-, gold-, gryre-, sear-, sinc-, stān-, swát-, wāl-, wyrm-fāh.

fāh, fåg, få, adj.: 1) hostile: nom. sg. fåh feōnd-secaf, 554; he wāg wīh god (Grendel), 812; acc. sg. fåne (the dragon), 2656; gen. pl. fāra, 578, 1464. — 2) liable to pursuit, without peace, outlawed: nom. sg. fåg, 1264; måne fåh, outlawed through crime, 979; fyrendrednum fåg, 1002. — Comp. nearo-fāh.


fāc, st. n., period of time: acc. sg. lytel fāc, during a short time, 2241.

fāder, m., father: nom. sg. fāder, 55, 262, 459, 2609; of God, 1610; fāder alwalda, 316; acc. sg. fāder, 1356; dat. sg. fāder, 2430; gen. sg. fāder, 21, 1480; of God, 188. — Comp.: ær-, eald-fāder.

fādera, w. m., father’s brother: in comp. suhter-gefāderan.

fāder-āčelo, st. n. pl., paternus principatus (?): dat. pl. fāder-āčelum, 912.

fāderen-māg, st. m., kinsman descended from the same father, co-descendant: dat. sg. fāderen-māge, 1264.

fāðm, st. m.: 1) the outspread, encircling arms: instr. pl. feōndes fāð[mum], 2129. — 2) embrace, encircling: nom. sg. līges fāðm, 782; acc. sg. in fīres fāðm, 185. — 3) bōsom, lap: acc. sg. on foldan fāðm, 1394; wī hōrōfān fāðm, 3050; dat. pl. tō fāder (God’s) fāðmum, 188. — 4) power, property: acc. in Francna fāðm, 1211. — Cf. std-fāðmed, stō-fāðme.

fāðmian, w. v., to embrace, to take up into itself: pres. subj. þat mīnne līchaman . . . glēd fāðmice, 2653; inf. lēton flōd fāðmian frātwā hyrde, 3134.

ge-fāg, adj., agreeable, desirable (Old Eng., fawe, willingly): comp. ge-fägra, 916.

fāgen, adj., glad, joyous: nom. pl. fērhdum fāgne, the glad at heart, 1634.

fāger, adj., beautiful, lovely: nom. sg. fāger fōl-bōld, 774; fāger foldan bearman, 1138; acc. sg. fēroðoburh fāgere, 522; nom. pl. þer him fold-wegas fāgere þuhtōn, 867. — Comp. un-fāger.

fāgere, fāgre, adv., beautifully, well, becomingly, according to etiquette: fāgere gehēagon medoful manig, 1015; þā wās flēt-sittendum fāgere gereorded, becomingly the repast was served, 1789; Higельåc
ongan . . . fägre fricgean, 1986;
similarly, 2990.

fär, st. n., craft, ship: nom. sg., 33.
fäst, adj., bound, fast: nom. sg. bid
se slept to fast, 1743; acc. sg.
freôndscipe fätne, 2070; faste
frioðuwære, 1097. — The prep. on
stands to denote the where or
wherein: wäs tò fast på þám (sc.
on fæhöe and fyrene), 137; on
ancre fást, 303. Or, oftener, the
dative: fœond-grâpum fæst, (held)
fast in his antagonist's clutch, 637;
fyrbendum fást, fast in the forged
hinges, 723; handa fást, 1291, etc.;
hygebendum fást (born him lan-
gad), fast (shut) in the bonds of
his bosom, the man longs for (i.e.
in secret), 1879. — Comp.: âr-, 
blæd-, ginv-, sôð-, tîr-, wís-fást.

fást, adv., fast: 554, 761, 774, 789,
1296. — Comp. fáston, 143.

be-fástan, w. v., to give over: inf.
hét Hildebûrn hire selfrf sunu
sweoloðe befástan, to give over to
the flames her own son, 1116.

fásten, st. n., fortified place, or place
difficult of access: acc. sg. leôda
fæsten, the fastness of the Gédas
(with ref. to 2327), 2334; fásten
(Ongenheów's castle or fort), 2951;
fásten (Grendel's house in the
sea), 104.

fást-ræd, adj., firmly resolved: acc.
sg. fást-rændne geboht, firm deter-
mination, 611.

fât, st. m., way, journey: in comp.
st-fât.

fât, st. n., vessel; vase, cup: acc. pl.
fyrm-manna fâtu, the (drinking-)
vessels of men of old times, 2762.
— Comp.: bân-, drync-, mâððum-
sinc-, wündor-fât.

fât, st. n. (?) plate, sheet of metal,
especially gold plate (Dietrich Hpt.
Ztschr. XI. 420): dat. pl. gold-
sele . . . fâttum fânhe, shining with
gold plates (the walls and the inner
part of the roof were partly cov-
ered with gold), 717; sceal se
hearda helm hyrsted golde fâtum
befallen (sc. wesan), the gold or-
naments shall fall away from it,
2257.

fâted, fât, part., ornamented with
gold beaten into plate-form: gen.
sg. fatégan goldes, 1094, 2247; instr.
sg. fâttnan golde, 2103. Elsewhere,
covered, ornamented with gold
plate: nom. sg. sword . . . fâted,
2702; acc. sg. fâted wæge, 2254,
2283; acc. pl. fâtte scyldas, 333;
fâtte béagas, 1751.

fâted-hlêór, adj., phaleratus gena
(Dietr.): acc. pl. eahta mearas
fâted-hlêôre (eight horses with bri-
dies covered with plates of gold),
1037.

fât-gold, st. n., gold in sheets or
plates: acc. sg., 1922.

fæge, adj.: 1) forfeited to death,
allotted to death by fate: nom. sg.
fæge, 1756, 2142, 2976; fæge and
gå-hýmed, 847; fûs and fæge, 1242;
acc. sg. fægne flæsc-homan, 1569;
dat. sg. fægum, 2078; gen. sg.
fæges, 1528. — 2) dead: dat. pl.
ofor fægum (over the warriors
fallen in the battle), 3026. —
Comp.: deáð-un-fæge.

fæhö (state of hostility, see fâh),
st. f., hostile act, feud, battle: nom.
sg. fæhö, 2404, 3062; acc. sg.
fæhöe, 153, 459, 470, 596, 1334,
etc.; also of the unhappy bow-
shot of the Hrêðling, Hæðcyen, by
which he killed his brother, 2466;
dat. sg. fore fæhöe and fyrene, 137;
nalas for fæhöe mearn (did not
recoil from the combat), 1538;
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fela, I., adj. indecl., much, many: as subst.: acc. sg. fela fricigende, 2107. With worn placed before: hwæt þu worn fela ... ymb Brecca spræce, how very much you spoke about Breca, 530. — With gen.sg.: acc. sg. fela fyrene, 810; wyrm-cynnes fela, 1426; worna fela sor-ge, 2004; tō fela micles ... Denigea leðe, too much of the race of the Danes, 695; uncūðes fela, 877; fela láðes, 930; fela leðes and láðes, 1061. — With gen.pl.: nom. sg. fela māðma, 36; fela þæra wera and wifa, 993, etc.; acc. sg. fela missera, 153; fela fyrena, 164; ofer landa fela, 311; máðum-sigia fela (falo, MS.), 2758; ne me swor fela Åða on unriht, swore no false oaths, 2739, etc.; worna fela māðma, 1784; worna fela gūða, 2543. — Comp. eal-fela.

II., adverbial, very, 1386, 2103, 2951.

fela-hröð, adj., valde agitatus, very active against the enemy, very war-like, 27.

fela-möðig, adj., very courageous: gen. pl. -möðigra, 1638, 1889.

fela-synnig, adj., very criminal, very guilty: acc. sg. fela-sinnigne secg (in MS., on account of the alliteration, changed to simple sinnigne), 1380.

felgan, st. v., to betake one’s self into a place, to conceal one’s self: pret. sīðan inne fealh Grendles mōðor (in Heorot), 1282; þær inne fealh secg syn-bysig (in the dragon’s cave), 2227. — to come to any place, to arrive: searonfēðas fealh, 1201.

ät-felgan, w. dat., insistere, adha-rere: pret. nō ic him þās georne ät-fealh(did not hold him so fast), 969.

fen-freōðo, f., refuge in the fen: dat. sg. in fen-freōðo, 852.

feng, st. m., gripe, embrace: nom. sg. fýres feng, 1765; acc. sg. fāra feng (of the hostile sea-monsters), 578. — Comp. inwit-feng.

fengel (probably he who takes possession, cf. tō fōn, 1756, and fōn tō rice, to enter upon the government), st. m., lord, prince, king: nom. sg. wīsa fengel, 1401; snottra fengel, 1476, 2157; bringa fengel, 2346.

fen-ge-lād, st. n., fen-paths, fen with paths: acc. pl. frēcne fengelād (fens difficult of access), 1360.

fen-hilē, st. n., marshy precipice: acc. pl. under fen-hleōðu, 821.

fen-hōp, st. n., refuge in the fen: acc. pl. on fen-hōpu, 765.

ferh, st. m. n., life; see feorh.

ferh, st. m., hog, boar, here of the boar-image on the helmet: nom. sg., 305.

ferhō, st. m., heart, soul: dat. sg. on ferhōe, 755, 949, 1719; gehwylc hiora his ferhōe treōwde, hāt ... each of them trusted to his (Hūn-ferhō’s) heart, that ... , 1167; gen. sg. ferhōes fore-banc, 1061; dat. pl. (adverbial) ferhōum fāgne, hāpy at heart, 1634; hāt mon ... ferhōum freōde, that one ... heartily love, 3178. — Comp.: collen-, sārīg-, swīf-, wide-ferhō.

ferhō-frec, adj., having good courage, bold, brave: acc. sg. ferhō-frecan Fin, 1147.

ferhō-gentōla, w. m., mortal enemy: acc. sg. ferhō-gentōlan, of the drake, 2882.

ferian, w. v. w. acc., to bear, to bring, to conduct: pres. II. pl. hwanon ferigeāð fätte scyldas, 333; pret. pl. tō scypum ferodon eal ēgesteald eordecyninges, 1155; similarly, feredon, 1159, 3114.

ät-ferian, to carry away, to bear off: pret. ic hāt hilt ēnan feornum ātferede, 1670.

gē-ferian, to bear, to bring, to lead: pres. subj. I. pl. bōne (we) gēferian freān ēsorne, 3108; inf. gēferian ... Grendles heāfsod, 1639; pret. hāt hi út gēferedon dýre màðmas, 3131; pret. part. her syndon gēferedon feorrum cumene ... Geāta læðde, men of the Gētas, come from afar, have been brought hither (by ship), 361.

ōð-ferian, to tear away, to take away: pret. sg. I. unsōfte panon feorn ōð-ferede, 2142.

of-ferian, to carry off, to take away, to tear away: pret. ðēr swylc út offerede, took away another such (sc. fifteen), 1584.

fetel-hilt, st. n., sword-hilt, with the gold chains fastened to it: acc. (sg. or pl.?), 1564. (See “Leifaden f. nord. Altertumskunde,” pp. 45, 46.)

fetian, w. v., to bring near, bring: pres. subj. nāh hwā ... fe[tige] fāted wæge, bring the gold-chased tankard, 2254; pret. part. hraðe wās tō bure Beōwulf fetod, 1311.

ge-fetian, to bring: inf. hēt hā eorla hleō in gefetian Hrēðes lāfe, caused Hrēðel’s sword to be brought, 2191.

ā-fēdan, w. v., to nourish, to bring up: pret. part. āer he Æfēdan wās, 694.

féða (O.H.G. fendo), w. m.: 1) foot-soldiers: nom. pl. féðan, 1338, 2545. — 2) collective in sing., band
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of foot-soldiers, troop of warriors: nom. fēða eal gesāt, 1425; dat. on fēðan, 2498, 2920. — Comp. gum-fēða.

fēðe, st. n., gait, going, pace: dat. sg. wās tō foremihtig scōnd on fēðe, the enemy was too strong in going (i.e. could flee too fast), 971.

fēðe-cempa, w. m., foot-soldier: nom. sg., 1545, 2854.

fēðe-gāst, st. m., guest coming on foot: dat. pl. fēðe-gestum, 1977.

fēðe-lāst, st. m., signs of going, footprint: dat. pl. fērond forō bonon fēðe-lāstum, went forth from there upon their trail, i.e. by the same way that they had gone, 1633.

fēðe-wīg, st. m., battle on foot: gen. sg. nealhewer hremege horfton (sc. wesan) fēðe-wīges, 2365.

fēl (= feól), st. f., file: gen. pl. fēla lāfe, what the files have left behind (that is, the swords), 1033.

fēran, w. v., iter (A.S. fār) facere, to come, to go, to travel: pres. subj. II. pl. aer gē... on land Dēna furōt fēran, ere you go farther into the land of the Danes, 254; inf. fērān on freān wāre (to die), 27; gewiton him hā fērān (set out upon their way), 301; mēls is me tō fērān, 316; fērān... gang sceawīgan, go, so as to see the footprints, 1391; wide fērān, 2262; pret. fērdon folctogan... wundor sceawian, the princes came to see the wonder, 840; fērdon forā, 1633.

gē-fērān: 1) adire, to arrive at: pres. subj. ēnne eorl ende gefēre lifgesceafta, reach the end of life, 3064; pret. part. hāfde æghwādēr ende gefērēd lænan lifes, frail life’s end had both reached, 2845. — 2) to reach, to accomplish, to bring about: pret. hafast ēnne gefē-

red hāt... 1222, 1856. — 3) to behave one’s self, to conduct one’s self: pret. frēcēne gefērdon, had shown themselves daring, 1692.

feal, st. m., fall: in comp. wīl-feal.

feallan, st. v., to fall, to fall headlong: inf. feallan, 1071; pret. sg. hāt he on hrusan ne feol, that it (the hall) did not fall to the ground, 773; similarly, feōl on foldan, 2976; feōl on fēðan (dat. sg.), fell in the band (of his warriors), 2920; pret. pl. ēnne walu feōlōn, 1043.

be-feallan, pret. part., w. dat. or instr., deprived of, robbed: freōndum befeallan, robbed of friends, 1127; sceal se heaðda helm... fātum befeallan (sc. wesan), be robbed of its gold mountings (the gold mounting will fall away from it moldering), 2257.

gē-feallan, to fall, to sink down: pres. sg. III. hāt se lic-hōma... fēge gefealleō, that the body doomed to die sinks down, 1756. — Also, with the acc. of the place whither: pret. meregrund gefeōl, 2101; he eordan gefeōl, 2835.

fealu, adj., fallow, dun-colored, tawny: acc. sg. ofe fealēne fōd (over the sea), 1951; fealēne stræte (with reference to 320), 917; acc. pl. lēton on geflīt fārān fealēne mearas, 866. — Comp. ëppel-fēalo.

feax, st. n., hair, hair of the head: dat. sg. wās be feæxe on flēt bōren Grendles heafað, was carried by the hair into the hall, 1648; him... swāt... sprong forā under fēxe, the blood sprang out under the hair of his head, 2968. — Comp.: blōden-, gamol-, wunden-feax.

gē-feā, w. m., joy: acc. sg. lēre fylle gefeān, joy at the abundant...
repast, 562; ic þás ealles mág . . .
gefeán habban (can rejoice at all this), 2741.
feá, adj., few: dat. pl. nemne feáum ánum, except some few, 1082; gen.
pl. feára sum, as one of a few, with a few, 1413; feára sumne, one of
a few (some few), 3062. With gen. following: acc. pl. feá worda cwáð, 
spoke few words, 2663, 2247.
feá-sceafte, adj., miserable, unhappy, helpless: nom. sg. sydhán ærest
wearð feá-sceafte funden, 7; feá-
scæftum guma (Grendel), 974; dat.
sg. feá-sceafþum men, 2286; Æá-
gilse . . . feá-sceafþum, 2394; nom.
pl. feá-sceafte (the Geatás robbed of their king, Hygelåc), 2374.
feoh, feó, n., (properly cattle, herd),
here, possessions, property, treausre:
instr. sg. ne wolde . . . feoh-
bealo feó ðingian, would not allay
life’s evil for treasure (tribute),
156; similarly, þa fæhde feó þín-
gode, 470; ic þe þa fæhde feó
leáning, 1381.
ge-feohan, ge-feó, st. v., w. gen.
and instr., to enjoy one’s self, to
rejoice at something: a) w. gen.:
pret. sg. ne gefeah he þære fæhde,
109; hilde gefeh, beado-weorces,
2299; pl. fylke gefægón, enjoyed
themselves at the bounteous repast,
1015; þeódnes gefegon, rejoiced
at (the return of) the ruler, 1628.
— b) w. instr.: niht-weorces gefeh,
ellen-mærðum, 828; secg weorc
gefeah, 1570; sælåce gefeh, mægen-
byrðenæ þara þe he him mid hæf-
de, rejoiced at the gift of the sea,
and at the great burden of that
(Grendel’s head and the sword-
hilt) which he had with him, 1625.
feoh-gift, -gyft, st. f., bestowing
of gifts or treasures: gen. sg. þære
feoh-gyfte, 1026; dat. pl. ðat feoh-
gyftum, 1090; fromum feohgyftum,
with rich gifts, 21.
feoh-leás, adj., that cannot be atoned
for through gifts: nom. sg. þat wás
feoh-leás gefeoh, a deed of arms
that cannot be expiated (the killing
of his brother by Hæðcyn), 2442.
ge-feohht, st. n., combat; warlike
deed: nom. sg. (the killing of his
brother by Hæðcyn), 2442; dat.
sg. mèce þone þín fæder tó gefeohhte
bær, the sword which thy father
bore to the combat, 2049.
ge-feohtan, st. v., to fight: inf. w.
acc. ne mehte . . . wig Hengeste
wiht gefeohtan (could by no means
offer Hengest battle), 1084.
feohte, w. f., combat: acc. sg. feoh-
tan, 576, 960. See were-fyhte.
feor, adj., far, remote: nom. sg. nis
þat feor heenon, 1362; nás him
feor þanon tó gescæanne sinses
bryttan, 1922; acc. sg. feor eal
(all that is far, past), 1702.
feor, adv., far, far away: a) of
space, 42, 109, 809, 1806, 1917;
feor and (odðe) neah, far and (or)
near, 1222, 2871; feorr, 2267.—
b) of time: ge feor hafað fæhde
gestealed (has placed us under her
enmity henceforth), 1341.
Comparative, fyr, feorr, and
feor: fyr and fæstor, 143; fyr,
252; feorr, 1989; feor, 542.
feor-büend, dwelling far away:
nom. pl. ge feor-büend, 254.
feor-cyððu, st. f., home of those liv-
ing far away, distant land: nom.
pl. feor-cyððe beðð sélran gesþite
þám þe him selfa deáh, who trusts
to his own ability, for him is it
better that he seek foreign lands,
1839.
feorh, ferh (Goth. fairhvu-s, world),
st. m. and n., life, principle of life, soul: nom. sg. feorh, 2124; nó þon lange wæs feorh æodelinges flæsce bewunden, not for much longer was the soul of the prince enveloped in the body (he was near death), 2425; ferh ellen wrāc, life expelled the strength (i.e. with the departing life the strength disappeared also), 2707; acc. sg. feorh elgian, 797, 2656, 2669; feorh gehealdan, preserve his life, 2857; feorh ðæglege, gave up his life, 852; similarly, ær he feorh seleð, 1371; feorh ðifereðe, tore away her life, 2142; ðæ þæt hie forlædden þa þæm lindplegan swæse gesþæs ond hyra sylfira feorh, till in an evil hour they carried into battle their dear companions and their lives (i.e. led them to their death), 2041; gif þu þin feorh hafast, 1850; ymb feorh sacan (to fight for life), 439; wæs in feorh dropen, was wounded into his life, i.e. mortally, 2982; wædan feorh, as temporal acc., through a wide life, i.e. always, 2015; dat. sg. feore, 1294, 1549; tō wædan feore, for a wide life, i.e. at all times, 934; on swā geungum feore (at a so youthful age), 1844; as instr., 578, 3014; gen. sg. feores, 1434, 1943; dat. pl. buton...feorum gumena, 73; freónda feorum, 1307. — Also, body, corpse: þā wæs heal hroden feónda feorum (the hall was covered with the slain of the enemy), 1153; gehwærf þā in Francna fāðm feorh cynginges, then the body of the king (Hygelāc) fell into the power of the Franks, 1211. — Comp. geogōð-feorh.

feorh-bana, w. m., (life-slayer), man-slayer, murderer: dat. sg. feorh-bonan, 2466. feorh-ben, st. f., wound that takes away life, mortal wound: dat. (instr.) pl. feorh-bennum seóc, 2741.

feorh-bealu, st. n., evil destroying life, violent death: nom. sg., 2078, 2251, 2538; acc. sg., 156.

feorh-cyn, st. n., race of the living, mankind: gen. pl. fela feorh-cynna, 2267.

feorh-genōðla, w. m., he who seeks life, life’s enemy (N.H.G. Todfeind), mortal enemy: acc. sg. -genōðlan, 1541; dat. sg. -genōðlan, 970; acc. pl. folgode feorh-genōðlan, 970; acc. pl. folgode feorh-genōðlan, (Ongenbeow) pursued his mortal enemies, 2934.

feorh-lagu, st. f., the life allotted to anyone, life determined by fate: acc. sg. on māðma hord mīne (mīne, MS.) bebohte frōde feorhlege, for the treasure-hoard I sold my old life, 2801.

feorh-lást, st. m., trace of (vanishing) life, sign of death: acc. sg. feorh-lástas bār, 847.

feorh-seóc, adj., mortally wounded: nom. sg., 821.

feorh-sweng, st. m., (stroke robbing of life), fatal blow: acc. sg., 2490.


feorm, st. f., subsistence, entertainment: acc. sg. nó þu ymb mīnes ne þearft līces feorme leng sorgian, thou needest no longer have care for the sustenance of my body, 451. — 2) banquet: dat. on feorme (or feorme, MS.), 2386.

feormend-leās, adj., wanting the cleanser: acc. pl. gesēah...fyrnmanna fatu feormend-leāse, 2762.
feormian, w. v., to clean, to cleanse, to polish: pres. part. nom. pl. feormiend swefad (feormynd, MS.), 2257.
ge-feormian, w. v., to feast, to eat: pret. part. sōna hāfde unlyfigendes eal gefoermód fēt and folma, 745.
feorran, w. v., w. acc., to remove: inf. sibbe ne wolde wið manna hwone mægenes Deniga fœrð-bealo feorran, fœð pingian, (Grendel) would not from friendship free any one of the race of the Danes of life's evil, nor allay it for tribute, 156.

feorran, adv., from afar: a) of space, 361, 430, 826, 1371, 1820, etc.; siðdan ædelingas feorran ge-friccean fæm eowerne, when noble men afar learn of your flight (when the news of your flight reaches distant lands), 2890; færdon folctogan feorran and neān, from far and from near, 840; similarly, neān and feorran þu nu [frīða] hafast, 1175; wās þæs wyrmes wið wide gesyne... neān and feorran, visible from afar, far and near, 2318. —b) temporal: se þe cūde frumscæft fira feorran reccan (since remote antiquity), 91; similarly, feorran rehte, 2107.
feorran-cund, adj., foreign-born: dat. sg. feorran-cundum, 1796.
feor-weg, st. m., far way: dat. pl. mådma fela of fœrwegum, many precious things from distant paths (from foreign lands), 37.

g-e-feōn. See feohan.
feōnd, st. m., enemy: nom. sg., 164, 726, 749; fœond on helle (Grendel), 101; acc. sg., 279, 1865, 2707; dat. sg. feōnde, 143, 439; gen. sg. feōndes, 985, 2129, 2290; acc. pl. feōnd, 699; dat. pl. feōn-
dum, 420, 1670; gen. pl. feōnda, 294, 809, 904.
feōnd-sceāfa, w. m., one who is an enemy and a robber: nom. sg. fāh feōnd-sceāfa (a gleaming sea-monster), 554.
feōnd-sceipe, st. m., hostility: nom. sg., 3000.
feōwer, num., four: nom. feōwer bearn, 59; feōwer mearas, 2164; feōwer, as substantive, 1638; acc. feōwer måðmas, 1028.
feōwer-tyne, num., fourteen: nom. with following gen. pl. feōwertyne Geátan, 1642.
findan, st. v., to find, to invent, to attain: a) with simple object in acc.: inf. þāra þe he cēnoste findan mihte, 207; swylice hie æt Finnes-hām findan meahton sigla searo-gimma, 1157; similarly, 2871; māg þær fela freōnda findan, 1839; wolde guman findan, 2295; swā hýt weordīcyst fore-snotre men findan mihtan, so splendīdy as only very wise men could devise it, 3164; pret. sg. healbegeas fand, 720; word ðeðer fand, found other words, i.e. went on to another narrative, 871; grimne gyrelcne grundbyrde fond, 2137; þat ic gōdne funde beāga bryttan, 1487; pret. part. syððan ærest wearð feāsceaf funden (discovered), 7. —b) with acc. and pred. adj.: pret. sg. dryhten sinne drōrigne fand, 2790. — c) with acc. and inf.: pret. fand þa þær inne ædelinga gediriht swe-fan, 118; fand wāccendne wer wiges bldan, 1268; hord-wynne fond opene standan, 2271; ðē þät he fyrgen-beāmas... hleonian funde, 1416; pret. pl. fundon þa
sawulleásne hlim-bed healdan, 3034. — d) with dependent clause: inf. nó ðy xer feáscæfte findan meahon át ðam ædelinge þat he Heardrēde hæforde wære (could by no means obtain it from the prince), 2374.

on-findan, to be sensible of, to perceive, to notice: a) w. acc.: pret. sg. landward onfand eftsō corla, the coast-guard observed the return of the earls, 1892; pret. pārt. þa heō onfunden wās (was discovered), 1294.—b) w. depend. clause: pret. sg. þa se gis onfand þät se beado-leōma bītan nolde, the stranger (Beowulf) perceived that the sword would not cut, 1523; sōna þät onfunde, þät . . ., immediately perceived that . . ., 751; similarly, 810, 1498.

finger, st. m., finger: nom. pl. fingras, 761; acc. pl. fingras, 985; dat. (instr.) pl. fingrum, 1506; gen. pl. fingra, 765.

firas, fyras (O.H.G. firhl, i.e. the living; cf. feorh), st. m., only in pl., men: gen. pl. fira, 91, 2742; monegum fira, 2002; fyra gehwilcnæ leōda mnhra, 2251; fyra fyrgne-weorc, 2287.

firen, fyren, st. f., cunning way-laying, insidious hostility, malice, outrage: nom. sg. fyren, 916; acc. sg. fyrene and sēfēe, 153; sēfēe and fyrene, 880, 2481; firen' on-drysne, 1933; dat. sg. fore sēfēe and fyrene, 137; gen. pl. fyrena, 164, 629; and fyrene, 812; fyrena hyrde (of Grendel), 751. The dat. pl. fyrenum, is used adverbially in the sense of maliciously, 1745, or fallaciously, with reference to Hēð-cyn's killing Herebeald, which was done unintentionally, 2442.

firen-dæd, st. f., wicked deed: acc. pl. fyren-dæda, 1670; instr. pl. fyren-dædum, 1002; both times of Grendel and his mother, with reference to their nocturnal inroads.

firen-þearf, st. f., misery through the malignity of enemies: acc. sg. fyren-þearfe, 14.

fyrge-beám, st. m., tree of a mountain-forest: acc. pl. fyrgen-beámas, 1415.

fyrge-holt, st. m., mountain-wood, mountain-forest: acc. sg. on fyrgen-holt, 1394.

fyrge-stréam, st. m., mountain-stream: nom. sg. fyrgen-stréam, 1360; acc. sg. under fyrgen-stréam (marks the place where the mountain-stream, according to 1360, empties into Grendel's sea), 2129.

flisc, st. m., fish: in comp. hron-, mere-flisc.

ff, num., five: uninflect. gen. fïnihta fyrst, 545; acc. flife (?), 420.

ffel-cyn (O.N. ffl, stultus and gigas), st. m., giant-race: gen. sg. ffelcynnæ eard, 104.

ff-tene, ff-tyne, num., fifteen: acc. ffytynæ, 1583; gen. ffetena sum, 207.

ff-tig, num., fifty: 1) as substantive with gen. following; acc. ffittig wintra, 2734; gen. se wās ffittiges fōt-gemearces lang, 3043. — 2) as adjective: acc. ffittig wintru, 2210.

flān, st. m., arrow: dat. sg. flåne, 3120; as instr., 2439.

flān-boga, w. m., bow which shoots the flān, bow: dat. sg. of flān-bogan, 1434, 1745.

flesc, st. n., flesh, body in contrast with soul: instr. sg. nó þon lange wās feorh æelinges flesc bewunden, not much longer was the soul
of the prince contained in his body, 2425.

flæsc-hama, w. m., clothing of flesh, i.e. the body: acc. sg. flæsc-homan, 1569.

flet, st. n.: 1) ground, floor of a hall: acc. sg. heó on flet gebeah, fell to the ground, 1541; similarly, 1569.—2) hall, mansion: nom. sg. 1977; acc. sg. flet, 1037, 1648, 1950, 2018, etc.; flett, 2035; þat hie him ðær flet eal gerýmdon, that they should give up entirely to them another hall, 1087; dat. sg. on flette, 1026.

flet-ræst, st. f., resting-place in the hall: acc. sg. flet-ræste gebeah, reclined upon the couch in the hall, 1242.

flet-sittend, pres. part., sitting in the hall: acc. pl. -sittende, 2023; dat. pl. -sittendum, 1789.

flet-werod, st. n., troop from the hall: nom. sg., 476.

fleám, st. m., flight: acc. sg. on fleám gewand, had turned to flight, 1002; fleám éowerne, 2890.

fleógan, st. v., to fly: pres. sg. III. fleógeð, 2274.

fleón, st. v., to flee: inf. on heolster fleón, 756; fleón on fenbópu, 765; fleón under fen-hleoðu, 821; w. acc. hete-swengeas fleáh, 2226.

be-fleón, w. acc., to avoid, to escape: gerund nō þat þe ofer fleófne, that is not easy (i.e. not at all) to be avoided, 1004.

ofere-fleón, w. acc., to flee from one, to yield: inf. nelle ic beorges weard oferfleófn fótēs trem, will not yield to the wonder of the mountain (the drake) a foot’s breadth, 2526.

fleótan, st. v., to float upon the water, to swim: inf. nō he wiht fram me fóð-þæm for fleótan meahte, hræðor on holme, no whitt, could he swim from me farther on the waves (regarded as instrumental, so that the waves marked the distance), more swiftly in the sea, 542; pret. sængena fleát fámighes forð ofer ŵe, floated away over the waves, 1910.

fiht. See flyht.

fitme. See un-fitme.

fíttan, st. v., to exert one’s self, to strive, to emulate: pres. part. fíttende fealwe stræte mearum méæton (rode a race), 917; pret. sg. II. eart þu se Beówulf, se þe wið Brecan...ymb sund fíhte, art thou the Beowulf who once contended with Breca for the prize in swimming? 507.

ofere-fíttan, to surpass one in a contest, to conquer, to overcome: pret. w. acc. he þe át sunde ofere-fíhte (overcome thee in a swimming-wager), 517.

g-e-fíht, st. n., emulation: acc. sg. létan on geþíten feárwe mearas, let the fallow horses go in emulation, 866.

fígæ, w. m., flyer; in the compounds: gūd-, lyft-, uht-, wōd-fígæ.

fíota (see fleótan), w. m., float, ship, boat: nom. sg., 210, 218, 301; acc. sg. fíotan éowerne, 294.—Comp. wōg-fíota.

fíót-here, st. n., fleet: instr. sg. cwom farán flótherge on Fresналand, 2916.

fóð, st. m., flood, stream, sea-current: nom. sg., 545, 580, 1362, etc.; acc. sg. fóð, 3134; ofer fealona fóð, 1951; dat. sg. to fóðe, 1889; gen. pl. fóda begong, the region of floods, i.e. the sea, 1498, 1827; fóða genipu, 2809.
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flood- prostit., st. f., flood-wave; instr. pl. flood-ðum, 542.

flor, st. m., floor, stone-floor; acc. sg. on fågne flor (the floor was probably a kind of mosaic, made of colored flags), 726; dat. sg. gang hâ after flôre, along the floor (i.e. along the hall), 1317.

flyht, filht, st. m., flight; nom. sg. gâres flîht, flight of the spear, 1766.

ge-fête, w. v., to put to flight; pret. part. gefêted, 847, 1371.

folt, st. n., troop, band of warriors; folk, in the sense of the whole body of the fighting men of a nation; acc. sg. folc, 522, 694, 912; Sôdene folc, 464; folc and rîce, 1180; dat. sg. folc, 14, 2596; folc Deniga, 465; as instr. folce gestepte ofer sæ side, went with a band of warriors over the wide sea, 2394; gen. sg. folces, 1125; folces Denigea, 1583.—The king is called folces hyrde, 611, 1833, 2645, 2982; freáwine folces, 2358; or folces weard, 2514. The queen, folces cwên, 1933.—The pl., in the sense of warriors, fighting men; nom. pl. folc, 1423, 2949; dat. pl. folcum, 55, 262, 1856; gen. pl. freô-(freá-) wine folca, of the king, 430, 2430; friðu-sibb folca, of the queen, 2018.—Comp. sige-folt.

folc-agend, pres. part., leader of a band of warriors; nom. pl. folc-agende, 3114.

folc-beorn, st. m., man of the multitude, a common man; nom. sg. folc-beorn, 2222.

folc-cwên, st. f., queen of a warlike host; nom. sg., of Wealhþeow, 642.

folc-cyning, st. m., king of a warlike host; nom. sg., 2734, 2874.

folc-ræd, st. m., what best serves a warlike host; acc. sg., 3007.

folc-riht, st. n., the rights of the fighting men of a nation; gen. pl. him ær forgeaf... folcrihta ge-hwylc, swâ his fader åhte, 2609.

folc-scearnu, st. f., part of a host of warriors, nation; dat. sg. folc-scare, 73.

folc-stede, st. m., position of a band of warriors, place where a band of warriors is quartered; acc. sg. folcstede, of the hall, Heorot, 76; folcstede fâra (the battle-field), 1464.

folc-toga, w. m., leader of a body of warriors, duke; nom. pl., powerful liege-men of Hroðgar are called folc-togan, 840.

fold-bold, st. n., earth-house (i.e. a house on earth in contrast with a dwelling in heaven); nom. sg. fæger fold-bold, of the hall, Heorot, 774.

fold-bœnd, pres. part., dweller on earth, man; nom. pl. fold-bœnd, 2275; fold-bœnde, 1356; dat. pl. fold-bœndum, 309.

folde, w. f., earth, ground; acc. sg. under foldan, 1362; feoll on foldan, 2976; gen. sg. foldan bearm, the bosom of the earth, 1138; foldan sceatás, 96; foldan fâm, 1394.—Also, earth, world; dat. sg. on foldan, 1197.

fold-weg, st. m., field-way, road through the country; acc. sg. foldweg, 1634; acc. pl. fold-wegas, 867.

folgian, w. v.: 1) to perform vassal-duty, to serve, to follow; pret. pl. þeáh hie hira beæggyfan banan folgedon, although they followed the murderer of their prince, 1103.—2) to pursue, to follow after; folgode feorh-gentðlan (acc. pl.), 2934.
fölm, st. f., hand: acc. sg. folme, 971, 1304; dat. sg. mid folme, 749; acc. pl. fêt and folma, feel and hands, 746; dat. pl. tô banan folmun, 158; folmum (instr.), 723, 993. — Comp.: bead-o, gear-o-fölm.

for, prep. w. dat., instr., and acc.: 1) w. dat. local, before, ante: þât he for cœxulum gestôd Deniga freán, 358; for hlâwe, 1121. — b) before, corn, in conspectu: nô he ðære feohgyfte for sceotendum scâmigan þorfe, had no need to be ashamed of the gift before the warriors, 1027; for þâm werede, 1216; for eorlum, 1650; for duguðe, before the noble band of warriors, 2021; for dugeðum, 2592. — Causal, a) to denote a subjective motive, on account of, through, from: for wlenco, from bravery, through warlike courage, 338, 1207; for wlence, 508; for his wonhûdum, 434; for onnêðlan, 2927, etc. — b) objective, partly denoting a cause, through, from, by reason of: for metode, for the creator, on account of the creator, 169; for þreánûdum, 833; for þreánêðlan, 2225; for dolgîlpe, on account of, in accordance with the promise of bold deeds (because you claimed bold deeds for yourself), 509; him for hrôfsele hrtan ne mehte ser-gripe sôðes, on account of the roofed hall the malicious grasp of the flood could not reach him, 1516; lig-gesan wâg for horde, on account of (the robbing of) the treasure, 2782; for mundgripe mûnum, on account of, through the grip of my hand, 966; for þâs hildsfruman handgeworce, 2836; for swenge, through the stroke, 2967; ne meah-te . . . deôp gedêgan for dracan lêge, could not hold out in the deep on account of the heat of the drake, 2550. Here may be added such passages as ic þâm gôdan sceal for his môdbrâce mãðnas beðdan, will offer him treasures on account of his boldness of character, for his high courage, 385; ful-oft for lâsan leán teohhode, gave often reward for what was inferior, 952; nalles for ealdre mearn, was not uneasy about his life, 1143; similarly, 1538. Also denoting purpose: for årstafum, to the assistance, 382, 458. — 2) w. instr. causal, because of, for: he hine feor forwyrâc for þy mâne, 110. — 3) w. acc., for, as, instead of: for sunu freôgan, love as a son, 948; for sunu habban, 1176; ne him þâs wyrmes wîg for wiht dyde, held the drake’s fighting as nothing, 2349.

foran, adv., before, among the first, forward: siðan . . . sceawedon feôndes ingras, foran æghwylc (each before himself), 985; þât wâs ån foran ealdgestreôna, that was one among the first of the old treasures, i.e. a splendid old treasure, 1459; þe him foran ongeån linde bærôn, bore their shields forward against him (went out to fight against him), 2365.

be-foran: 1) adv., local, before: he . . . beforan gengde, went before, 1413; temporal, before, earlier, 2498. — 2) prep. w. acc. before, in conspectu: mêre mãðûm-sweord manige gesâwon beforan beorn beran, 1025.

ford, st. m., ford, water-way: acc. sg. ymb brontne ford, 568.

ford: 1) local, forth, hither, near: forð near åstôp, approached nearer, 746; þâ cwom Wealhþeô ford-gân,
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1163; similarly, 613; him selebègn forð wtsade, led him (Beowulf) forth (to the couch that had been prepared for him in Heorot), 1796; þät him swät sprong forð under fræs, forth under the hair of his head, 2968. Forward, further: gewitæð forð beran wasæppen and gewædu, 291; he tō forð gestōp, 2290; freōdo-wong þone forð ofer-eodon, 2960. Away, forth, 45, 904; fyrst forð gewāt, the time (of the way to the ship) was out, i.e. they had arrived at the ship, 210; me... forð-gewitenum, to me the departed, 1480; fêrdon forð, went forth (from Grendel's sea), 1633; þonne he forð scile, when he must (go) forth, i.e. die, 3178; hine mihtig god... ofer ealle men forð gefremedere, carried him forth, over all men, 1719.—2) temporal, forth, from now on: heald forð têla niwe sibbe, 949; ic sceal forð sþrecan gen ymbe Grendel, shall from now on speak again of Grendel, 2070. See furðum and furþor.

forð-gerimeda, pres. part., in unbroken succession, 59.

forð-gesceafit, st. f., that which is determined for farther on, future destiny: acc. sg. he þa forð-gesceaf forgylæð and forgysmeð, 1751.

forð-weg, st. m., road that leads away, journey: he of ealdre gewât frōd on forð-weg (upon the way to the next world), 2626.

fore, prep. w. dat., local, before, coram, in conspectu: heō fore þám wereode spræc, 1216. Causal, through, for, because of: nō mearn fore feheðe and fyrene, 136; fore fāder dædum, because of the father's deeds, 2060.—Allied to this is the meaning, about, de, super: hær

wās sang and swēg samod åtğādėre fore Healfdenes bildenwisan, song and music about Healfden's general (the song of Hnāf), 1065.

fore-mære, adj., renowned beyond (others), præclarus: superl. þät wās fore-mærōst foldblēndum receda under roderum, 309.

fore-mihtig, adj., able beyond (others), præpotens: nom. sg. wās tō foremihtig feōnd on fēđe, the enemy was too strong in going (could flee too rapidly), 970.

fore-snotor, adj., wise beyond (others), sapientissimus: nom. pl. foresnotre men, 3164.

fore-þance, st. m., forethought, consideration, deliberation: nom. sg., 1061.

forht, adj., fearful, cowardly: nom. sg. forht, 2968; he on môde wæð forht on ferhēfe, 755.—Comp. unforht.

forma, adj., foremost, first: nom. sg. forma stð (the first time), 717, 1464, 1528, 2626; instr. sg. forman stðe, 741, 2287; forman dōgore, 2574.

fyrmest, adv. superl., first of all, in the first place: he fyrmest lāg, 2078.

forst, st. m., frost, cold: gen. sg. forstes bend, 1610.

for-þam, for-þan, for-þon, adv. and conj., therefore, on that account, then: forþam, 149; forþan, 418, 680, 1060; forþon þe, because, 503.

fōn, st. v., to catch, to grasp, to take hold, to take: prs. sg. III. féðð ðēor tō, another lays hold (takes possession), 1756; inf. ic mid grāpe sceal fōn wīðe feōonde, 439; pret. sg. him tōgeānes féng, caught at him, grasped at him, 1543; w.
dat. he þâm frätwum fêng, received the rich adornments (Ongenþeow's equipment), 2990.

be-fôn, to surround, to ensnare, to encompass, to embrace: pret. part. hyne sár hafað...nearwe befongen balwon bendum, 977; heô ædelinga ánne hâfde fâste befangen (had seized him firmly), 1296; helm...befongen freawrasnum (encircled by an ornament like a diadem), 1452; fenne bifongen, surrounded by the fen, 2010; (draca) fyre befongen, encircled by fire, 2275, 2596; hâfde landwarâ ligge befangen, encompassed by fire, 2322.

gê-fôn, w. acc., to seize, to grasp: pres. he gefêng slependne rinc, 741; gûðrinc gefêng atolan clomum, 1502; gefêng þa be eaxle...Gûðgeat leóð Grendles módor, 1538; gefêng þa fetelhilt, 1564; hond rond gefêng, geolwe linde, 2610; ic on ðôste gefêng micle mid mundum mægen-byrdêenne, hastily I seized with my hands the enormous burden, 3991.

on-fôn, w. dat., to receive, to accept, to take: pres. imp. sg. onfôh ðis-sum fulle, accept this cup, 1170; inf. þat þat þêðnes bearn...scoldes fæder-âcelum onfôn, receive the paternal rank, 912; pret. sg. hwâ þâm hlâste onfôn, who received the ship's lading, 52; hleorbolster onfôn eorles andwitan, the pillow received the nobleman's face, 689; similarly, 853, 1495; heal swêge onfôn, the hall received the loud noise, 1215; he onfôn hraðe inwit-bancum, he (Beówulf) at once received him (Grendel) devising malice, 749.

burh-fôn, w. acc., to break through with grasping, to destroy by grasping: inf. þat heô þone fyrd-hom þurh-fôn ne mihte, 1505.

wið-fôn, w. dat., (to grasp at), to seize, to lay hold of: pret. sg. him fâste wið-fêng, 761.

ymbe-fôn, w. acc., to encircle: pret. heals ealne ymbefêng biteran bânnum, encircled his (Beówulf's) whole neck with sharp bones (teeth), 2692.

fôt, st. m., foot: gen. sg. ðôtes trem (the measure of a foot, a foot broad), 2526; acc. pl. fêt, 746; dat. pl. ðôtum, at the feet, 500, 1167.

fôt-gemearc, st. n., measure, determining by feet, number of feet: gen. sg. se wäs fifiges fôtgemearces long (fifty feet long), 3043.

fôt-lâst, st. m., foot-print: acc. sg. (draca) onfand feondes fôt-lâst, 2290.

fracod, adj., objectionable, useless: nom. sg. nás seó eeg fracod hilde-rince, 1576.

fram, from, I. prep. w. dat. loc. away from something: þær fram sylle ðêcåg medubenc monig, 776, 1716; þanon eft gewiton ealdgestistas...fram mere, 856; cyning-balde men from þâm holmclife hastelan bæron, 1636; similarly, 541, 543, 2367. Standing after the dat.: he hine feor forwyrâ...mancynne fram, 110; similarly, 1716. Also, hither from something: þa ic cwom...from feðendum, 420; ægðhârðrum wäs...brôga fram ðôrum, 2566. — Causal with verbs of saying and hearing, of, about, concerning: sägdest from his stôe, 532; nô ic wiht fram þe swylcra searo-nifêa secgan hyrde, 581; þat he fram Sigemunde secgan hyrde, 876.
II. adv., away, thence: nā þer fram meahte, 755; forth, out: from ærest cwom oruð æglæcean ðt of stâne, the breath of the dragon came forth first from the rock, 2557.

fram, from, adj.: 1) directed forwards, striving forwards; in comp. stō-fram. — 2) excellent, splendid, of a man with reference to his war-like qualities: nom. sg. ic eom on môde from, 2528; nom. pl. frome fyrd-hwate, 1642, 2477. Of things: instr. pl. fromum feoh-giftum, 21. — Comp. un-fron; see freme, forma.

ge-frāgen. See frignan.

frātwe, st. f. pl., ornament, anything costly, originally carved objects (cf. Dietrich in Hpts. Ztschr. X. 216 ff.), afterwards of any costly and artistic work: acc. pl. frātwe, 2920; beorhte frātwe, 214; beorhte frātwa, 897; frātwe . . . eorclan-stānas, 1208; frātwe, . . . breóst-wearðunge, 2504, both times of Hygelâc’s collar; frātwe and fātgold, 1922; frātwe (Eanmund’s sword and armor), 2621; dat. instr. pl. þâm frātwm, 2164; on frāte-wum, 963; frātwm (Heaðoheord sword) hreðmig, 2055; frātum, of the drake’s treasures, 2785; frāt-wum (Ongenþéow’s armor), 2990; gen. pl. fela . . . frātwa, 37; þāra frātwa (drake’s treasure), 2795; frātwa hyrde (drake), 3134.

frātwan, w. v., to supply with ornaments, to adorn: inf. folc-stede frātwan, 76.

ge-frātwian, w. v., to adorn: pret. sg. gefrātwade foldan scéatas leo-mum and leánum, 96; pret. part. þâ wäs hâten Heort innanweard folnum gefrātwod, 993.

g-e-fræge, adj., known by reputation, renowned: nom. sg. leóð-cyning . . . folcum gefræge, 55; swā hyt gefræge wäs, 2481.

g-e-frægnian, w. v., to become known through hearsay: instr. sg. mne gefræge (as I learned through the narrative of others), 777, 838, 1956, etc. — fremde, adj., properly distant, foreign; then estranged, hostile: nom. sg. þāt wäs fremde þēð ðēcan dryhtne, of the giants, 1692.

freme, adj., excellent, splendid: nom. sg. fem. fremu folces cwēn, of Prydno, 1933.

fremman, w. v., to press forward, to further, hence: 1) in general, to perform, to accomplish, to do, to make: pres. subj. without an object, fremme se þe wille, let him do (ii) whoever will, 1004. With acc.: imp. pl. fremmâð ge nu leóða þearfe, 2801; inf. fyrene fremman, 101; sæcce fremman, 2500; féohþē . . . mēðum fremman, 2515, etc.; pret. sg. folcfræd fremede (did what was best for his men, i.e. ruled wisely), 3007; pl. hû þâ ædelingas ellen fremedon, 3; feohtan fremedon, 960; nalles fæcenstafas . . . þenden fremedon, 1020; pret. subj. þāt ic . . . mēðo fremede, 2135. — 2) to help on, to support: inf. þāt he mec fremman wile wordum
and worcum (to an expedition), 1833.

gē-fremman, w. acc., to do, to make, to render: inf. gēfremman ear lic ellen, 637; helpan gēfremman, to give help, 2450; āfter wēaspelle wyrpe gēfremman, to work a change after sorrow (to give joy after sorrow), 1316; gerund, tō gēfremmanne, 174, 2645; pret. sg. gēfremede, 135, 165, 551, 585, etc.; þēah þe hine midhtig god ... ofer ealle men forð gēfremede, placed him away, above all men, i.e. raised him, 1719; pret. pl. gēfremedon, 1188, 2479; pret. subj. gēfremede, 177; pret. part. gēfremed, 476; fem. nu sceal sceal hafað ... deð gēfremede, 941; absolutely, þu þe self hafast deðum gēfremed, þat . . . hast brought it about by thy deeds that, 955.

fretan, st. v., to devour, to consume: inf. þā (the precious things) sceal brond fretan, 3015; nu sceal deð fretan wigena stregel, 3115; pret. sg. (Grendel) slepende frēt folces Denigea fyfteyne men, 1582.

frēcne, adj., dangerous, bold: nom. sg. frēcne fyr-draca, 2690; feorh-bealo frēcne, 2251, 2538; acc. sg. frēcne deðe, 890; frēcne fengelād, 1360; frēcne stōwe, 1379; instr. sg. frēcne spræce (through provoking words), 1105.

frēcne, adv., boldly, audaciously, 960, 1033, 1692.

frēa, w. m., ruler, lord, of a temporal ruler: nom. sg. frēa, 2286; acc. sg. frēán, 351, 1320, 2538, 3003, 3108; gen. sg. frēán, 359, 500, 1167, 1681; dat. sg. frēán, 271, 291, 2663. Of a husband: dat. sg. eode . . . to hire frēán sittan, 642. Of God: dat. sg. frēán ealles, the Lord of all, 2795; gen. sg. frēán, 27. — Comp.: āgend-, lif-, sin-frēa.

frea-dryhten, st. m., lord, ruling lord: gen. sg. frea-drihtnes, 797.

frea-wine, st. m., lord and friend, friendly ruler: nom. sg. frea-wine folces (folca), 2358, 2430; acc. sg. his frea-wine, 2439.

frea-wræn, st. f., encircling ornament like a diadem: instr. pl. helm . . . befongen freawrænnum, 1452; see wræn.

freōu, friðu, f., protection, asylum, peace: acc. sg. wel bið þam þe môt . . . tō fader fæðum freoþo wilnian, who may obtain an asylum in God's arms, 188; neān and feorran þu nu [friðu] hafast, 1175. — Comp. fen-freōdō.


freōo-wong, st. m., field of peace, field of protection: acc. sg., 2960; seems to have been the proper name of a field.

freōo-war, st. f., peace-alliance, security of peace: acc. sg. þa he geþrweðon on twā healfa fæste friōo-wore, 1097; gen. sg. friōo-wore bād hālford sinne, entreated his lord for the protection of peace (i.e. full pardon for his delinquency), 2283.

freōo-webbe, w. f., pacis textrix, designation of the royal consort (often one given in marriage as a confirmation of a peace between two nations): nom. sg., 1943.

freōo-burh, st. f., = frea-burg (?), ruler's castle (?) (according to Grein, arx ingenua): acc. sg. freōoburh, 694.

freōd, st. f., friendship: acc. sg. freōde ne wolden ofer heafo heal-
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dan, 2477; gen. sg. nás þær màra;
fyrst freóðe tó fríclan, was no longer
time to seek for friendship, 2557;
—favor, acknowledgement: acc. sg.
ic þe sceal mne gelæstan freóðe;
(will show myself grateful, with
reference to 1381 ff.), 1708.

Freóð-dryhten (= freá-dryhten), st.
m., lord, ruler; according to Grein,
dominus ingenuus vel nobilis: nom.
sg. as voc. freó-drihten mán! 1170;
dat. sg. mid his freó-dryhtne, 2628.
Freóðgan, w. v., to love; to think
of lovingly: pres. subj. bát mon his
wine-dryhten . . . ferhðum freóge,
3178; inf. nu ic þec . . . me for
sunu wylle freóðgan on ferhðe, 949.

Freóð-lec, adj., free, free-born (here
of the lawful wife in contrast
with the bond concubine): nom. sg.
freólíc wif, 616; freólicu folc-cwén,
642.
Freóðnd, st. m., friend: acc. sg.
freónd, 1386, 1865; dat. pl. freónd-
dum, 916, 1019, 1127; gen. pl.
freónda, 1307, 1839.

Freónd-laðu, st. f., friendly invitation:
nom. sg. him wás ful boren
and freónd-laðu (friendly invitation
to drink) wordum bwægned,
1193.

Freónd-lâr, st. f., friendly counsel:
dat. (instr.) pl. freónd-lârum, 2378.

Freónd-líce, adv., in a friendly
manner, kindly: compar. freónd-
lícor, 1028.

Freónd-sceipe, st. m., friendship:
acc. sg. freónd-sceipe fástne, 2070.

Freó-wine, st. m. (see freáwine),
lord and friend, friendly ruler;
according to Grein, amicus nobilis,
princeps amicus: nom. sg. as voc.
freó-wine folca! 430.

Freígean, w. v., to ask, to inquire
into: inf. organ sthne geseldan
fágre freígean hwylce Sæ-Geáta
st.:as wæron, 1986; pres. part.
gomela Scilding fela frícenge
feorran rehte, the old Scilding,
asking many questions (having
many things related to him), told
of old times (the conversation was
alternate), 2107.

Ge-frígean, to learn, to learn by
inquiry: pres. pl. syððan hie ge-
frígeaxð freán ðærne ealdorleáse,
when they learn that our lord is
dead, 3003; pres. subj. gif ic þát
gefrige, þát . . . , 1827; pl. syððan
ædlingas feorran gefrígean fleám
eowene, 2890.

Friclan (see freca), w. v. w. gen.,
to seek, to desire, to strive for:
inf. nás þær màra fyrst freóðe tó
friclan, 2557.

Fríðo-slib, st. f., kin for the confirm-
ing of peace, designation of the
queen (see freóðo-webbe), peace-
bringer: nom. sg. fríðu-sibb folca,
2018.

Frígnan, frígan, frínan, st. v., to
ask, to inquire: imp. ne frin þu
áfter sælum, ask not after the well-
being! 1323; inf. ic þás wine Deni-
ga frínan wille . . . ymb þinne stð,
351; pret. sg. frígan, 236, 332; frígn
gif . . . , asked whether . . . , 1320.

Ge-fríggan, ge-fríggan, ge-
frínan, to find out by inquiry,
to learn by narration: pret. sg.
(w. acc.) þát fram hám gefrágan
Higeláces þegn Grendles dáda,
194; nó ic gefrágan heardran feoh-
tan, 575; (w. acc. and inf.) þa ic
wíde gefrágan weorc gebannan, 74;
similarly, 2485, 2753, 2774; ne
gefrágan ic þa mægðe mårân weor-
rode ymb hyra singyfan sél ge-
bæran, I never heard that any peo-
ple, richer in warriors, conducted
itself better about its chief, 1012; similarly, 1028; pret. pl. (w. acc.) we beocyninga hrym gefrunon, 2; (w. acc. and inf.) geongne gðæ-
cyning gðyne gefrunon hringas ðælan, 1970; (parenthetical) swa guman gefrunon, 667; (after ðonne) medo-ærn micel (greater) . . . ðone yldo bearn æfre gefrun-
on, 70; pret. part. hæfde Hige-
laces hilde gefrunen, 2953; hæfdon gefrunen ðat . . ., had learned that . . ., 695; hæfde gefrunen hwanan siðað ðæs, 2404; healsteaga mæst þara þe ic on foldan gefrægen hábbe, 1197.

from. See fram.

fröð, adj.: 1) ætate provetus, old, gray: nom. sg. fröð, 2626, 2951; fröð cyning, 1307, 2210; fröð folces weard, 2514; wintrum fröð, 1725, 2115, 2278; se fröda, 2929; acc. sg. fröðe feorhlege (the laying down of my old life), 2801; dat. sg. fröðan fyrnwitan (may also, from its meaning, belong under No. 2), 2124. — 2) mente excellen-
tior, intelligent, experienced, wise: nom. sg. fröð, 1367; fröð and gðod, 279; on möde fröð, 1845. — Comp.: in-, un-fröð.

fröfor, st. f., consolation, compensa-
tion, help: nom. sg. fröfor, 2942; acc. sg. fröfre, 7, 974; fyrena frö-
fre, 629; fröfre and fulturn, 1274; fröfor and fulturn, 699; dat. sg. tó fröfre, 14, 1708; gen. sg. fröfre, 185.

fruma (see forma), w. m., the fore-
most, hence: 1) beginning: nom. sg. wás se fruma egeslic leóðum
on lande, swá hyt lungre weard on hyra sincgífan sáre geendod (the be-
ginning of the dragon-combat was
terrible, its end distressing through

the death of Beowulf), 2310. —
2) he who stands first, prince; in

frum-cyn, st. n., (genus primiti-
vum), descent, origin: acc. sg. nu
ic eówer sceal frumcyn witan, 252.

frum-gær, st. m., primilus, duke,
prince: dat. sg. frumgáre (of Be-
wulf), 2857.

frum-sceaf, st. f., prima creatio,
beginning: acc. sg. se þe cõðe
frumsceaf fira feorran reccan, who
could tell of the beginning of man-
kind in old times, 91; dat. sg. frum-
sceafe, in the beginning, i.e. at his
birth, 45.

fugol, w. m., bird: dat. sg. fugle
gelfcoat, 218; dat. pl. [fuglum] tó
gamene, 2942.

ful, adj., full, filled: nom. sg. w.
gen. pl. se wás innan full wrætta
and wra, 2413. — Comp.: eges-
sorh-, weord-ful.

ful, adv., plene, very: ful oft, 480,
952.

ful, st. n., cup, beaker: nom. sg.,
1193; acc. sg. ful, 616, 629, 1026;
ofer þóða ful, over the cup of the
waves (the basin of the sea filled
with waves), 1209; dat. sg. onfóð
þissum fulle, 1170. — Comp.: medo-
sele-full.

fullæstian, w. v. w. dat., to give
help: pres. sg. ic be fullæstu, 2669.

fulturn, st. m., help, support, protec-
tion: acc. sg. fröfor (fröfre) and
fulturn, 699, 1274; mægenes ful-
turn, 1836; on fulturn, 2663. —
Comp. mægen-fulturn.

fundlan, w. v., to strive, to have in
view: pres. pl. we fundið Hige-
lác sæcán, 1820; pret. sg. fundode
of geardum, 1138.

furðum, adv., primo, just, exactly;
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Then first: þæ ic fyrðum weold folce Deninga, then first governed the people of the Danes (had just assumed the government), 465; þæ hie tō sele fyrðum ... gangan cwōmon, 323; ic þær fyrðum cwom tō ðam hringsele, 2010; — before, previously: ic þæ sceal mine ge-lastan freðde, swā wit fyrðum spræcon, 1708.

Fyrður, adv., further, forward, more distant, 254, 762, 3007.

Fūs, adj., inclined to, favorable, ready: nom. sg. nu ic eom sīðes fūs, 1476; leófra manna fūs, prepared for the dear men, i.e. expecting them, 1917; sigel sūðan fūs, theseun inclined from the south (midday sun), 1967; se wonna hrefn fūs ofer þægmum, eager over the slain, 3026; sceft ... fēðer-gearum fūs, 3120; nom. pl. weron ... eft to leóðum fūse tō fareinne, 1806. — Sometimes fūs means ready for death, moribundus: fūs and fēge, 1242. — Comp.: hin-, ut-fūs.


Fyl, st. m., fall: nom. sg. fyll cyninges, the fall of the king (in the dragon-fight), 2913; dat. sg. bāt he on fylle wearð, that he came to a fall, fell, 1545. — Comp. hrā-fyl.

Fylce (collective form from folce), st. n., troop, band of warriors: in comp. āl-fylce.

Ge-fyllan (see feal), w. v., to fell, to slay in battle: inf. fāne gefyllan, to slay the enemy, 2656; pret. pl. feōnd gefyldan, they had slain the enemy, 2707.

A-fyllan (see ful), w. v., to fill: pret. part. Heorot innan wās freon-dum āfyllde (was filled with trusted men), 1019.

Fyllo, f., plenty, abundant meal: dat. (instr.) sg. fylle gæfægnod, 1334; gen. sg. nās hie þære fylle gæfæn hāndon, 562; fylle gæfægn, 1015. — Comp.: wāl-, wist-fyllo.

Fyl-wēرغ, adj., weary enough to fall, faint to death, moribundus: acc. sg. fyl-wēرغine, 963.

Fyr. See feor.

Fyrlan, w. v. w. acc. (= ferian), to bear, to bring, carry: pret. pl. þæ gif-sceattas Geāta fyredon fyder tō ðance, 378.

Fyras. See firas.

Fyren. See āren.

Fyrde, adj., movable, that can be moved.— Comp. hard-fyrde.—Leo.

Fyrd-gestella, w. m., comrade on an expedition, companion in battle: dat. pl. fyrd-gestellum, 2874.

Fyrd-ham, st. m., war-dress, coat of mail: acc. sg. þone fyrd-hom, 1505.

Fyrd-hrāgl, st. m., coat of mail, war-dress: acc. sg. fyrd-hrāgl, 1528.

Fyrd-hwāt, adj., sharp, good in war, warlike: nom. pl. frome fyrd-hwate, 1642, 2477.

Fyrd-leōð, st. n., war-song, warlike music: acc. sg. horn stundum song fūslic [fyrd]-leōð, 1425.


Fyrd-wyrē, adj., of worth in war, excellent in battle: nom. sg. fyrd-wyrē man (Beōwulf), 1317.

Ge-fyrdōran (see fyrō), w. v., to bring forward, to further: pret. part. ār wās on ðofste, eftsīðes
georn, fratwum gefyrđred, he was hurried forward by the treasure (i.e. after he had gathered up the treasure, he hasted to return, so as to be able to show it to the mortally-wounded Beowulf), 2785.

**fyrnest.** See forma.

**fyrn-dagas,** st. m. pl., by-gone days: dat. pl. fyrndagum (in old times), 1452.

**fyrn-geweorc,** st. n., work, something done in old times: acc. sg. fira fyrn-geweorc (the drinking-cup mentioned in 2283), 2287.

**fyrn-gewin,** st. n., combat in ancient times: gen. sg. ðor fyrn-gewinnes (the origin of the battles of the giants), 1690.

**fyrn-man,** m., man of ancient times: gen. pl. fyrn-manna fatu, 2762.

**fyrn-wita,** w. m., counsellor ever since ancient times, adviser for many years: dat. sg. frôdan fyrn-witan, of Æschere, 2124.

**fyrst,** st. m., portion of time, definite time, time: nom. sg. näs hit lengra fyrs, ac ymb âne niht . . . 134; fyrs forð gewât, the time (of going to the harbor) was past, 210; näs þær marga fyrs freôde tó friclan, 2556; acc. sg. niht-longie fyrs, 528; þef nihta fyrs, 545; instr. sg. þy fyrs, 2574; dat. sg. him on fyrsle gelomp . . . within the fixed time, 76.


**ge-fyson,** w. v., to make ready, to prepare: part. winde gefyssed flota, the ship provided with wind (for the voyage), 217; (wyrm) þyre gefyssed, provided with fire, 2310; þæ wæs hringbogan (of the drake) heorte gefyssed sácce to sêcanne, 2562; with gen., in answer to the question, for what? gûðe gefyssed, ready for battle, determined to fight, 631.

**fyr,** st. n., fire: nom. sg., 1367, 2702, 2882; dat. sg. fyre, 2220; as instr. fyre, 2275, 2596; gen. sg. fyres fæm, 185; fyres feng, 1765. — Comp.: âd-, bæl-, heaþu-, wâl-fyr.

**fyr-bend,** st. m., hand forged in fire: dat. pl. duru . . . fyr-bendum fæht, 723.

**fyr-draça,** w. m., fire-drake, fire-spewing dragon: nom. sg., 2690.

**fyr-heard,** adj., hard through fire, hardened in fire: nom. pl. (eóforlic) fâh and fyr-heard, 305.

**fyr-leóht,** st. n., fire-light: acc. sg., 1517.

**fyr-wylm,** st. m., wave of fire, flame-wave: dat. pl. wyrm . . . fyrwylmum fâh, 2672.

## G

**galan,** st. v., to sing, to sound: pres. sg. sorh-leóð gâled, 2461; inf. gryre-leóð galan, 787; bearhtm ongeâton, gâðhorn galan, heard the clang, the battle-trumpet sound, 1433.

a-galan, to sing, to sound: pret. sg. þát hire on hafelan hringmæl âgol grêdig gûðleð, that the sword caused a greedy battle-song to sound upon her head, 1522.

**gamban,** or, according to Bout., gambe, w. f., tribute, interest: acc. sg. gomban gyldan, 11.

**gamen,** st. n., social pleasure, rejoicing, joyous doings: nom. sg. gamen, 1161; gomen, 2460; gomen gleóbæmes, the pleasure of the harp, 2264; acc. sg. gamen and
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gláðream, 3022; dat. sg. gamene, 2942; gamene, 1776.—Comp. heal-
gamen.

gamen-wáðu, st. f., way offering social enjoyment, journey in joyous society: dat. sg. of gomen-wáðe, 855.

gamen-wudu, st. m., wood of social enjoyment, i.e. harp: nom. sg. þær
wäis ... gomenwudu græted, 1066; 
acc. sg. gomenwudu grættë, 2109.

gamol, golom, gomel, adj., old; 
of persons, having lived many years, gray: gamol, 58, 265; golom, 3096; gomel, 2113, 2794; se 
gomela, 1398; gamela (gomela) 
Scylding, 1793, 2106; gomela, 2932; 
acc. sg. ðone gomelan, 2422; dat.
sg. gamelum rince, 1678; gomelum 
ceorle, 2445; þam gomelan, 2818; 
nom. pl. blondenfaxe gomele, 
1596. —Also, late, belonging to former time: gen. pl. gomelra læfe 
(legacy), 2037. —Of things, old, 
from old times: nom. sg. sword 
... gomol, 2683; acc. sg. gomele 
læfe, 2564; gomel swyrð, 2611; 
gamol is a more respectful word 
than eald.

gamol-feax, adj., with gray hair: 
nom. sg., 609.

gang, st. m.: 1) gait, way: dat. sg.
on gange, 1885; gen. sg. ic hine ne 
mihete ... ganges ge-twæman, could 
not keep him from going, 969. 
—2) step, foot-step: nom. sg. gang 
(the foot-print of the mother of 
Grendel), 1405; acc. sg. uton hraðe 
féran Grendles mágan gang sceáz-
wigan, 1392. —Comp. in-gang.

be-gang, bi-gang, st. m., (so far as something goes), extent: acc. sg. 
ofer geoñenes begang, over the exten-
tent of the sea, 362; ofer fôda begang, 1827; under swegles begong, 
861, 1774; fôda begong, 1498; sio-
leða bigong, 2368.

gangan. See under gán.

ganot, st. m., diver, fulica marina: 
gen. sg. ofer ganotes båð (i.e. the 
sea), 1862.

gåd, st. n., lack: nom. sg. ne bið þe 
wila gåd (thou shalt have no lack of desirable [valuable] things), 661; 
similarly, 950.

gán, expanded = gangan, st. v., to 
go: pres. sg. III. gâð ðe Wyrd 
swa hiô sceal, 455; gæð eft ... þe 
medo, 605; þonne he ... on flett 
gæð, 2035; similarly, 2055; pres. 
subj. III. sg. gâ þær he wille, let 
him go whither he will, 1395; imp. 
sg. II. gâ nu to sæte, 1783; nu þu 
lungre geong, hord sceâwian, under 
hárne stân, 2744; inf. in gán, to go 
in, 386, 1645; forð gán, to go forth, 
to go thither, 1164; þat hie him 
to mihton gegnum gangan, to go 
towards, to go to, 314; þe sele ... 
gangan cwîmon, 324; in a similar 
construction, gongan, 1643; nu ge 
móton gangan ... Hvôðgár geseôn, 
395; þâ com of more ... Grendel 
gongan, there came Grendel (going) 
from the fen, 712; ongeán gramum 
gangan, to go to meet the enemy, to 
go to the war, 1035; cwom ... to 
hofe gongan, 1975; wutun gangan 
tô, let us go thither, 2649. —As 
preterite, serve, 1) geông or giông: 
he to healle geông, 926; similarly, 
2019; se þe on orde geông, who 
went at the head, went in front, 
3126; on innan giông, went in, 
2215; he ... giông to þás þe he 
eorðeþe ãenne wisse, went thither, 
where he knew of that earth-hall, 
2410; þâ se æveling, giông, þát he bl 
wealle gesat, then went the prince 
(Beôwulf) that he might sit down
by the wall, 2716. — 2) gang: tō
healle gang Healfdenes sunu, 1010;
similarly, 1296; gang þā after flore,
went along the floor, along the
hall, 1317. — 3) gengde (Goth.
gaggida): he . . . beforean gengde
. . , wong sceawian, went in front
to inspect the fields, 1413; gengde,
also of riding, 1402. — 4) from
another stem, eode (Goth. iddja):
 eode ellenrōf, þat he for eaxlum
gestōd Deniga freān, 358; similar-
ly, 403; [wīd duru healle Wulfgār
eode], went towards the door of the
hall, 390; eode Wealhþeow forð,
went forth, 613; eode þe hire freān
sittan, 641; eode yremōd, went
with angry feeling, 727; eode . .
tō sele, 919; similarly, 1233; eode
. . þær se snotta bād, 1313; eode
weorð Denum āsēling tō yppan,
the prince (Beowulf), honored by
the Danes, went to the high seat,
1815; eode . . under inwit-hrōf,
3124; pl. þær swīþerhēo sittan
eodon, 493; eodon him þā to-
geānes, went to meet him, 1627;
eodon under Earna nās, 3032.
å-gangan, to go out, to go forth, to
befall: pret. part. swā hit āgangan
wearð eorla manegum (as it befell
one of the earls), 1235.
full-gangan, to emulate, to follow
after: pret. sg. ðonne . . sceft
nytte heólod, feōer-gearwum ðus
fláne full-eode, when the shaft had
employment, furnished with feather-
s it followed the arrow, did as
the arrow, 3120.
ge-gān, ge-gangan: 1) to go, to
approach: inf. (w. acc.) his mōðor
. . . āgān wolde sorhfulne sitb,
1278; se þe gryre-stēðas āgān
dorste, who dared to go the ways of
terror (to go into the combat),
1463; pret. sg. se maga geonga
under his meges sceal ðyne geode,
went quickly under his kinsman's
shield, 2677; pl. elne geodon tō
pās þe . . , went quickly thither
where . . , 1968; pret. part. syðan
hie tō-gādre āgān hāfdon, when
they (Wiglaf and the drake) had
come together, 2631; þat his aldres
wās ende āgongen, that the end of
his life had come, 823; þā wās ende-
dāg gödum āgongen, þat se guð-
cyning . . . swealt, 3037. — 2) to
obtain, to reach: inf. (w. acc.)
ðonne he at guðe āgān þence
longsumne lōf, 1536; ic mid eleine
scæall gōld āgangan, 2537; gerund,
nās þat þēs ceāp tō āgongan
ne gumena ðegnum, 2417; pret.
pl. elne geodon . . þat se byrnwiga
būgan sceolde, 2918; pret. part.
hārfde . . āgongen þat, had at-
tained it, that . . . , 894; hord ys
gesceawod, grimme āgongen,
3086. — 3) to occur, to happen:
pres. sg. III. gif þat āgangan þat . . ,
. . . if that happen, that . . . , 1847;
pret. sg. þat geioðe ufanar dōgnum
hilde-hlāmmum, it happened in
later times to the warriors (the
Geātas), 2201; pret. part. þā wās
āgongan gumana ufrōdum ear-
foðlice þat, then it had happened
to the young man in sorrowful wise
that . . . , 2822.
ðō-gangan, to go thither: pret. pl.
ōð þat hi ðeodon . . in Hrefnes-
holt, 2935.
ofe-r-gangan, w. acc., to go over:
pres. sg. oferode þā æsēlinga bearn
steāp stān-hēðo, went over steep,
rocky precipices, 1409; pl. freōd-
wōng ðone forð oferodon, 2960.
ym-b-gangan, w. acc., to go around:
pres. ymb-eode þā ides Helminga
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duguðe and geogoðe dæl ægh-
wylcne, went around in every part, among the superior and the inferior warriors, 621.

gær, st. m., spear, javelin, missile: nom. sg., 1847, 3022; instr. sg. gäre, 1076; blöðigan gäre, 2441; gen. sg. gäres fiht, 1766; nom. pl. gäras, 328; gen. pl., 161(?). — Comp.: bon-, frum-gär.
gær-cwealm, st. m., murder, death by the spear: acc. sg. gær-cwealm gumena, 2044.
gær-holt, st. n., forest of spears, i.e. crowd of spears: acc. sg., 1835.
gær-secg, st. m. (cf. Grimm, in Haupt I. 578), sea, ocean: acc. sg. on gær-secg, 49, 537; ofer gær-secg, 515.
gær-wigga, w. m., one who fights with the spear: dat. sg. geongum gær-wigga, of Wiglaf, 2675, 2812.
gær-wigend, pres. part., fighting with spear, spear-fighter: acc. pl. gær-wigend, 2642.
gæst, gæst, st. m., ghost, demon: acc. sg. helle gæst (Grendel), 1275; gen. sg. wergan gæstes (of Grendel), 133; (of the tempter), 1748; gen. pl. dyrna gæsta (Grendel’s race), 1358; gæsta gifrost (flames consuming corpses), 1124. — Comp.: ellor-, geó-schief-gæst; ellen-, wæl-
gæst.
gæst-bana, w. m., slayer of the spirit, i.e. the devil: nom. sg. gæst-
bona, 177.
gædeling, st. m., he who is connected with another, relation, companion: gen. sg. gædelinges, 2618; dat. pl. mid his gædelingum, 2950.

tô-gædere, adv., together, 2631.
gæst, gist, gyst, st. m., stranger, guest: nom. sg. gæst, 1801; se gæst (the drake), 2313; se grimmá gæst (Grendel), 102; gist, 1139, 1523; acc. sg. gryre-lcne gist (the nixy slayn by Beowulf), 1442; dat. sg. gyste, 2229; nom. pl. gistas, 1603; acc. pl. gästas, 1894. — Comp.: fède-, gryre-, inwit-, nif-, sele-gäst (-gyst).
gæst-sele, st. m., hall in which the guests spend their time, guest-hall: acc. sg., 995.
ge, conj., and, 1341; ge ... ge ..., as well ... as ..., 1865; ge ... ge ..., ge ..., 1249; ge swylice, and likewise, and moreover, 2259.
ge, pron., ye, you, plur. of þu, 237, 245, etc.
gegn-cwida, st. m., reply: gen. pl. þinra gegn-cwida, 367.
gegnum, adv., thither, towards, away, with the prep. tô, ofer, giving the direction: þat hie him tô mihton gegnum gangan (that they might go thither), 314; geg-
num fôr[þa] ofer myrcan mór, away over the dark moor, 1405.
gehóu, geohoù, l., sorrow, care: instr. sg. gioðo møende, 2268; dat. sg. on gehóu, 3096; on gioðe, 2794.
gen (from gegn), adv., yet, again: ne wæs hit lenge þa gen, þat ..., it was not then long again that ..., 83; ic sceal forð spreçan gen ymb Grendel, shall from now on speak again of Grendel, 2071; nô þê ær ðat þa gen ... gongan wolde (still he would not yet go out), 2082; gen is eall ðát be lissa gelong (yet all my favor belongs to thee), 2150; þa gen, then again, 2678, 2703; swá he nu gen dëð, as he
stil does, 2860; furður gen, further still, besides, 3007; nu gen, now again, 3169; ne gen, no more, no farther: ne wās bāt wyrd þa gen, that was no more fate (fate no longer willed that), 735.

gena, still: cwico wās þa gena, was still living, 3094.
genga, w. m., goer; in comp. in-, sæ-, sceadu-genga.
gengde. See gān (3).
genge. See ðū-genge.
genunga (from gegnunga), adv., precisely, completely, 2872.
gerwan, gyrwan, w. v.: 1) to prepare, to make ready, to put in condition: pret. pl. gestsele gyredon, 995.—2) to equip, to arm for battle: pret. sg. gyrede hine Beowulf eorl-gewædum (dressed himself in the armor), 1442.

gē-gyrwan: 1) to make, to prepare: pret. pl. him þā gegiredan Geāta leōda ād... unwācltne, 3138; pret. part. glōf... eall gēgywde deōfles crāftum and dracan fellum, 2088.—2) to fit out, to make ready: inf. ceól gēgywran hilde-wæpnnum and hēaðōwædum, 38; hēt him yēlidan gōdne gēgywran, had (his) good ship fitted up for him, 199. Also, to provide warlike equipment: pret. part. syðcān he hine tō gūðe gēgyred hāfde, 1473.—3) to endow, to provide, to adorn: pret. part. nom. sg. beado-brāgl... gōlde gēgywde, 553; acc. sg. lāfe... gōlde gēgyrede, 2193; acc. pl. mādmas... gōlde gēgyrede, 1029.

getan, w. v., to injure, to slay: inf., 2941.
bē-gēte, adj., to find, to attain; in comp. eð-begête.
geador, adv., unitedly, together, jointly, 836; geador ātsomne, 491.
on-geador, adv., unitedly, together, 1596.
gealdor, st. n.: 1) sound: acc. sg. byman geador, 2944.—2) magic song, incantation, spell: instr. sg. bōnne wās bāt yrfe... galdre bewunden (placed under a spell), 3053.
gealga, w. m., gallows: dat. sg. bāt his byrne ðēde giong on galgan, 2447.
gealg-mōd, adj., gloomy: nom. sg. gīfre and galgmōd, 1278.
gealg-treōw, st. n., gallow: dat. pl. on galg-treōw[m], 2941.
geard, st. m., residence; in Beowulf corresponding to the house-complex of a prince’s residence, used only in the plur.: acc. in geadaras (in Finn’s castle), 1135; dat. in geadum, 13, 2460; of geadum, 1139; ār he on weg hwurfe... of geadum, before he went away from his dwelling-place, i.e. died, 265. — Comp. midden-gaerd.
gearo, adj., properly, made, prepared; hence, ready, finished, equipped: nom. sg. bāt hit wearð eal gearo, heal-ārna mæst, 77; wiht unhelō... gearo sōnā wēs, the demon of destruction was quickly ready, did not delay long, 121; Here-Scyldinga betst beadorincā wēs on bēl gearu, was ready for the funeral-pile (for the solemn burning), 1110; þeōd (is) eal gearo, the warriors are altogether ready, always prepared, 1321; hraēð wēs åt holme hýs-weard gearo (geara, MS.), 1915; gearo gūð-freca, 2415; sie sió bær gearo ãdre gæfned, let the bier be made ready at once, 3106. With gen.: gearo gynwrāce, ready for revenge for
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harm done, 2119; acc. sg. gearwe stōwe, 1007; nom. pl. beornas gearwe, 211; similarly, 1814.
gearwe, gearo, geare, adv., completely, entirely: ne ge ... gearwe ne wisson, you do not know at all... , 246; similarly, 879; hine gearwe geman witenas welhwylc (remembers him very well), 265; wisse he gearwe þat... , he knew very well that... , 2340, 2726; þat ic... gearo sceawige swegle searogimmas (that I may see the treasures altogether, as many as they are), 2749; ic wāt geare þat... , 2657.—Comp.: gearwor, more readily, rather, 3077.—Superl.: gearwost, 716.
gearo-folm, adj., with ready hand, 2086.
gearwe, st. f., equipment, dress; in comp. fēor-gearwe.
geat, st. n., opening, door; in comp. ben-, hilde-geat.
geato-lec, adj., well prepared, handsome, splendid: of sword and armor, 215, 1563, 2155; of Heorot, 308. Adv.: wisa fengel geatolic gengde, passed on in a stately manner, 1402.
geatwe, st. f. pl., equipment, adornment: acc. recedes geatwa, the ornaments of the dragon's cave (its treasures), 3089.—Comp.: eōred-, gryre-, guð-, hilde-, wlg-geatwe.
geān (from gēgn), adv. in on-geān, adv. and prep., against, towards: þat he me ongeān sleά, 682; rehte ongeān feōnd mid folme, 748; foran ongeān, forward towards, 2365. With dat.: ongeān gramum, against the enemy, 1035.
tō-geānes, tō-gēnes, prep, against, towards: Grendel tō-geānēs, towards Grendel, against Grendel, 667; grāp þā tō-geānēs, she grasped at (Beōwulf), 1502; similarly, him tō-geānēs fēng, 1543; eodon him þā tō-geānēs, went towards him, 1627; hēt þā gebeōdan... þat hie bēl-wudu feorran feredon gō-dum tō-gēnes, had it ordered that they should bring the wood from fur for the funeral-pyre towards the good man (i.e. to the place where the dead Beōwulf lay), 3115.
geāp, adj., roomy, extensive, wide: nom. sg. reced... geāp, the roomy hall, 1801; acc. sg. under geāpne hrōf, 837.—Comp.: horn-., sæ-geāp.
geār, st. n., year: nom. sg., 1135; gen. pl. geāra, in adverbial sense, olm, in former times, 2665. See un-geār.
geār-dagās, st. m. pl., former days: dat. pl. in(on) geār-dagum, I, 1355.
geofe. See gifu.
geofoon, gifen, gyfen (see Kuhn Zeitschr. I, 137), st. n., sea, flood: nom. sg. geoon, 515; gifen geō-tende, the streaming flood, 1691; gen. sg. geoones begang, 362; gyfenes, 1305.
geogoð, st. f.: 1) youth, time of youth: dat. sg. on geogoðe, 409, 466, 2513; on giogoðe, 2427; gen. giogoðe, 2113. — 2) contrasted with dugoð, the younger warriors of lower rank (about as in the Middle Ages, the squires with the knights): nom. sg. geogoð, 66; giogoð, 1191; acc. sg. geogoðe, 1182; gen. dugoðe and geogoðe, 160; dugoðe and iogoðe (geogoðe), 1675, 622.
geogoð-feorh, st. n., age of youth, i.e. age in which one still belongs in the ranks of the geogoð: on geogoðe-(geogoð)-feorh, 537, 2665.
geohōo. See gehōo.
geolo, adj., yellow: acc. sg. geolwe linde (the shield of yellow linden bark), 2611.

geolo-rand, st. m., yellow shield (shield with a covering of interlaced yellow linden bark): acc. sg., 438.

geond, prep. w. acc., through, throughout, along, over: geond þisne middangeard, through the earth, over the earth, 75; wide geond eordan, 266, 3100; ferdon folcogan…geond wið-wegas, went along the ways coming from afar, 841; similarly, 1705; geond þat sáld, through the hall, through the extent of the hall, 1281; similarly, 1982, 2265.

geong, adj., young, youthful: nom. sg., 13, 20, 855, etc.; giong, 2447; w. m. se maga geonga, 2676; acc. sg. geongne gís cyning, 1970; dat. sg. geongum, 1949, 2045, 2675, etc.; on swá geongum feore, at a youthful age, 1844; geongan cempan, 2627; acc. pl. geonge, 2019; dat. pl. geongum and caldum, 72.—Superl. gingest, the last: nom. sg. w. f. gingeste word, 2818.

georn, adj., striving, eager, w. gen. of the thing striven for: eft stóes georn, 2784.—Comp. lof-georn.

georne, adv., readily, willingly: þát him wine-mágas georne hýr-don, 66; georne trúwode, 670.—seazously, eagerly: sðøte georne áfter grunde, eagerly searched over the ground, 2295. — carefully, industriously: nô ic him þás georne átfæalh (did not hold him so fast), 969. — completely, exactly: comp. wìste þe geornor, 822.

geó, ifu, adv., once, formerly, earlier, 1477; gió, 2522; ió, 2460.

geóc, st. f., help, support: acc. sg. geóce gefremen, 2675; þát him gást-bona geóce gefremende wið þeóð-brefum, 177; geóce gelþfde, believed in the help (of Beówulf), 609; dat. sg. tó geóce, 1835.


geó-man, ifa-man, m., man of former times: gen. pl. ifa-manna, 3053.

geó-meowle, w. f., (formerly a virgin), wife: acc. sg. ifa-meowlan, 2932.

geómor, adj., with depressed feelings, sad, troubled: nom. sg. him wás geómor sefa, 49, 2420, 2633, 2951; môdes geómor, 2101; fem. þát wás geómuru ides, 1076.

geómore, adv., sadly, 151.

geómor-gid, st. n., dirge: acc. sg. geómor-gyd, 3151.

geómor-lice, adj., sad, painful: swá bió geómorlic gomelum ceorle tó gebdanne þat... it is painful to an old man to experience it, that... 2445.

geómor-mód, adj., sad, sorrowful: nom. sg., 2045, 3019; giómor-mód, 2268.

geómrian, w. v., to complain, to lament: pret. sg. geómrode giddum, 1119.

geó-sceafte, st. f., (fixed in past times), fate: acc. sg. geóscæft grimme, 1235.

geósceafte-gást, st. m., demon sent by fate: gen. sg. fela geósceafte-gásta, of Grendel and his' race, 1267.

geótan, st. v. intrans., to pour, to flow, to stream: pres. part. gifen geótende, 1691.

giecel, st. m., icicle: in comp. hildegicel.

gid, gyd, st. n., speech, solemn alli-
terative song: nom. sg. þær wæs
     ... gid oft wrecan, 1066; leóð wæs
åsunen, gleómannes gyd, the song
was sung, the gleeman’s lay, 1161;
þær wæs gidd and gleóð, 2106; acc.
sg. ic þis gid åwræc, 1724; gyd
åwræc, 2109; gyd æfter wræc, 2155;
þonne he gyd wrece, 2447; dat. pl.
giddum, 151, 1119; gen. pl. gydda
geymndig, 869. — Comp.: geómor-, word-gid.
giddian, w. v., to speak, to speak
in alliteration: pret. gyddode,
631.
gif, conj.: 1) if, w. ind., 442, 447,
527, 662, etc.; gyf, 945, etc. With
subj., 452, 594, 1482, etc.; gyf,
280, 1105, etc. — 2) whether, w.
ind., 272; w. subj., 1141, 1320.
gifan, st. v., to give: inf. giofan,
2973; pret. sg. nallas beágas geaf
Denum, 1720; he me [måðmas]
geaf, 2147; and similarly, 2174,
2432, 2624, etc.; pret. pl. geáfan
(hyne) on gársæg, 49; pret. part.
þa wæs Hróðgáre here-spèd gyfen,
64; þa wæs gylden hilt gameulum
rince ... on hand gyfen, 1679;
syððan ærest wearð gyfen ... geon-
gum ceoman (given in marriage),
1949.
á-gifan, to give, to impart: inf.
andswære ... ágifan, to give an
answer, 355; pret. sg. sôna him se
fròda fader Ótheres ... ondsylyht
ágeaf (gave him a counter-blow),
(hand-blow?), 2930.
for-gifan, to give, to grant: pret.
sg. him þás lif-fréa ... worold-ære
forgeaf, 17; þám tô hám forgeaf
Hrœðel Geáta ångan dóhtar (gave
in marriage), 374; similarly, 2998;
he me lond forgeaf, granted me
land, 2493; similarly, 697, 1021,
2607, 2617; mægen-ræ forgeaf hilde-
bille, he gave with his battle-
sword a mighty blow, i.e. he struck
with full force, 1520.
of-gifan, (to give up), to leave:
inf. þat se mæra maga Æcgþéowes
grund-wong þone ofgífan wolde
(was fated to leave the earth-
plain), 2589; pret. sg. þás worold
forgeaf gromheut guma, 1682; simi-
larly, gumdraéom ofgeaf, 2470;
Dena land ofgeaf, 1905; pret. pl.
nás ofgeáfan hwate Scyldingas,
left the promontory, 1601; þat þa
hildlata holt ofgífan, that the cow-
ards left the wood (into which they
had fled), 2847; sg. pret. for pl.
þára be þis [lit?] ofgeaf, 2252.
gifeðe, adj., given, granted: Gûs-
fremmendra swyllum gifeðe bið
þat ... , to such a warrior is it
granted that ... , 299; similarly,
2682; swá me gifeðe wæs, 2492;
þær me gifeðe swá æng yrfeweard
æfter wæs, if an heir, (living)
after me, had been given me, 2731.
— Neut. as subst.: wæs þat gifeðe
tó swít, be þone [þeáðen] hyder
onthyfta, the fate was too harsh
that has drawn hither the king,
3086; gyfeðe, 555, 820. — Comp.
un-gifeðe.
gif-heal, st. f., hall in which fiests
were bestowed, throne-hall: acc.
sg. ymb þa gifhealle, 839.
gif-sceat, st. m., gift of value: acc.
pl. gif-sceattas, 378.
gif-stól, st. m., seat from which fiests
are granted, throne: nom. sg.,
2328; acc. sg., 168.
gift, st. f., gift, present: in comp.
feoh-gift.
gifu, geofu, st. f., gift, present,
grant; fiæf: nom. sg. gifu, 1885;
acc. sg. gimfæste gife þe him god sealde, the great gift that God had granted him (i.e. the enormous strength), 1272; ginfæstan gife þe him god sealde, 2183; dat. pl. (as instr.) geofum, 1959; gen. pl. gifa, 1931; geofena, 1174. — Comp.: måððum-, sinc-gifu.
gigant, st. m., giant: nom. pl. gigantas, 113; gen. pl. giganta, 1563, 1691.
gild, gyld, st. n., reparation: in comp. wiðer-gyld (?).
gildan, gyldan, st. v., to do something in return, to repay, to reward, to pay: inf. gomban gyldan, pay tribute, 11; he mid göde gyldan wille uncran eaferan, 1185; we him þa guðgeatwa gyldan woldon, 2637; pret. sg. heaðoræas geald mearam and måðmun, repaid the battles with horses and treasures, 1048; similarly, 2492; geald þone guðræs . . . Jofore and Wulfs mid ofermåðmun, repaid Eoror and Wulf the battle with exceedingly great treasures, 2992.
an-gildan, to pay for: pret. sg. sum sāre angeald æfenræste, one (Äschere) paid for the evening-rest with death’s pain, 1252.
æ-gildan, to offer one’s self: pret. sg. þa me sæl ægeald, when the favorable opportunity-offered itself, 1666; similarly, þa him rūm ægeald, 2691.
for-gildan, to repay, to do something in return, to reward: pres. subj. sg. III. alwalda þec göde forgylde, may the ruler of all reward thee with good, 957; inf. þone enne hēhte göle forgyldan, he ordered that the one (killed by Grendel) be paid for (atoned for) with gold, 1055; he . . . wolde Grendel for-
gyldan guðræsas fela, wished to pay Grendel for many attacks, 1578; wolde se lāga lige forgyldan drinc-fāt dyre, the enemy wished to repay with fire the costly drinking vessel (the theft of it), 2306; pret. sg. he him þās lēan forgald, he gave them the reward therefor, 114; similarly, 1542, 1585, 2095; forgald hræðe wyrstan wirle þælheim þone, repaid the murderous blow with a worse exchange, 2969.
gilp, gylp, st. m., speech in which one promises great things for himself in a coming combat, defiant speech, boasting speech: acc. sg. hāfe . . . Geát-mecga leóð gilp gelaested (had fulfilled what he had claimed for himself before the battle), 830; nallas on gylp seleþ fätte beágas, gives no chased gold rings for a boastful speech, 1750; þāt ic wið bone guðmlogan gylp ofersíte, restrain myself from the speech of defiance, 2529; dat. sg. gylp wynrīpan (fulfil my promise of battle), 2522.—Comp. dol-gilp.
gilpan, gylpán, st. v. w. gen., acc., and dat., to make a defiant speech, to boast, to exult insolently: pres. sg. I. nō ic þas gilpe (after a break in the text), 587; sg. III. morðræs gylpæs, boasts of the murder, 2056; inf. swā ne gylpan þearf Grendles magasteāg . . . uþrīhem þone, 2007; nealles folc-cyning fyrdgesteallum gylpæn borfte, had no need to boast of his fellow-warriors, 2875; pret. sg. hræðsigora ne gealp goldwine Geátā, did not exult at the glorious victory (could not gain the victory over the drake), 2584.
gilp-cwīde, st. m., speech in which a man promises much for himself
for a coming combat, speech of defiance: nom. sg., 641.
gilp-hläden, pret. part., laden with boasts of defiance (i.e. he who has made many such boasts, and consequently has been victorious in many combats), covered with glory: nom. sg. guma gilp-hläden, 869.
gilp-spræc, same as gilp-cwide, speech of defiance, boastful speech: dat. sg. on gilp-spræc, 982.
gilp-word, st. n., defiant word before the coming combat, vaunting word: gen. pl. gespræc ... gylp-worda sum, 676.
gim, st. m., gem, precious stone, jewel: nom. sg. heofones gim, heaven's jewel, i.e. the sun, 2073. Comp. searo-gim.
gin (according to Bout., ginne), adj., properly gaping, hence, wide, extended: acc. sg. gynne grund (the bottom of the sea), 1552.
gin-faste, adj., extensive, rich: acc. sg. gim-faste gife (gim-, on account of the following f), 1272; in weak form, gin-fastan gife, 2183.
ginnan, st. v., original meaning, to be open, ready: in on-ginnan, to begin, to undertake: pret. 88 þat án ongan fyrene freeman seónd on helle, 100; secg eft ongan seó Beówulfes snyttrum styrian, 872; þat sweord ongan ... wanian, the sword began to diminish, 1606; Higelác ongan sítne geselden ... fægre frigean, began with propriety to question his companion, 1984, etc.; ongon, 2791; pret. pl. ðo her cūðlicor cuman ongunnon lindhābbende, no shield-bear-
ing men e’er undertook more openly to come hither, 245; pret. part. hābbe ic márdā fela ongunnon on geogoðe, have in my youth undertaken many deeds of renown, 409.
gist. See gást.
gistran, adv., yesterday: gystran niht, yesterday night, 1335.
git, pron., ye two, dual of þu, 508, 512, 513, etc.
git, gyf, adv., yet; then still, 536, 1128, 1165, 2142; hitherto, 957; nafre git, never yet, 853; still, 945, 1059, 1135; once more, 2513; moreover, 47, 1051, 1867.
gitan (original meaning, to take hold of, to seize, to attain), in be-gitan, w. acc., to grasp, to seize, to reach: pret. sg. begeat, 1147, 2231; þa hine wig beget, when war seised him, came upon him, 2873; similarly, begeat, 1069; pret. pl. hit zer on þe gode be-geáton, good men received it formerly from thee, 2250; subj. sg. for pl. þat wás Hróðgâre hreówa tornost þára þe leódfuman lange begeáte, the bitterest of the troubles that for a long time had befallen the people’s chief, 2131.
for-gitan, w. acc., to forget: pres. sg. III. he þa forgesceaf forgýtæ ðæt forgýmæð, 1752.
an-gitan, on-gitan, w. acc.: 1) to take hold of, to grasp: imp. sg. gumcyste ongyst, lay hold of manly virtue, of what becomes the man, 1724; pret. sg. he hine se brógæ angeat, whom terror seised, 1292. — 2) to grasp intellectually, to comprehend, to perceive, to distinguish, to behold: pres. subj. I. þat ic rerwelæ ... ongite, that I may behold the ancient wealth (the treasures of the drake’s cave), 2749; inf. ság
timbred ... ongytan, 308, 1497; Geáta clifu ongytan, 1912; pret. sg. fyren-bearfe ongeat, had perceived their distress from hostile snares, 14; ongeat ... grund-wyrgenne, beheld the she-wolf of the bottom, 1519; pret. pl. bearhtm ongeátton, gúðhorn galan, perceived the noise, (heard) the battle-trumpet sound, 1432; syðdan hie Higelâces horn and býman gealdor ongeátton, 2944.

gifre, adj., greedy, eager: nom. sg. gifre and galgmóð, of Grendel's mother, 1278. — Superl.: I tg ... , gæsta gifrost, 1124. — Comp. heoro-gifre.

gifslan, w. v., to be greedy: pres. sg. III. gýtsað, 1750.

glo, glo-. See geo-, geô-.

gladian, w. v., to gleam, to shimmer: pres. pl. III. on him gladiað ge- melra láfe, upon him gleams the legacy of the men of ancient times (armor), 2037.

gláð, adj., gracious, friendly (as a form of address for princes): nom. sg. beó wið Geátas gláð, 1174; acc. sg. gládnæ Hróðgâr, 864; gládne Hróðulf, 1182; dat. sg. gladum suna Fröðan, 2026.

glát e, adv., in a gracious, friendly way, 58.

gláðnian, w. v., to rejoice: inf. w. gen., 367.

gláð-mód, adj., joyous, glad, 1786.

gléd, st. f., fire, flame: nom. sg., 2653, 3115; dat. (instr.) pl. gléd- dum, 2313, 2336, 2678, 3042.

gléd-eges, w. m., terror on account of fire, fire-terror: nom. sg. gléd- egesa grim (the fire-spewing of the drake), 2651.

gléaw (Goth. glaggwu-s), adj., considerate, well-bred, of social conduct; in comp. un-gléaw.

gléó, st. n., social entertainment, (especially by music, play, and jest): nom. sg. hær wás gidd and gleó, 2106.

gléó-beám, st. m., (tree of social entertainment, of music), harp: gen. sg. gleó-beámes, 2264.

gléó-dream, st. m., joyous carrying-on in social entertainment, mirth, social gaiety: acc. sg. gamen and gleó-dream, 3022.

gléó-man, m., (gleeman, who enlivens the social entertainment, especially with music), harper: gen. sg. gleómannes gyd, 1161.

glinitin (O.H.G. glizinôn), w. v., to gleam, to light, to glitter: inf. geseah þa ... gold glitinian, 2759.

glidan, st. v., to glide: pret. sg. syð- san heofones gim gláð ofer grundas, after heaven's gem had glided over the fields (after the sun had set), 2074; pret. pl. glidon ofer gársegg, you glided over the ocean (swimming), 515.

tô-glidan (to glide asunder), to separate, to fall asunder: pret. gúð-helm tô-gláð (Ongenbeów's helmet was split asunder by the blow of Eofor), 2488.


gnæfé, adj., niggardly: nom. sg. f. nás hió ... tô gnæfé gifa Geáta leódum, was not too niggardly with gifts to the people of the Geátas, 1931.

gnorn, st. m., sorrow, sadness: acc. sg. gnorn browian, 2659.

gnornian, w. v., to be sad, to complain: pret. sg. earme ... ides gnornode, 1118.

be-gnornian, w. acc., to bemoan, to mourn for: pret. pl. begnor-
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nondon...hläfordes [hry]re, be-
moaned their lord’s fall, 3180.
god, st. m., god: nom. sg., 13, 72,
478, etc.; hålig god, 381, 1554;
witig god, 686; mihitig god, 702;
acc. sg. god, 812; ne wiston hie
drihten god, did not know the Lord
God, 181; dat. sg. gode, 113, 227,
626, etc.; gen. sg. godes, 570, 712,
787, etc.
gold, st. n., gold: nom. sg., 3013,
3053; icge gold, 1108; wunden
gold, wound gold, gold in ring-
form, 1194, 3136; acc. sg. gold,
2537, 2759, 2794, 3169; hæTHEN
gold, heathen gold (that from the
drake’s cave), 2277; bræd gold,
massive gold, 3106; dat. instr. sg.
golde, 1055, 2932, 3019; fættan
golde, with chased gold, with gold
in plate-form, 2103; gehroden golde,
covered with gold, gilded, 304;
golde gegyrwed (gegyred), pro-
vided with, ornamented with gold,
553, 1029, 2193; golde geregnad,
adorned with gold, 778; golde
fāhne (hrōf), the roof shining with
gold, 928; bunden golde, bound
with gold (see under bindan),
1901; hyrsted golde (helm), the
helmet ornamented with, mounted
with gold, 2256; gen. sg. goldes,
2302; fættan goldes, 1094, 2247;
scran goldes, of pure gold, 1695.
— Comp. fæt-gold.
gold-æht, st. f., possessions in gold,
treasure: acc. sg., 2749.
gold-fāh, adj., variegated with gold,
shining with gold: nom. sg. receed
... gold-fāh, 1801; acc. sg. gold-
fāhne helm, 2812; nom. pl. gold-
fāg scinon web after wagum, va-
riegated with gold, the tapestry
geamed along the walls, 995.
gold-gifa, w. m., gold-giver, desig-
nation of the prince: acc. sg. mid
mtnne goldgyfan, 2653.
gold-hroden, pret. part., (covered
with gold), ornamented with gold:
nom. sg., 615, 641, 1949, 2026;
epithet of women of princely rank.
gold-hwēt, adj., striving after gold,
greedy for gold: nās he goldhwēt,
he (Beowulf) was not greedy for
gold (he did not fight against the
drake for his treasure, cf. 3067 ff.),
3075.
gold-māðm, w. m., jewel of gold:
acc. pl. gold-māðmas (the treas-
ures of the drake’s cave), 2415.
gold-sele, st. m., gold-hall, i.e. the
hall in which the gold was dis-
tributed, ruler’s hall: acc. sg., 716,
1254; dat. sg. gold-sele, 1640,
2084.
gold-weard, st. m., gold-ward, de-
fender of the gold: acc. sg. (of the
drake), 3082.
gold-wine, st. m., friend who dis-
tributes gold, i.e. ruler, prince: nom.
sg. (partly as voc.) goldwine gu-
mena, 1172, 1477, 1603; goldwine
Geāta, 2420, 2585.
gold-wlanc, adj., proud of gold:
nom. sg. guðrinc goldwlanc (Beō-
wulf rewarded with gold by Hrōð-
gār on account of his victory),
1882.
gomban, gomel, gomen. See
 gamban, gamal, gamen.
gong, gongan. See gang, gangan.
gōd, adj., good, fit, of persons and
things: nom. sg., 11, 195, 864,
2264, 2391, etc.; frōd and gōd,
279; w. dat. cyning æcelum gōd,
the king noble in birth, 1871;
gumcystum gōd, 2544; w. gen.
wes þu ðas lærena gōd, be good to
us with teaching (help us thereto
through thy instruction), 269; in
weak form, se göda, 205, 355, 676, 1191, etc.; acc. sg. gödne, 199, 347, 1596, 1970, etc.; gumnystam gödne, 1487; neut. göd, 1563; dat. sg. gödum, 3037, 3115; þám gödan, 384, 2328; nom. pl. göde, 2250; þå gödan, 1164; acc. pl. göde, 2642; dat. pl. gödum dædum, 2179; gen. pl. gödra göðrincac, 2649. — Comp. ær-göd.

göð, st. n.: 1) good that is done, benefit, gift: instr. sg. göde, 20, 957, 1185; göde mære, renowned on account of her gifts (pryðo), 1953; instr. pl. gödum, 1962. — 2) ability, especially in fight: gen. pl. nát he þára göda, 682.

gram, adj., hostile: gen. sg. on grams græpum, in the gripe of the enemy (Beowulf), 766; nom. pl. þá graman, 778; dat. pl. gramum, 424, 1035.

gram-heort, adj., of a hostile heart, hostile: nom. sg. grom-heort guma, 1683.

gram-hyðlig, adj., with hostile feeling, maliciously inclined: nom. sg. gromhyðig, 1750.

græp, st. f., the hand ready to grasp, hand, claw: dat. sg. mid græpe, 438; on græpe, 555; gen. sg. eal . . . Grendel’s claw, the whole claw, 837; dat. pl. on grams græpum, 766; (as instr.) grimman græpum, with grim claws, 1543. — Comp. feónd-, hilde-græp.

græplan, w. v., to grasp, to lay hold of, to seize: pret. sg. þát hire wóð halse heard græpde, that (the sword) gripped hard at her neck, 1567; he . . . græpode gearofolm, he took hold with ready hand, 2086.

græsmolde, w. f., grass-plot: acc. sg. græsmoldan tráð, went over the grass-plot, 1882.

gráðlig, adj., greedy, hungry, voracious: nom. sg. grim and grædlig, 121, 1500; acc. sg. grædlig gúðleóð, 1523.

graeg, adj., gray: nom. pl. æsc-holt ufæn graeg, the ashen wood, gray above (the spears with iron points), 330; acc. pl. graegre sycan, gray (i.e. iron) shirts of mail, 334.

graeg-mæl, adj., having a gray color, here = iron: nom. sg. sweord Beowulfes gomol and graegmal, 2683.

grepe. See át-græpe.

gretnan, w. v. w. acc.: 1) to greet, to salute: inf. hine swá gödne gretnan, 347; Hrōðgár gretnan, 1647, 2011; eðowic gretnan hét (bade me bring you his last greeting), 3096; pret. sg. grettê Geáta leóð, 626; grétte þa guma ðærne, 653; Hrōðgár grettê, 1817. — 2) to come on, to come near, to seek out; to touch; to take hold of: inf. gifstól gretnan, take possession of the throne, mount it as ruler, 168; nás se folcyning ænig . . . þe mec gúðwínnum grétan dorste (attack with swords), 2736; Wyrd . . . se þone gomelan grétan sceolde, 2422; þät þone sin-scaðan gúðbilla nán grétan nolde, that no sword would take hold upon the irreconcilable enemy, 804; pret. sg. grétte goldroden guman on healfe, the gold-adorned (queen) greeted the men in the hall, 615; nô he mid hearme . . . gástas grette, did not approach the strangers with insults, 1894; gomenwudu grétte, touched the wood of joy, played the harp, 2109; pret. subj. II. sg. þat þu þone walgæst wíhte ne grétte, that thou shouldst by no means seek out the murderous spirit
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(Grendel), 1996; similarly, sg. III. bāt he ne grētē goldweard þone, 3082; pret. part. ðer wās ... go-
menwudu grētē, 1066.

gē-grētān, w. acc.: 1) to greet, to salute, to address: pret. sg. holdne 
gēgrētē meglum wordum, greeted 
the dear man with formal words, 1981; 
gēgrētē þa gumena gehwylcne ... hindeman siðe, spoke 
then the last time to each of the 
men, 2517. — 2) to approach, to 
come near, to seek out: inf. scēal 
... manig ðerne gōdum gēgrētēan 
ofer ganotes bāð, many a one will 
seek another across the sea with 
gifts, 1862.

greōt, st. m., grit, sand, earth: dat. 
sg. on greōte, 3169.

greōtan, st. v., to weep, to mourn, 
to lament: pres. sg. III. se þe 
after sincgyfan on sefan greōtēð, 
who laments in his heart for the 
treasure-giver, 1343.

grim, adj., grim, angry, wild, hos-
tile: nom. sg., 121, 555, 1500, etc.; 
weak form, se grimma gāst, 102; 
acc. sg. m. grimme, 1149, 2137; 
fem. grimme, 1235; gen. sg. grim-
me gūðe, 527; instr. pl. grimman 
grāpum, 1543. — Comp.: beada-, 
heaðo-, heoro-, searo-grimm.

grimme, adv., grimly, in a hostile 
manner, bitterly, 3013, 3086.

grim-lec, adj., grim, terrible: nom. 
sg. grimlic gry[re-gāst], 3042.

grimman, st. v., (properly to snort), 
to go forward hastily, to hasten: 
pret. pl. grimanum, 306.

grindan, st. v., to grind, in 
for-grindan, to destroy, to ruin: 
pret. sg. w. dat. forgrand gramum, 
destroyed the enemy, killed them(?), 
424; pret. part. w. acc. hāfe dracā leódā fāsten ... gīlum for-
grunden, had with flames destroyed 
the people’s feasts, 2336; þa his 
āgen (scyld) wās gīlum forgrun-
den, since his own (shield) had 
been destroyed by the fire, 2678.

grip, st. m., gripe, attack: nom. sg. 
gripe mecēs, 1766; acc. sg. grimme 
grip, 1149.— Comp.: frēr-, mund-, 
nīð-grip.

grima, w. m., mask, visor: in comp. 
beado-, here-grima.

grim-helm, st. m., mask-helmet, hel-
met with visor: acc. pl. grim-hel-
mas, 334.

gripán, st. v., to gripe, to seize, to 
grasp: pret. sg. grāp þā tōgeānes, 
then she caught at, 1502.

for-gripán (to gripe vehemently), 
to gripe so as to kill, to kill by the 
grasp, w. dat.: pret. sg. ēt gūðe 
forgrāp Grendelēs mēgum, 2354.

wið-gripán, w. dat., (to seize at), 
to maintain, to hold erect: inf. hū 
wið ēam aglēcean elles meahte 
gylpe wið-grīpān, how else I might 
maintain my boast of battle against 
the monster, 2522.

grōwan, st. v., to grow, to sprout: 
pret. sg. him on ferhēo greōw 
breōsthord blōdērōw, 1719.

grund, st. m.: 1) ground, plain, 
fields in contrast with highlands; 
earth in contrast with heaven: dat. 
sg. sōhte ... ēfter grunde, sought 
along the ground, 2295; acc. pl. 
ofer grundas, 1405, 2074. — 2) bot-
tom, the lowest part: acc. sg. grund 
(of the sea of Grendel), 1368; on 
gyfenes grund, 1395; under gynn 
grund (bottom of the sea), 1552; 
dat. sg. tō grunde (of the sea), 
553; grunde (of the drake’s cave) 
getenge, 2759; so, on grunde, 
2766.— Comp.: eormen-, mere-, 
se-grund.
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**grund-hyrdê,** st. m., warden of the bottom (of the sea): acc. sg. (of Grendel’s mother), 2137.

**grund-sele,** st. m., hall at the bottom (of the sea): dat. sg. in þam [grund]sele, 2140.

**grund-wang,** st. m., ground surface, lowest surface: acc. sg. þone grund-wong (bottom of the sea), 1497; (bottom of the drake’s cave), 2772, 2589.

**grund-wyrigen,** st. f., she-wolf of the bottom (of the sea): acc. sg. grund-wyrigenne (Grendel’s mother), 1519.


**gryre,** st. m., horror, terror, anything causing terror: nom. sg., 1283; acc. sg. wiþ Grendles gryre, 384; hie Wyrd forswêop on Grendles gryre, snatched them away into the horror of Grendel, to the horrible Grendel, 478; dat. pl. mid gryrum eca, 483; gen. pl. swâ fela gryra, 592.—Comp.: fær-, wig-gryre.

**gryre-brôga,** w. m., terror and horror, amazement: nom. sg. [gryre-]br[ô]g[a], 2229.

**gryre-fäh,** adj., gleaming terribly: acc. sg. gryre-fähne (the fire-spewing drake, cf. also [draca] fyrwylimum fäh, 2672), 2577.

**gryre-gást,** st. m., terror-guest, stranger causing terror: nom. sg. grimlíc gry[regást], 3042; dat. sg. wiþ þam gryregieste (the dragon), 2561.

**gryre-geatwe,** st. f. pl., terror-armor, warlike equipment: dat. pl. in hyra gryre-geatwum, 324.


**gryre-lic,** adj., terrible, horrible: acc. sg. gryre-lícne, 1442, 2137.

**gryre-aþl,** way of terror, way causing terror, i.e. warlike expedition: acc. pl. se þe gryre-aþlas gegán dorste, 1463.

**guma,** w. m., man, human being: nom. sg., 653, 869, etc.; acc. sg. guman, 1844, 2295; dat. sg. guman (gunum, MS.), 2822; nom. pl. gu- man, 215, 306, 667, etc.; acc. pl. guman, 615; dat. pl. gunum, 317; gen. pl. gumena, 75, 328, 474, 716, etc.—Comp.: driht-, sceid-guma.

**gum-cyn,** st. m., race of men, people, nation: gen. sg. we synt gum-cynnnes Geáta leóðe, people from the nation of the Gedias, 260; dat. pl. æfter gun-cynnnum, along the nations, among the nations, 945.

**gum-cyst,** st. f., man’s excellence, man’s virtue: acc. sg. (or pl.) gumcyste, 1724; dat. pl. as adv., excellently, preeminently: gumcystum gôdne beåga brytann, 1487; gumcystum gôd ... hilde-hlemma (Beówulf), 2544.

**gum-dream,** st. m., joyous doings of men: acc. sg. gum-dream of-geaf (died), 2470.

**gum-dryhten,** st. m., lord of men: nom. sg. 1643.

**gum-féða,** w. m., troop of men going on foot: nom. sg., 1402.

**gum-man,** m., man: gen. pl. gum-manna fela, 1029.

**gum-stêl,** st. m., man’s seat war
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sword: acc. sg., 1811; instr. pl. be mec gūð-winum grētan dorste, who dared to attack me with his war-
friends, 2736.
gūð-wīga, w. m., fighter of battles, warrior: nom. sg., 2112.
gyd. See gid.
gyfan. See gīfan.
gyldan. See gildan.
gylden, adj., golden: nom. sg. gylden hilt, 1678; acc. sg. segen gylden
enne, 47, 1022; hring gyldenne, 2810; dat. sg. under gyldnum
beāge, 1164.—Comp. eal-gylden.
gyip. See glip.
gyrdan, w. v., to gird, to lace: pret.
part. gyrded cempa, the (sword-)girt warrior, 2079.
gyrn, st. n., sorrow, harm: nom.
sg., 1776.
gyrn-wræcu, st. f., revenge for
harm: dat. sg. tō gyrn-wræce, 1139; gen. sg. hā wās eft hraē
gearo gyrn-wræce Grendel's mōdor,
then was Grendel's mother in turn
immediately ready for revenge for
the injury, 2119.
gyrwan. See gerwan.
gystran. See glistran.
gyman, w. v. w. gen., to take care
of, to be careful about: pres. III.
gyμe, 1758, 2452; imp. sg. ofer-
hyda ne γyμ! do not study arro-
gance (despise it), 1761.
for-gyman, w. acc., to neglect, to
slight: pres. sg. III. he hā for-
gesceafte forgyme and forgyme, 1752.
gytslan. See gītslan.

H habban, w. v., to have: 1) w. acc.
pres. sg. I. þās ic wēn hābbe (as l
hope), 383; þe ic geweald hābbe,
951; ic me on hafu bord and byr-
nan, haue on me shield and coat
of mail, 2525; hafon, 3001; sg. II.
þu nu [frīða] hafast, 1175; pl. I.
habbað we . . . micel særende, 270;
pres. subj. sg. III. þat he hittiges
manna māgencraft on his mund-
gripe hābbe, 381. Blended with
the negative: pl. III. þat þe Sæ-
Geatæ sēlran nābben tō geceosen-
ne cyning ænnigne, that the Sea-
Geatæs will have no better king
than you to choose, 1851; imp.
hafu nu and geheald hūsa sēlest,
659; inf. habban, 446, 462, 3018;
pret. sg. hāfe, 79, 518, 554; pl.
hāfdon, 539.—2) used as an aux-
iliary with the pret. part.: pres. sg.
I. hābbe ic . . . ongunnen, 408;
hābbe ic . . . geahsod, 433; II. haf-
fast, 954, 1856; III. hafað, 474,
596; pret. sg. hāfe, 106, 220, 666,
2322, 2334, 2953, etc.; pl. hāfdon,
117, 695, 884, 2382, etc. Pret.
part. inflected: nu scealc hafað
deed gefremede, 940; hāfe se göda
. . . cempan gecorene, 205. With
the pres. part. are formed the com-
ounds: bord-, rond-hābbend.
for-habban, to hold back, to keep
one's self: inf. ne meahete wāf
mōd forhabban in hreðe, the ex-
piring life could not hold itself
back in the breast, 1152; ne mīhte
hā for-habban, could not restrain
himself, 2610.
wið-habban, to resist, to offer re-
sistance: pret. þat se winsele wið-
hāfe heaðo-deorum, that the hall
resisted them furious in fight, 773.
hafela, hæfola, w. m., head: acc.
sg. hafelan, 1373, 1422, 1615, 1636,
1781; þu þunne beart hafalan
hýdan, 446; þonne we on orlege
hafelan weredon, protected our
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heads, defended ourselves, 1328; se hwita helm hafelan werede, 1449; dat. sg. hafelan, 673, 1522; heafolan, 2680; gen. sg. heafolan, 2668; nom. pl. hafelan, 1121.—Comp. wig-heafola.

hafenian, w. v., to raise, to uplift: pret. sg. wæpen hafenade heard be hiltum, raised the weapon, the strong man, by the hilt, 1575.

hafoc, st. m., hawk: nom. sg., 2264.

haga, w. m., enclosed piece of ground, hedge, farm-enclosure: dat. sg. tô hagan, 2893, 2961.

haga, w. m. See An-haga.

hama, homa, w. m., dress: in the comp. ðæesc-, yrð-, lic-hama, scirham (adj.).

hamer, st. m., hammer: instr. sg. hamere, 1286; gen. pl. homera lâfe (swords), 2830.

hand, hond, st. f., hand: nom. sg. 2138; sió swîfre ... hand, the right hand, 2100; hond, 1521, 2489, 2510; acc. sg. hand, 558, 984; hond, 657, 687, 835, 928, etc.; dat. sg. on handa, 495, 540; mid handa, 747, 2721; be honda, 815; dat. pl. (as instr.) hondum, 1444, 2841.

hand-bana, w. m., murderer with the hand, or in hand-to-hand combat: dat. sg. tô hand-bonan (-bana), 460, 1331.


hand-gesella, w. m., hand-companion, man of the retinuoe: dat. pl. hond-gesellum, 1482.

hand-gestealla, w. m., (one whose position is near at hand), comrade, companion, attendant: dat. sg. hond-gesteallan, 2170; nom. pl. hand-gesteallan, 2597.

hand-gewære, st. n., work done with the hands, i.e. achievement in battle: dat. sg. for þæs hild-fruman handgewære, 2836.

hand-gewriðen, pret. part., hand-wreathed, bound with the hand: acc. pl. wâlbende ... hand-gewriðene, 1938.

hand-locean, pret. part., joined, united by hand: nom. sg. (gûð-byrne, lic-syrce) handlocen (because the shirts of mail consisted of interlaced rings), 322, 551.

hand-ræs, st. m., hand-battle, i.e. combat with the hands: nom. sg. hond-ræs, 2073.


hand-sper, st. n., finger (on Gren-del’s hand), under the figure of a spear: nom. pl. hand-speru, 987.

hand-wundor, st. n., wonder done by the hand, wonderful handwork: gen. pl. hond-wundra mæst, 2769.

hangan. See hûn.

hangian, w. v., to hang: pres. sg. III. þonne his sunu hangið hreafne tô hrôfre, when his son hangs, a joy to the ravens, 2448; pl. III. ofer þâm (mere) hangið hûndes bearwas, over which rustling forests hang, 1364; inf. hangian, 1663; pret. hangode, hung down, 2086.

hatian, w. v. w. acc., to hate, to be an enemy to, to hurt: inf. he bone heانero-rinc hatian ne meahte lâðum dædum (could not do him any harm), 2467; pret. sg. hû se guð-sceæða Geáta leòðe hatode and hûnde, 2320.
hâd, st. m., form, condition, position, manner: acc. sg. bûrh hæstne hâd, in a powerful manner, 1336; on gesæças hâd, in the position of follower, as follower, 1298; on swordes hâd, in the form of a sword, 2194. See under on.

hâdor, st. m., clearness, brightness: acc. sg. under heofones hâdor, 414.

hâdor, adj., clear, fresh, loud: nom. sg. scop hwílum sang hâdor on Heorote, 497.

hâdre, adv., clearly, brightly, 1572.


hálîg, adj., holy: nom. sg. hálîg god, 381, 1554; hálîg dryhten, 687.

hám, st. m., home, residence, estate, land: acc. sg. hám, 1408; Hróðgâres hám, 718. Usually in adverbial sense: gewát him hám, betook himself home, 1602; tó hám, 124, 374, 2993; fram hám, from home, 194; át hám, at home, 1249, 1924, 1157; gen. sg. hâmes, 2367; acc. pl. hámas, 1128. — Comp. Finnes-hám, 1157.

hâm-woerðung, st. f., honor or ornament of home: acc. sg. hám-woerðunge (designation of the daughter of Hygelâc, given in marriage to Eofor), 2999.

hår, adj., gray: nom. sg. hár hilderinc, 1308, 3137; acc. sg. under (ofer) hárne stân, 888, 1416, 2554; hâre byrman (i.e. iron shirt of mail), 2154; dat. sg. hárum hildfruman, 1679; f. on heáre hæbe (on heaw . . . h . . . ße, MS.), 2213; gen. sg. hâres, of the old man, 2989. — Comp. un-hår.

hât, adj., hot, glowing, flaming: nom. sg., 1617, 2297, 2548, 2559, etc.; wyrrn hât gemael, the drake hot (of his own heat) melted, 808; acc. sg., 2282(?); inst. sg. hátan heolfrê, 850, 1424; g. sg. heaðu-fyres hátes, 2523; acc. pl. háte heaðo-wylmas, 2820.— Sup.: hâtost heaðo-swâta, 1669.

hât, st. n., heat, fire: acc. sg. gescean his mondryhten . . . hût browian, saw his lord endure the (drake’s) heat, 2606.

hata, w. m., persecutor: in comp. dæd-hata.

hâtan, st. v.: 1) to bid, to order, to direct, with acc. and inf., and acc. of the person: pres. sg. I. ic magu-begnas mine háte . . . fletan eåwerne årum healdan, I bid my thanes take good care of your craft, 293; imp. sg. II. hât in gân . . . sibbegedriht, 386; pl. II. hâtan heaðo-mære hêw gewyrcian, 2803; inf. þât healcredd hâtan wolde . . . men gewyrcian, that he wished to command men to build a hall-efifice, 68. Pret. sg. hêht: hêht . . . eahta mearas . . . on fét têon, gave command to bring eight horses into the hall, 1036; bonne æne hêht golde forgylde, commanded to make good that one with gold, 1054; hêht þâ þât heaðo-weorc to hagan biôdan, ordered the combat to be announced at the hedge(?), 2893; swâ se snottora hêht, as the wise (Hróðgâr) directed, 1787; so, 1808, 1809. hêt: hêt him ðîldan gônde geyrwan, ordered a good vessel to be prepared for him, 198; so, hêt, 391, 1115, 3111. As the form of a wish: hêt hine wel brücan, 1064; so, 2813; pret. part. þâ wäs hâtan hraêe Heort innan-weard folnum gefratwod, forthwith was
ordered Heorot, adorned by hand on the inside (i.e. that the edifice should be adorned by hand on the inside), 992. — 2) to name, to call: pres. subj. III. pl. þat hit sælīsēnd ... hātan Biwulfes biorh, that mariners may call it Beowulf's grave mound, 2807; pret. part. wās se grimma gāst Grendel hātan, 102; so, 263, 373, 2603.

gë-hātan, to promise, to give one's word, to vow, to threaten: pres. sg. I. ic hit be gehāte, 1393; so, 1672; pret. sg. he me mēde gehāt, promised me reward, 2135; him fāgre gehāt leāna (gen. pl.), promised them proper reward, 2990; weān oft gehāt earmre teohhē, with woe often threatened the unhappy band, 2938; pret. pl. gehētōn at hāgrtraum wig-weordunga, vowed offerings at the shrines of the gods, 175; bonne we gehētōn ðussum hlāforde þat ... when we promised our lord that ..., 2635; pret. part. siō gehātan [wās] ... gladum suma Frōdan, betrothed to the glad son of Frōda, 2025.

hātor, st. m. n., heat: in comp. and hātor.

hāft, adj., held, bound, fettered: nom. sg., 2409; acc. sg. hēle hāftan, him fettered by hel (Grendel), 789.

hāft-mēcē, st. m., sword with fetters or chains (cf. fetel-hilt): dat. sg. þām hāft-mēce, 1458.

hāg-steald, m., man, liegeman, youth: gen. pl. hāg-stealdr, 1890.


hāleð, st. m., hero, fighter, warrior, man: nom. sg., 190, 331, 1070; nom. pl. hāleð, 52, 2248, 2459, 3143; dat. pl. hāleðum, 1710, 1962, etc.; gen. pl. hāleða, 467, 497, 612, 663, etc.

hārg. See hearg.

hæð, st. f., heath: dat. sg. hæðe, 2213.

hæðen, adj., heathenish; acc. sg. hæðene sæwle, 853; dat. sg. hæðen num horde, 2217; gen. sg. hæðenes, of the heathen (Grendel), 987; gen. pl. hæðenra, 179.

hæð-stapa, w. m., that which goes about on the heath (stag): nom. sg., 1369.

hæl, st. n.: 1) health, welfare, luck: acc. sg. him hæl ābėad, 654; mid hæle, 1218.—2) favorable sign, favorable omen: hæl sceawedon, observed favorable signs (for Beowulf's undertaking), 204.


hæst (O.H.G. haistera hantl, manu violenta; heist, ira; heis-tigo, iracunde), adj., violent, vehement: acc. sg. þurh hæstne hād, 1336.

he, fem. heō, neut. hit, pers. pron., he, she, it; in the oblique cases also reflexive, himself, herself, itself: acc. sg. hine, hi, hit; dat. sg. him, hire, him; gen. sg. his, hire, hit; plur. acc. nom. hl, hig, hie; dat. him; gen. hira, heora, hiera, hiora. — he omitted before the verb, 68, 300, 2309, 2345.

hebban, st. v., to raise, to lift, w. acc.: inf. siðsan ic hond and roned hebban mihte, 657; pret. part. ha- fen, 1291; hāfen, 3024.

a-hebban, to raise, to lift from, to take away: wās ... icge gold āhafen of hord, taken up from the hoard, 1109; þā wās ... wōp up āhafen, a cry of distress raised, 128,
ge-hegan (O.H.G. hagjan), w. v., to enclose, to fence: bing gehegan, to mark off the court, hold court. Here figurative: inf. sceal ... āna gehegan bing wið þyrse (shall alone decide the matter with Gren-del), 425.

hel, st. f., hell: nom. sg., 853; acc. sg. helle, 179; dat. sg. helle, 101, 589; (as instr.), 789; gen. sg. helle, 1275.

hel-bend, st. f., bond of hell: instr. pl. hell-bendum fast, 3073.

hel-rūna, w. m., sorcerer: nom. pl. helrūnān, 163.

be-helan, st. v., to conceal, to hide: pret. part. be-holen, 414.

helm, st. m.: 1) protection in general, defence, covering that protects: acc. sg. on helm, 1393; under helm, 1746. — 2) helmet: nom. sg., 1630; acc. sg. helm, 673, 1023, 1527, 2988; (helo, MS.), 2724; brun-fāgne, gold-fāhne helm, 2616, 2812; dat. sg. under helm, 342, 404; gen. sg. helmes, 1031; acc. pl. helmas, 240, 2639. — 3) defence, protector, designation of the king: nom. sg. helm Scyldinga (Hrōðgār), 371, 456, 1322; acc. sg. heofensā helm (the defender of the heavens = God), 182; helm Scyldinga, 2382. — Comp.: grīm-, grūð-, heaðo-, niht-helm.

ofer-heliman, w. v. v. acc., to cover over, to overhang: pres. sg. III. ofer-heliman, 1365.


helpan, st. v., to help: inf. þät him holt-wudu helpan ne meahte, lind wið lige, that a wooden shield could not help him, a linden shield against flame, 2341; þät him trenna ege mihton helpan ät hilde, 2685; wutun gangan tō, helpan hildfuman, let us go thither to help the battle-chief, 2650; w. gen. ongan . . . : mægæs helen, began to help my kinsman, 2880; so, pret. sg. þær he his mægæs (MS. mægenes) healp, 2699.


hende, adj., -handed: in comp. ðel-hende.

her, adv., here, 397, 1062, 1229, 1655, 1821, 2054, 2797, etc.; hith-er, 244, 361, 376.

here (Goth. harji-s), st. m., army, troops: dat. sg. on herge, in the army, on a warlike expedition, 1249; in the army, among the fighting men, 2639; as instr. herge, 2348.—Comp.: flot-, scip-, sin-here.

here-brōga, w. m., terror of the army, fear of war: dat. sg. for here-brōgan, 462.

here-byrne, w. f., battle-mail, coat of mail: nom. sg., 1444.

here-grīma, w. m., battle-mask, i.e. helmet (with visor): dat. sg. -grīman, 396, 2050, 2606.

here-net, st. m., battle-net, i.e. coat of mail (of interlaced rings): nom. sg., 1554.

here-nīth, st. m., battle-enmity, battle of armes: nom. sg., 2475.

here-pād, st. f., army-dress, i.e. coat of mail, armor: nom. sg., 2259.

here-rinc, st. m., army-hero, hero in battle, warrior: acc. sg. here-rinc (MS. here ric), 1177.

here-sceaf, st. m., battle-shaft, i.e. spear: gen. pl. here-sceafþa heāp, 335.

here-spēd, st. f., (war-speed), luck in war: nom. sg., 64.
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here-strāl, st. m., war-arrow, missile: nom. sg., 1436.
here-syrce, w. f., battle-shirt, shirt of mail: acc. sg. here-syrca, 1512.
here-wāed, st. f., army-dress, coat of mail, armor: dat. pl. (as instr.) here-wāedum, 1898.
here-wæsma, w. m., war-might, fierce strength in battle: dat. pl. an here-wæsnum, 678.—Leo.
here-wisa, w. m., leader of the army, i.e. ruler, king: nom. sg., 3021.
herg, hearg, st. m., image of a god, grove where a god was worshipped, hence to the Christian a wicked place (?): dat. pl. hergum ge-heaðerod, confined in wicked places (parallel with hell-bendum fāst), 3073.
herlgean, w. v. w. dat. of pers., to provide with an army, to support with an army: pres. sg. I. ic he wel herige, 1834.—Leo.
hete, st. m., hate, enmity : nom. sg. 142, 2555.—Comp. : ecg-, morðor-, wīg-hete.
hete-līc, adj., hated : nom. sg., 1268.
hetend, hettend, (pres. part. of hetan, see hatlan), enemy, hostis: nom. pl. hetende, 1829 ; dat. pl. wī hettendum, 3005.
hete-nīs, st. m., enmity full of hate: acc. pl. hete-nīsas, 152.
hete-swenge, st. m., a blow from hate: acc. pl. hete-swengeas, 2226.
hete-pānc, st. m., hate-thought, a hostile design: dat. pl. mid his hete-pāncum, 475.
hēdan, ge-hēdan, w. v. w. gen.: 1) to protect: pret. sg. ne hēdde he ūs heafolan, did not protect his head, 2698.—2) to obtain: subj. pret. sg. III. gehēdde, 505.
hērlan, w. v. w. acc., to praise, to commend; with reference to God, to adore: inf. heofena helm hērian ne cūdon, could not worship the defence of the heavens (God), 182; ne hūr Hildeburh hērian þorfte eotena treðwe, had no need to praise the fidelity of the ðiðes, 1072; pres. subj. hāt mon his wine-dryhten wordum hēre, 3177.
ge-þe-þewrian, w. v., to force, to press in: pret. part. ge-þe-þerod, 3073.
heāo-byrne, w. s., battle-mail, shirt of mail: nom. sg., 1553.
heāo-deór, adj., bold in battle, brave: nom. sg., 689 ; dat. pl. heāo-deórum, 773.
heāo-fyr, st. n., battle-fire, hostile fire: gen. sg. heāo-fýres, 2523 ; instr. pl. heāo-fýrum, 2548, of the drake’s fire-spewing.
heāo-grim, adj., grim in battle, 548.
heāo-helm, st. m., battle-helmet, war-helmet: nom. sg., 3157 (?).
heāo-mārc, adj., renowned in battle: acc. pl. -māre, 2803.
heāo-rēes, st. m., storm of battle, attack in battle, entrance by force: nom. sg., 557 ; acc. pl. -rēas, 1048 ; gen. pl. -rēsa, 526.
heāo-reāf, st. m., battle-dress, equipment for battle: acc. sg. heāo-reāf heōldan (kept the equipments), 401.
heāo-rinc, st. m., battle-hero, warrior: acc. sg. þone heāo-rinc (Hrēðel’s son, Hæðcyn), 2467 ; dat. pl. þem heāo-rincum, 370.
heāo-rōf, adj., renowned in battle: nom. sg., 381 ; nom. pl. heāo-rōfe, 865.
heāo-scearp, adj., sharp in battle,
bold: nom. pl. (-scearde, MS.), 2830.


heafan-steáp, adj., high in battle, excelling in battle: nom. sg. in weak form, heafan-steápa, 1246; acc. sg. heafan-steápine, 2154, both times of the helmet.

heafan-swát, st. m., blood of battle: dat. sg. heafan-swáte, 1607; as instr., 1461; gen. pl. hátost heafan-swáta, 1669.

heafan-sweng, st. m., battle-stroke (blow of the sword): dat. sg. áfter heafan-sweng, 2552.

heafan-torht, adj., loud, clear in battle: nom. sg. stefn...heafan-torht, the voice clear in battle, 2554.

heafan-wæd, st. f., battle-dress, coat of mail, armor: instr. pl. heafan-wædum, 39.


heafan-wylm, st. m., hostile (flame-) wave: acc. pl. háté heafan-wylmas, 2820; gen. pl. heafan-wylma, 82.

heaf, st. n., sea: acc. pl. ofer heafo, 2478.

heafola. See hafela.

heal, st. f., hall, main apartment, large building (consisting of an assembly-hall and a banqueting-hall): nom. sg. heal, 1152, 1215; heal, 487; acc. sg. healde, 1088; dat. sg. healde, 89, 615, 643, 664, 926, 1010, 1927, etc.; gen. sg. [healde], 389.—Comp.: gif-, meodo-heal.


heal-gamen, st. n., social enjoyment in the hall, hall-joy: nom. sg., 1067.

heal-reced, st. n., hall-building: acc. sg., 68.


heal-begn, st. m., hall-thane, i.e. a warrior who holds the hall: gen. sg. heal-begnes, of Grendel, 142; acc. pl. heal-begnas, of Beowulf's band, 720.

heal-wudu, hall-wood, i.e. hall built of wood: nom. sg., 1318.

healdan, st. v. w. acc.: 1) to hold, to hold fast; to support: pret. pl. hû þá stânþogan...eæ eorþreced innan heólðon (MS. healde), how the arches of rock within held the everlasting earth-house, 2720. Pret. sg., with a person as object: heólð hine tô fæste, held him too fast, 789; w. the dat. he him freóndlarum heólð, supported him with friendly advice, 2378. — 2) to hold, to watch, to preserve, to keep; reflexive, to maintain one's self, to keep one's self: pres. sg. II. eal þu hit gebýldum heóldest, ðæg mid módes snyttum, all that preservest thou continuously, strength and wisdom of mind, 1706; III. healdeð hige-mþþum heáfod-þwarde, holds for the dead the head-watch, 2910; imp. sg. II. heald forð tela niwe sibbe, keep well, from now on, the new relationship, 949; heald (heolð, MS.) þu nu hruse...eorða æhte, preserve thou now, Earth, the noble men's possessions, 2248; inf. se þe holmcílufu healdan scolde, watch the sea-cliffs, 230; so, 705; nacan...árnum healdan, to keep well your vessel, 296; wearde healdan, 319; forlétan eorlæ gestrêon eorðan healdan, 3168; pres. part. dreám heal-
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nytte beheóld, a thane discharged the office, 494; so, 668.—2) to hold: pret. sg. se þe fóða begong . . . beheóld, 1499.—3) to look at, to behold: þryþswyð beheóld meg Higelaces hú . . . , great woe saw H.'s kinsman, how . . . , 737.

for-healdan, w. acc., (to hold badly), to fall away from, to rebel: pret. part. háfðon by forhealden helm Scylfinga, had rebelléd against the defender of the Scylfings, 2382.
ge-healdan: 1) to hold, to receive, to hold fast: pres. sg. III. se ðe waldendes hyldo gehealdeð, who receives the Lord's grace, 2294; pres. subj. fæder alwalda . . . eowic gehealde stōa gesunde, keep you sound on your journey, 317; inf. ne meahte he . . . on þam frumgāre feorrh gehealdan, could not hold back the life in his lord, 2857.—2) to take care, to preserve, to watch over; to stop: imp. sg. hafa nu and geheald húsa sēlest, 659; inf. gehealdan hét hildegeatwe, 675; pret. sg. he frātwē geheóld felu missera, 2621; bone ðe ær geheóld wið hettendum hord and rice, him who before preserved treasure and realm, 3004.—3) to rule: inf. folc gehealdan, 912; pret. sg. geheóld tela (berne rice), 2209.

healf, st. f., half, side, part: acc. sg. on þa heale, towards this side, 1676; dat. sg. hælēsum be healf, at the heroes' side, 2263; acc. pl. on twā healfa, upon two sides, mutually, 1096; on þa healfa (healfa), on both sides (to Grendel and his mother), 1306; on two sides, on both sides, 2064; gen. pl. on healfa gehwone, in half, through the middle, 801.
healf, adj., half: gen. sg. healfre, 1088. 
heals, st. m., neck: acc. sg. heals, 2692; dat. sg. wið halse, 1567; be healse, 1873. — Comp.: the adjectives fámig-, wunden-heals. 
heals-beáh, st. m., neck-ring, collar: acc. sg. bone heals-beáh, 2173; gen. pl. heals-beága, 1196. 
heals-gebedde, w. f., beloved bed-fellow, wife: nom. sg. healsgebedde (MS. healgebedda), 63. 
healslan, w. v. w. acc., to entreat earnestly, to implore: pret. sg. þæ se þeoden mec... healsode hreðom-mód þæt... entreated me sorrowful, that... 2133. 
heard, adv., hard, very, 1439. 
heard-ecg, st. f., sharp sword, sword good in battle: nom. sg., 1289. 
heard-fyrde, adj., hard to take away, heavy: acc. sg. hard-fyrdne, 2246. — Leo. 
heard-hycgend, pres. part., of a warlike disposition, brave: nom. pl. -hycgende, 394, 800. 
hearg-tráð, st. n., tent of the gods, temple: dat. pl. át hárg-trafum (MS. hræg trafum), 175. 
hearm, st. m., harm, injury, insult: dat. sg. mid hearne, 1893. 
hearm-sceáða, w. m., enemy causing injury or grief: nom. sg. hear-sceáða, 767. 
hearpe, w. f., harp: gen. sg. hearpan swêg, 89, 3024; hearpan wynne (wyn), 2108, 2263. 
heáðu, f., sea, waves: acc.sg. heáðu, 1863. 
heáfd, st. n., head: acc. sg., 48, 1640; dat. sg. heáfdæ, 1591, 2291, 2974; dat. pl. heáfdum, 1243. 
heáfd-bœrh, st. f., head-defence, protection for the head: acc. sg. heáfd-ðœrge, 1031. 
heáfd-mæg, st. m., head-kinsman, near blood-relative: dat. pl. heáfd-mægum (brothers), 589; gen. pl. heáfd-mága, 2152. 
heáfd-segn, st. n., head-sign, bann-er: acc. sg., 2153. 
heáfd-woard, st. f., head-watch:
acc. sg. healdeð...heáfod-warede leófes and lāðes, for the friend and the foe (Beowulf and the drake, who lie dead near each other), 2910.

heáh, heá, adj., high, noble (in composition, also primus): nom. sg. heáh Healfden, 57; heá (Higelac), 127; heáh (sele), 82; heáh hlæw, 2806, 3159; acc. sg. heáh (seggn), 48, 2769; heáhne (MS. heáanne) hrōf, 984; dat. sg. in (tō) sele þam heáh, 714, 920; gen. sg. heáh hūses, 116.—high, heavy: acc. heáh gesceap (an unusual, heavy fate), 3085.

heá-burh, st. f., high city, first city of a country: acc. sg., 1128.

heáh-cyning, st. m., high king, mightiest of the kings: gen. sg. -cyninges (of Hröðgar), 1040.

heáh -gestróne, st. n., splendid treasure: gen. pl. -gestróne, 2303.


heáh-sele, st. m., high hall, first hall in the land, hall of the ruler: dat. sg. heáh-sele, 648.

heáh-setl, st. n., high seat, throne: acc. sg., 1088.

heáh-stede, st. m., high place, ruler's place: dat. sg. on heáh-stede, 285.

heáin, adj., depressed, low, despised, miserable: nom. sg., 1275, 2100, 2184, 2409.

heáp, st. m., heap, crowd, troop: nom. sg. béga heáp, 400; þes hearda heáp, this brave band, 432; acc. sg. here-sceafða heáp, the crowd of spears, 335; mago-rinca heáp, 731; dat. sg. on heápe, in a compact body, as many as there were of them, 2597.—Comp. wig-heáp.

heáwan, st. v., to hew, to cleave: inf., 801.

g-e-heáwan, cleave: pres. subj. ge-heáwe, 683.

heóðu, st. f., the interior of a building: dat. sg. þát he on heóðe gestōd, in the interior (of the hall, Heorot), 2404.

heofon, st. m., heaven: nom. sg., 3157; dat. sg. heofene, 1572; gen. sg. heofenes, 414, 576, 1802, etc.; gen. pl. heofena, 182; dat. pl. under heofenum, 52, 505.

heolfor, st. n., putrid or festering blood: dat. instr. sg. þātan heolfor, 850, 1424; heolfre, 2139; under heolfre, 1303.

heolster, st. n., haunt, hiding-place: acc. sg. on heolster, 756.

heonan, adv., hence, from here: heonan, 252; heonon, 1362.

heor, st. m., door-jinge: nom. pl. heorras, 1000.

heorde, adj. See wunden-heorde.

heorð-geneát, st. m., hearth-companion, i.e. a vassal of the king, in whose castle he receives his livelihood: nom. pl. heorð-geneátas, 261, 3181; acc. pl. heorð-geneátas, 1581, 2181; dat. pl. heorð-geneátum, 2419.

heorot, st. m., stag: nom. sg., 1370.

heorte, w. n., heart: nom. sg., 2562; dat. sg. æt heortan, 2271; gen. sg. heortan, 2464, 2508.—Comp.: the adjectives blif-, grom-, rūm-, starc-heort.

heoru, st. m., sword: nom. sg. heoru bunden (cf. under bindan), 1286. In some of the following compounds heoro- seems to be concerned with here- (see here).

heoro-blác, adj., pale through the sword, fatally wounded: nom. sg. [heoro-]blá, 2489.
heoru-dreór, st. m., sword-blood: instr. sg. heoru-dreóre, 487; heoreodore, 850.
heoro-dreórig, adj., bloody through the sword: nom. sg., 936; acc. sg. heoro-dreórigne, 1781, 2721.
heoro-drync, st. m., sword-drink, i.e. blood shed by the sword: instr. pl. hioro-dryncum swealt, died through sword-drink, i.e. struck by the sword, 2359.
heoro-gifre, adj., eager for hostile inroads: nom. sg., 1499.
heoro-grim, adj., sword-grim, fierce in battle: nom. sg. m., 1565; fem. -grimme, 1848.
heoro-hócht, adj., provided with bars, sharp like swords: instr. pl. mid eofer-spréotum heoro-hócyhtum, 1439.
heoro-serce, w. f., shirt of mail: acc. sg. hioro-sercean, 2540.
heoro-sweng, st. m., sword-stroke: acc. sg. 1591.
heoro-weallende, pres. part., rolling around fighting, of the drake, 2782. See weallan.
heoro-wearh, st. m., he who is sword-cursed, who is destined to die by the sword: nom. sg., 1268.
heófan, st. v., to lament, to moan: part. nom. pl. hiófende, 3143.
á-heóran, to free (?): w. acc. pret. sg. brýd áheórde, 2931.
heóre, adj., pleasant, not haunted, secure: nom. sg. fem. nis þát heóre stów, that is no secure place, 1373. — Comp. un-heóre (-hýre).
hider, adv., hither, 240, 370, 394, 3093, etc.
of yer-higlan, w. v. (according to the connection, probably) to exceed, 2767. (O.H.G. ubar-hugjan, to be arrogant.)
hild, st. f., battle, combat: nom. sg., 452, 902, 1482, 2077; hild heoru-grimmme, 1848; acc. sg. hilde, 648; instr. sg. hilde, through the combat, 2917; dat. sg. át hilde, 1461.
hilde-bord, st. n., battle-shield: acc. pl. hilde-bord, 397; instr. pl. -bordum, 3140.
hilde-cyst, st. f., excellence in battle, bravery in battle: instr. pl. -cystum, 2599.
hilde-freca, w. m., hero in battle: nom. pl. hilde-frecan, 2206; dat. sg. hild-frecan, 2367.
hilde-gatewe, st. f. pl., equipment for battle, adornment for combat: acc. hilde-gatewe, 675; gen. -gatewa, 2363.
hilde-gicle, st. m., battle-icicle, i.e. the blood which hangs upon the sword-blades like icicles: instr. pl. hilde-gicelum, 1607.
hilde-gráp, st. f., battle-gripe: nom. sg., 1447, 2508.
hilde-hleenna, w. m., one raging in battle, warrior, fighter: nom. sg., 2352, 2545; dat. pl. eft þát ge-eode . . . hilde-hlámmum, it happened to the warriors (the Geástas), 2202.
hilde-leóma, w. m., battle-light, gleam of battle, hence: 1) the fire-spewing of the drake in the fight: nom. pl. -leóman, 2584. — 2) the gleaming sword: acc. sg. -leóman, 1144.
hilde-meg, st. m., man of battle, warrior: nom. pl. hilde-megas, 800.
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hilde-mèce, st. m., battle-sword: nom. pl. -mèceas, 2203.
hilde-rand, st. m., battle-shield: acc. pl. -randas, 1243.
hilde-ræs, st. m., storm of battle: acc. sg., 300.
hilde-rinc, st. m., man of battle, warrior, hero: nom. sg., 1308, 3125, 3137; dat. sg. hilde-rinc, 1496; gen. sg. hilde-rinces, 987.
hilde-sæt, adj., satiated with battle, not wishing to fight any more: acc. sg. hilde-sädne, 2724.
hilde-sceorp, st. n., battle-dress, armor, coat of mail: acc. sg., 2156.
hilde-setl, st. n., battle-seat (saddle): nom. sg., 1040.
hilde-strengo, f., battle-strength, bravery in battle: acc., 2114.
hilde-swät, st. m., battle-sweat: nom. sg. hât hilde-swät (the hot, damp breath of the drake as he rushes on), 2559.
hilde-tux, st. m., battle-tooth: instr. pl. hilde-tuxum, 1512.
hilde-wæpen, st. m., battle-weapon: instr. pl. -wæpnum, 39.
hilde-wise, w. m., leader in battle, general: dat. sg. fore Healfdene hildewisan, of Healfdene's general (Hnäf), 1065.
hild-freca. See hilde-freca.
hild-fruma, st. m., battle-chief: dat. sg. -fruma, 1679, 2650; gen. sg. bås hild-fruman, 2836.
hild-lata, w. m., he who is late in battle, coward: nom. pl. þà hild-latan, 2847.

hilt, st. n., sword-hilt: nom. sg. gylden hilt, 1678; acc. sg. båt hilt, 1669; hylt, 1668. Also used in the plural; acc. þà hilt, 1615; dat. pl. be hiltum, 1575. — Comp.: fetel-, wreeðen-hilt.

hlite-cumbor, st. n., banner with a staff: acc. sg., 1023.
hilted, pret. part., provided with a hilt or handle: acc. sg. heard swyrd hilted, sword with a (rich) hilt, 2988.

hin-fús, adj., ready to die: nom. sg. hyge wás him hinfús (i.e. he felt that he should not survive), 756.

hindema, adj. superl., hindmost, last: instr. sg. hindeman stifice, the last time, for the last time, 2056, 2518.

hirde, hyrd, st. m., (herd) keeper, guardian, possessor: nom. sg. folces hyrd, 611, 1833, 2982; rícæs hyrd, 2028; fyrena hyrd, the guardian of mischief, wicked one, 751, 2220; wuldres hyrd, the king of glory, God, 932; bringa hyrd, the keeper of the rings, 2246; cumbles hyrd, the possessor of the banner, the bearer of the banner, 2506; folces hyrd, 1850; frátwæs hyrd, 3134; rícæs hyrd, 3081; acc. pl. húses hyrdas, 1667. — Comp.: grund-hyrd.

hit (O.N. bita), st. f.(?), heat: nom. sg. þenden hyt sy, 2650.

hldan, st. v.: 1) to load, to lay: inf. on beo hldan leófne mannan, lay the dear man on the funeral-pile, 2127; him on bearm hldan bunan and discas, laid cups and plates upon his bosom, loaded himself with them, 2776; pret. part. þær wás wunden gold on wæn hladen, laid upon the wain, 3135. — 2) to load, to burden: pret. part. þá wás ... sægeáp naca hladen herewædum, loaded with armor, 1898. — Comp. gilp-hlæden.

ge-hldan, w. acc., to load, to burden: pret. sg. sæbát gehlôd (MS. gehleod), 896.
hläford, st. m., lord, ruler: nom. sg., 2376; acc. sg., 267; dat. sg. hläforde, 2635; gen. sg. hläfordes, 3181. — Comp. eald-hläford.

hläford-leás, adj., without a lord: nom. pl. hläford-leáse, 2936.

hläw, hlæw, st. m., hill, grave-hill: acc. sg. hlæw, 2803, 3159, 3171; dat. sg. for hlæwe, 1121. Also, grave-chamber (the interior of the grave-hill), cave: acc. sg. hlæw [under] hrusan, 2277; hlæw under hrusan, 2412; dat. sg. on hlæwe, 2774. The drake dwells in the rocky cavern which the former owner of his treasure had chosen as his burial-place, 2242–2271.

hlæst, st. n., burden, load: dat. sg. hlæste, 52.

hlem, st. m., noise, din of battle, noisy attack: in the compounds, uht-, wäl-hlem.

hlemma, w. m., one raging, one who calls; see hilde-hlemma.

a-hlehan, st. v., to laugh aloud, to shout, to exult: pret. sg. his mód áhług, his mood exulted, 731.

hleahot, st. m., laughter: nom. sg., 612; acc. sg., 3021.

hleápan, st. v., to run, to trot, to spring: inf. hleápan létan ... fealwe mearas, 865.

a-hleápan, to spring up: pret. áhleóp, 1398.

hleoðu. See hloð.

hleonian, w. v., to incline, to hang over: inf. 0 só ját he ... fyrgen-beámas ofer hárne stán hleonian funde, till he found mountain-trees hanging over the gray rocks, 1416.

hleó, st. m., shady, protected place; defence, shelter; figurative designation of the king, or of powerful nobles: wigendra hleó, of Hröðgar, 429; of Sigemund, 900; of Beówulf, 1973, 2338; eorla hleó, of Hröðgár, 1036, 1867; of Beówulf, 792; of Hygelác, 2191.

hleó-burh, st. f., ruler's castle or city: acc. sg., 913, 1732.

hleóðor-ewyde, st. m., speech of solemn sound, ceremonial words, 1980.

hleóðr, st. n., cheek, jaw: in comp. fáted-hléóðr (adj.).

hleóðr-bera, w. m., cheek-bearer, the part of the helmet that reaches down over the cheek and protects it: acc. pl. ofer hleóðr-beran (visor?), 304.

hleóðr-bolster, st. m., cheek-bolster, pillow: nom. sg., 689.

hleótan, st. v. w. acc., to obtain by lot, to attain, to get: pret. sg. feorhwunde hléat, 2386.

hliðan, w. v., to rise, to be prominent: inf. hliðan, 2806; pret. hli-fade, 81, 1800, 1899.

hlið, st. n., cliff, precipe of a mountain: dat. sg. on hliðe, 3159; gen. sg. hliðes, 1893; pl. hliðu in composition, stán-hliðu; hleóðu in the compounds fen-, mist-, nás-, wulf-hleóðu.

hlin-bed (Frisian hlen-bed, Richthofen 20640, for which another text has cronk-bed), st. n., κλεινδόο, bed for reclining, sick-bed: acc. sg. hlim-bed, 3035.

tō-hlidan, st. v., to spring apart, to burst: pret. part. nom. pl. tō-hliden, 1000.

hlúð, adj., loud: acc. sg. dreám ... hlúðne, 89.

hlyn, st. m., din, noise, clatter: nom. sg., 612.

hlynan, hlyian, w. v., to sound, to resound: inf. hlynan (of the voice), 2554; of fire, to crackle: pret. sg. hlynode, 1121.
hlynslan, w. v., to resound, to crash: pret. sg. reced hlynsode, 771.

hlytm, st. m., lot: dat. sg. nás þa on hlytme, hwá þát hord strudhe, it did not depend upon lot who should plunder the hoard, i.e. its possession was decided, 3127.

hnáh, adj.: 1) low, inferior: comp. acc. sg. hnágran, 678; dat. sg. hnáhran rince, an inferior hero, one less brave, 953. — 2) familiarly intimate: nom. sg. nás bió hnáh swá þeáh, was nevertheless not familiarly intimate (with the Geátas, i.e. preserved her royal dignity towards them), (miggardly?), 1930.

hnægan, w. v. w. acc., (for nægan), to speak to, to greet: pret. sg. þat he þone wisan wordum hnægde freán Ingwina, 1319.

gē-hnægan, w. acc., to bend, to humiliate, to strike down, to fell: pret. sg. gē-hnægde helle gást, 1275; þer hyne Hëtware ðilde gehnægdon, 2917.

hnítan, st. v., to dash against, to encounter, here of the collision of hostile bands: pret. pl. þonne hniton (hnítan) fëðan, 1328, 2545.

hoðma, w. m., place of concealment, cave, hence, the grave: dat. sg. in hoðman, 2459.

hóf, st. n., enclosed space, court-yard, estate, manor-house: acc. sg. hóf (Hrōðgår’s residence), 312; dat. sg. tó hófe sínum (Grendel’s home in the sea), 1908; tó hófe (Hygelac’s residence), 1975; acc. pl. beorht hófu, 2314; dat. pl. tó hófum Geát, 1837.

hogode. See hycegan.

hold, adj., inclined to, attached to, gracious, dear, true: nom. sg. w. dat. of the person, hold weorod freán Scyldinga, a band well disposed to the lord of the Scyldings, 290; mandrihtne hold, 1230; Hygelacwe wæs ... nefa swýðe hold, to H. was his nephew (Beówulf) very much attached, 2171; acc. sg. þurh holdne hige, from a kindly feeling, with honorable mind, 267; holdne wine, 376; holdne, 1980; gen. pl. holdra, 487.

hold. See healdan.


holm-wylm, st. m., the waves of the sea: dat. sg. holm-wylme, 2412.

holt, st. n., wood, thicket, forest: acc. sg. on holt, 2599; holt, 2847. — Comp.: æsc-, fyrgen-, gär-, Hrefnes-holt.

holt-wudu, st. m., forest-wood: 1) of the material: nom. sg., 2341. — 2) = forest: acc. sg., 1370.

hord, st. m. and n., hoard, treasure: nom. sg., 2284, 3085; beága hord, 2285; māþma hord, 3012; acc. sg. hord, 913, 2213, 2320, 2510, 2745, 2774, 2956, 3057; sæwle hord, 2423; þát hord, 3127; dat. sg. of horde, 1109; for horde, on account of (the robbing of) the hoard, 2782; hrōðnum horde, 2217; gen. sg. hordes, 888. — Comp.: beáh-, breóst-, word-, wyrm-hord.

hord-årn, st. n., place in which a treasure is kept, treasure-room: dat. hord-årne, 2832; gen. pl. hord-årna, 2280.

hord-burh, st. f., city in which is
be-höflan, w. v. w. gen., to need, to want: pres. sg. III. nu is se dāg cumen þát úre man-dryhten mægnnes behōða gödra güðrinca, now is the day come when our lord needs the might of strong warriors, 2648.

be-hōn, st. v., to hang with: pret. part. helmum behongen, 3140.

be-þōs, adv., in vain, without reason, 1077.

be-hōn, to hinder: pret. sg. þat onhōnsnode Heminges meg (on hobsnod, MS.), 1945.

hōlinga, adv., in vain, without reason, 1077.

hōp, st. n., protected place, place of refuge, place of concealment, in the compounds fen-, mōr-hōp.

hōsa (Goth. hansa), st. f., accompanying troop, escort: instr. sg. māgða hōse, with an accompanying train of servingwomen, 925.

hrað, adv., hastily, quickly, immediately, 224, 741, 749, 1391, etc.; hraðe, 1438; hraðe, 992; compar. hraðor, 543.

hraðlīce, adv., hasty, quick, immediately, 356, 964.

hrafn, hrefn, st. m., raven: nom. sg. hrefn blaca, black raven, 1802; se wonna hrefn, the dark raven, 3025; dat. sg. hrefn, 2449.

hraðlīce, adv., hasty, quick, immediately, 356, 964.

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his breast), 2114; hreðer æðme weðill, 2594; dat. sg. in hreðre, 1152; of hreðre, 2820.—Breast as the seat of feeling, heart: dat. sg. þat wæs ... hreðre hygemæde, that was depressing to the heart (of the slayer, Hæðcyn), 2443; on hreðre, 1879, 2329; gen. pl. burh hreðra gehygd, 2046.—Breast as seat of life: instr. sg. hreðre, parallel with aldre, 1447.

hreðer-bealo, st. n., evil that takes hold on the heart, evil severely felt: acc. sg., 1344.

hrefn. See hræfn.

hrēð, st. f., glory; in composition, guð-hrēð; renown, assurance of victory, in sige-hrēð.

hrēðe, adj., renowned in battle: nom. sg. hrēð (on account of the following ðt, final e is elided, as wēn ic for wēne ic, 442; frōfar and fultum for frōfre and fultum, 699; firen ondryrnes for firene ondr., 1933), 2576.

hrēð-sigor, st. m., glorious victory: dat. sg. hrēð-sigora, 2584.

hrēmig, adj., boasting, exulting: with instr. and gen. hūde hrēmig, 124; since hrēmig, 1883; frätwum hrēmig, 2055; nom. pl. nealles Hetware hrēmge hortón (sc. wesan) fede-wiges, 2365.

on-hrēran, w. v., to excite, to stir up: pret. part. on-hrèred, 549, 2555.

hrēa-wēc, st. n., place of corpses: acc. sg. Geάta lóðe hrēa-wēc heåldon, held the place of corpses, 1215.

hrēad, st. f., ornament(?), in comp. earm-hrēad. See hreðsan.

hreåm, st. m., noise, alarm: nom. sg., 1303.

hreða, w. m., cover, in the compound bord-hreða.

hreðsan, ge-hreðan, st. v., to cover, to clothe; only in the pret. part. hroden, gehroden, dressed, adorned: hroden, 405, 1023; þa wæs heal hroden feónda seorum, then was the hall covered with the corpses of the enemy, 1152; gehroden golde, adorned with gold, 304.—Comp.: beág-, gold-hroden.

hreòh, hreòw, hreó, adj., excited, stormy, wild, angry, raging; sad, troubled: nom. sg. (Beþwulf) hreòh and heoro-grim, 1565; þat þam gòdan wæs hreòw on hreóre, (that came with violence upon him, pained his heart), 2329; hreòw wæron ðèa, the waves were angry, the sea stormy, 548; nās him hreòh sefa, his mind was not cruel, 2181; dat. sg. on hreòn möde, of sad heart, 1308; on hreòum möde, angry at heart, 2582.

hreòh-mòd, adj., of sad heart, 2133; angry at heart, 2297.

hreòsan, st. v., to fall, to sink, to rush: pret. hreás, 2489, 2832; pret. pl. huron, 1075; hie on weg huron, they rushed away, 1431; huron him teáras, tears burst from him, 1873.

be-hreòsan, to fall from, to be divested of: pret. part. acc. pl. fyrmannamatu ðu ... hyrstum behorene, divested of ornaments (from which the ornaments had fallen away), 2760.

hreòw, st. m., distress, sorrow: gen. pl. þat wæs Hröðgāre hreòwa tornost, that was to Hröðgār the bitterest of his sorrows, 2130.

hring, st. m.: 1) ring: acc. sg. þone hring, 1203; hring gyldenne, 2810; acc. pl. hringas, 1196, 1971, 3035; gen. pl. hringa, 1508, 2146. — 2) shirt of mail (of interlaced rings): nom.
sg. hring, 1504; byran hring, 2261. — Comp. bán-hring.

hringan, w. v., to give forth a sound, to ring; to rattle: pret. pl. byran hringdon, 327.

hring-boga, w. m., one who bends himself into a ring: gen. sg. hring-bogan (of the drake, bending himself into a circle), 2562.

hringed, pret. part., made of rings: nom. sg. hringde byran, 1246; acc. sg. hringde byran, 2616.

hringed-stefna, w. m., ship whose stem is provided with iron rings (cramp-irons), especially of sea-going ships (cf. Frið-bófs saga, 1: þorsteinn átti skip þat er Ellidi hét, ... bórðit war spengt iarm); nom. sg., 32, 1898; acc. sg. hringed-stefnan, 1132.

hring-iren, st. n., sword ornamented with rings: nom. sg., 322.

hring-mæl, adj., marked with rings, i.e. ornamented with rings, or marked with characters of ring-form: nom. acc. sg., of the sword, 1522, 1562(?); nom. pl. heard and hring-mæl Heaðóbeardna gestreón (rich armor), 2038.

hring-naca, w. m., ship with iron rings, sea-going ship: nom. sg., 1863.

hring-net, st. n., ring-net, i.e. a shirt of interlaced rings: acc. sg., 2755; acc. pl. hring-net, 1890.

hring-sele, st. m., ring-hall, i.e. hall in which are rings, or in which rings are bestowed: acc. sg., 2841; dat. sg., 2011, 3054.


hrinan, st. v. w. dat.: 1) to touch, lay hold of: inf. þat him heardra nán hrinan wolde fren ærgöd (that no good sword of valiant men would make an impression on him), 989; him for hróf-sele hrinan ne mehte færgripe flóðes (the sudden grip of the flood might not touch him owing to the hall-roof), 1516; þat þam hring-sele hrinan ne mótse gumena ænig (so that none might touch the ringed-hall), 3054; pret. sg. síðan he hine folsum [hr]án (as soon as he touched it with his hands), 723; óð þat deðes wyrm hrán át heortan (seized his heart), 2271. Pret. subj. þeáð þe him wund hrine (although he was wounded), 2977.— 2) (O.N. hrína, sonare, clamare), to resound, rustle: pres. part. nom. pl. hrínde bearwas (for hrínde), 1364.

hroden. See hröðan.

hron-fix. See hran-fix.

hróðor, st. m., joy, beneficium: dat. sg. hrefne to hróðre, 2449; gen. pl. hróðra, 2172.

hróf, st. m., roof, ceiling of a house: nom. sg., 1000; acc. sg. under Heorotes hróf, 403; under geápne hróf, 838; geseáð steápnæ hróf (here inner roof, ceiling), 927; so, ofer heáhre hróf, 984; ymb þás helmes hróf, 1031; under beorges hróf, 2756.—Comp. inwit-hróf.

hróf-sele, adj., covered hall: dat. sg. hróf-sele, 1516.

hrór, adj., stirring, wide-aweake, valorous: dat. sg. of þám hrórnan, 1630.—Comp. felahrór.

huron. See hróðasán.

hruse, w. f., earth, soil: nom. sg., 2248, 2559; acc. sg. on hrusan, 773, 2832; dat. sg. under hrusan, 2412.

hryeg, st. m., back: acc. sg. ofer
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wäters hrycg (over the water's back, surface), 471.

hryre, st. m., fall, destruction, ruin: acc. sg., 3181; dat. sg., 1681, 3006. — Comp.: leéd-, wig-hryre.

hryshlan, w. v., to shake, be shaken, clatter: pret. pl. sycran hryshedon (corselets rattled, of men in motion), 226.

hund, st. m., dog: instr. pl. hundum, 1369.

hund, num., hundred: þreó hund, 2279; w. gen. pl. hund missera, 1499; hund þusenda landes and loenra beág, 2995.

hú, adv., how, quomodo, 3, 116, 279, 738, 845, 2319, 2520, 2719, etc.

húf, st. f., booty, plunder: dat. (instr.) sg. húde, 124.

húrú, adv., at least, certainly, 369; indeed, truly, 182, 670, 1072, 1466, 1945, 2837; yet, nevertheless, 863; now, 3121.


hwan, adv., whither: tó hwan syðdan wearð hondraes háléða (what issue the hand-to-hand fight of the heroes had), 2072.

hwanan, hwanon, adv., whence: hwanan, 257, 2404; hwanon, 333.

hwá, interrog. and indef. pron., who: nom. sg. m. hwá, 52, 2253, 3127; neut. hwát, 173; ánes hwát (a part only), 3011; hwát þa men weron (who the men were), 233, etc.; hwát syndon ge searo-hábendra (what armed men are ye?), 237; acc. sg. m. wið manna hwone (from any man), 155; neut. þurh hwát, 3069; hwát wit geó spreacon, 1477; hwát ... hyndó (gen.), fær-niða (what shame and sudden voes), 474; so, hwát þu worn fela (how very much thou), 530; swyldes hwát, 881; hwát ... árna, 1187; dat. m. hwam, 1697. — Comp. æg-hwá.

hwát, interj., what! lo! indeed! 1, 943, 2249.

gæ-hwá, w. part. gen., each, each one: acc. sg. m. wið feónda ge-hwone, 294; niða gehwane, 2398; méca gehwane, 2686; gum-cynnes gehwone, 2766; fem. on healfa gehwone, 801; dat. sg. m. dógora gehwam, 88; át niða gehwam, 883; þegna gehwam, 2034; eorla gehwám, 1421; fem. in mægða gehwære, 253 nihtæ gehwám, 1366; gen. sing. m. manna gehwás, 2528; fem. dæda gehwás, 2839.

hwár. See hwær.

hwáðer. See hwider.

hwáðer, pron., which of two: nom. sg. hwáðer ... uncер twega, 2531; swá hwáðer, uteircunge: acc. sg. on swá hwáðere hond swá him gemet þince, 687. — Comp. æg hwáðer.

gæ-hwáðer, each of two, either-other: nom. sg. m. wás gehwáðer óðrum lingende lǽð, 815; wás ... gehwáðer óðrum hróðra gemyn-dig, 2172; ne gehwáðer incer (nor either of you two), 584; nom. sg. neut. gehwáðer þara (either of them, i.e. ready for war or peace), 1249; dat. sg. hiora gehwáðrum, 2995; gen. sg. bega gehwáðres, 1044.

hwáðer, hwáðere, hwáðre, 1) adv., yet, nevertheless: hwáðre, 555, 891, 1271, 2099, 2299, 2378, etc.; hwáðre swá þæah, however, notwithstanding, 2443; hwáðere, 574, 578, 971, 1719. — 2) conj., = utrum, whether: hwáðre, 1315; hwáðer, 1357, 2786.

hwátt, adj., sharp, bold, valiant:
nom. sg. se secg hwata, 3029; dat. sg. hwatum, 2162; nom. pl. hwate, 1602, 2053; acc. pl. hwate, 2643, 3006. — Comp.: fyrd-, gold-hwät.

hwät. See hwā.

hwær, adv., where: elles hwær, elsewhere, 138; hwær, somewhere, 2030. In elliptical question: wundur hwær bonne... is it a wonder when...? 3063. — Comp. ð-hwær.

gé-hwær, everywhere: þeáh þu heāðo-rxes gehwær dohte (everywhere good in battle), 526.

hwelc. See hwylc.

hwergen, adv., anywhere: elles hwergen, elsewhere, 2591.

hwettan, w. v., to encourage, urge: pres. subj. swâ þin sefa hwette (as thy mind urges, as thou likes), 490; pret. pl. hworton higeroñfne (they whetted the brave one), 204.

hwène, adv., a little, paululum, 2700.

hwealf, st. m., vault: acc. sg. under heofones hwealf, 576, 2016.

hweorfan, st. v., to stride deliberately, turn, depart, move, die: pres. pl. þara þe cwisce hwyrfað, 98; inf. hwilum he on lufan læteð hweorfan monnes mód-geþeoc (sometimes on love (?) possessions (?) permits the thoughts of man to turn), 1729; londrihtes mót... monna æghwylc 1del hweorfan (of rights of land each one of men must be deprived), 2880; pret. sg. fader eller hweorfan... of earde (died), 55; hweorfan þa hræddfe þær Hroðgár sæt, 356; hweorfan þa bi þence (turned then to the bench), 1189; so, hweorfan þa be wealle, 1574; hweorfan geond þät reced, 1982; hlæw oft ymbe hweorfan (went oft round the cave), 2297; nalles æfter lyfte lácende hweorfan (not at all through the air did he

go springing), 2833; subj. pret. sg. ær he on weg hwurfe... of gearđum (died), 264.

and-hweorfan, to move against: pret. sg. ðæ... norðan wind heāðo-grim and-hweorfan (till the fierce north wind blew in our faces), 548.

åt-hweorfan, to go to: pret. sg. hwilum he on beorh åt-hweorfan (at times returned to the mountain), 2300.

ge-hweorfan, to go, come: pret. sg. gehweorfan þa in Francna fæðm feorh cýninges, 1211; hit on æot gehweorfan... Denigea fréán, 1680; so, 1685, 2209.

geond-hweorfan, to go through from end to end: pres. sg. fleet hweal geond-hweorfan, 2018.

hwider, adv., whither: hwider, 163; hwáder (hwáder, MS.), 1332.

hwilf, st. f., time, space of time: nom. sg. wás seow hwilf micel (it was a long time), 146; þa wás hwilf dæges (the space of a day), 1496; acc. sg. hwile, for a time, 2138; a while, 105, 152; lange (longe) hwile, a long while, 16, 2781; ðene hwile, a while, 1763; lytle hwile, brief space, 2031, 2098; ænige hwile, æny while, 2549; læssan hwile, a lesser while, 2572; dat. sg. ær dæges hwile, before daybreak, 2321; dat. pl. nihtes hwilum, sometimes at night, 3045. Adv., sometimes, often: hwilum, 175, 496, 917, 1729, 1829, 2017, 2112, etc.; hwilum... hwilum, 2108–9–10.—Comp.: dág-, gescæp-, orleg-, siga-hwil.

hwít, adj., brilliant, flashing: nom. sg. se hwita helm, 1449.

hwerfan. See hweorfan.

hwópan, st. v., to cry, cry out, mourn: pret. sg. hweóp, 2269.
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hwyder. See hwider.
hwyle, pron. which, what, any: 1) adj.: nom. sg. m. sceadga ic nát; hwyle, 274; fem. hwylc orleghwltl, 2003; nom. pl. hwylce Sægeátæ stūnas wætron, 1987.—2) subst., w. gen. pl. nom. m.: Frisna hwylc, 1105; fem. efne swá hwylc mágða swá bone magan cende (whatever woman brought forth this son), 944; neut. bonne his bearna hwylc (than any one of his sons), 2434; dat. sg. efne swá hwylcum manna swá him gemet þáhte, 3058.—Comp.: æg-, nát-, wel-hwylc.
ge-hwylc, ge-hwilc, ge-hwelc, w. gen. pl., each: nom. sg. m. gehwylc, 986, 1167, 1674; acc. sg. m. gehwylcne, 937, 2251, 2517; gehwelcne, 148; fem. gehwylce, 1706; neut. gehwylc, 2609; instr. sg. dógra gehwylc, 1091; so, 2058, 2451; dat. sg. m. gehwylcum, 412, 769, 785, etc.; fem. ecga gehwylcre, 806; neut. cynna gehwylcum, 98; gen. sg. m. and neut. gehwylces, 733, 1397, 2095.
hwyrft, st. m., circling movement, turn: dat.pl.adv. hwyrftum scrīdād (wander to and fro), 163.—Comp. ed-hwyrft.
hyegán, w.v., to think, resolve upon: pret. sg. ic þat hogode þát ... (my intention was that ...), 633.—Comp.w.pres.part.: bealo-, heard-, swīð-, panc-, wis-hygend.
for-hyegán, to despise, scorn, reject with contempt: pres. sg. I. ic þat bonne for-higge þát ..., reject with scorn the proposition that ..., 435.
ge-hyegán, to think, determine upon: pret. sg. þa þu ... feorr gehogodest sæcce þeocæan, 1989.
ofer-hyegán, to scorn: pret. sg. ofer-hogode þa þringa fengel þat he bone wídfogan weorode gesōhte (scorned to seek the wide-flier with a host), 2346.
hydlig (for hydlig), adj., thinking, of a certain mind: comp. ån-, bealo-, grom-, nīð-, frist-hydlig.
ge-hygd, st. n., thought, sentiment: acc. sg. þurh hreðra gehygð, 2046.—Comp.: breóst-; mød-gehygd, won-hyd.
hyge, hige, st. m., mind, heart, thought: nom. sg. hyge, 756; hige, 594; acc. sg. þurh holdne hige, 267; gen. sg. higes, 2046; dat. pl. higum, 3149.
hyge-bend, st. m. f., mind-setter, heart-band: instr. pl. hyge-bendum fást, fast in his mind's felters, secretly, 1879.
hyge-geómor, adj., sad in mind: nom. sg. hyge-gómor, 2409.
hyge-méðe, adj.: 1) sorrowful, soul-crushing: nom. sg., 2443.—2) life-weary, dead: dat. pl. hyge-méðum (-mæðum, MS.), 2910.
hyge-rof, adj., brave, valiant, vigorous-minded: nom. sg. [hygerof], 403; acc. sg. röfnæ, 204.
hyge-sorr, st. f., heart-sorrow: gen. pl. -sorga, 2329.
hyge-þrym, st. m., animi majestas, high-mindedness: dat. pl. for higeþrymnum, 339.
hyht, st. m., thought, pleasant thought, hope (Dietrich): nom. sg., 179.
ge-hyld (see healdan), st. n., support, protection: nom. sg., 3057.—Leo.
hyldan, w.v., to incline one's self, lie down to sleep: pret. sg. hyld epane, inclined himself, lay down, 689.
hyldo, st. f., inclination, friendliness, grace: acc. sg. hyldo, 2068, 2294; gen. sg. hyldo, 671, 2999.

å-hyrda, w. v., harden: pret. part. å-hyrded, 1461.

hyrde. See hirde.

hyrst, st. f., accoutrements, ornament, armor: acc. sg. hyrste (On-genebów's equipments and arms), 2989; acc. pl. hyrsta, 3166; instr. pl. hyrstum, 2763.

hyrstan, w. v., to deck, adorn: pret. part. hyrsted swerd, 673; helm [hyrst]ed golde, 2256.

hyrtan, w. v., to take heart, be emboldened: pret. sg. hyrte hyne hordweard (the drake took heart; see 2566, 2568, 2570), 2594.

hyse, st. m., youth, young man: nom. sg. as voc., 1218.

hýt. See hit.

hýdan, w. v., to hide, conceal, protect, preserve: pres. subj. hýde [hine, himself] se þe wylle, 2767; inf. w. acc. nó þu minne hearft hafelan hýdan, 446; ær he in wille hafelan [hýdan] (ere in it he [the stag] will hide his head), 1373.

ge-hýdan, w. acc., to conceal, preserve: pret. sg. gehýðde, 2236, 3061.

hýð, st. f., haven: dat. sg. át hýke, 32.

hýð-weard, st. m., haven-warden: nom. sg., 1915.

hýnan (see heán), w. v. w. acc., to crush, afflict, injure: pret. sg. hýnde, 2320.

hýnðu, st. f., oppression, affliction, injury: acc. sg. hýnðu, 277; gen. sg. hwát ... hýnða, 475; fela ... hýnða, 594; gen. pl. heardra hýnða, 166.

hyrnan, w. v.: 1) to hear, perceive, learn: a) w. inf. or acc. with inf. I. pret. sg. hýrde ic, 38, 582, 1347, 1843, 2024; III. sg. ját he fram Sigemunde seccan hýrde, 876; I. pl. swā we söðlice seccan hýrdon, 273. b) w. acc.: menigne ic ... sérnan hýrde hördmåðsum (I heard of no better hoard-jewel), 1198. c) w. dependent clause: I. sg. pret. hýrde ic ját ... , 62, 2164, 2173.—2) w. dat. of person, to obey: inf. ðō ját him ægwine þara ymbsitten-dra hýran scoldre, 10; hýran heādosícum, 2735; pret. pl. ját him winemågas georne hýrdon, 66.

ge-hýran, to hear, learn: a) w. acc.: II. pers. sg. pres. minne ge-hýra ænfealdne geþōht, 255; III. sg. pret. gehýrde on Beówulfes fæstrædne geþōht, 610. b) w. acc. and inf.: III. pl. pret. gehýrdon, 786. c) w. dependent clause: I. pres. sg. ic ját gehýre ját ... , 290.

I

ic, pers. pron. I.: acc. mec, dat. me, gen. mìn; dual nom. wit, acc. uncit, unc, dat. unc, gen. uncer; pl. nom. we, acc. úsic, ús, dat. ús, gen. úser. ic omitted before the verb, 470.

lege, gold (perhaps related to Sanskrit 1c, = dominare, imperare, O.I.I.G. ēht, wealth, opes), treasure?, sword (edge)?, 1108.—KÖRNER.


in. See inn.

in: I. prep. w. dat. and acc.: 1) w. dat. (local, indicating rest), in: in geardum, 13, 2460; in hám gūs-selle, 443; in beórselle, 2636; so, 89, 482, 589, 696, 729, 2140, 2233,
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etc.; in mægþa gehwære, 25; in bystrum, 87; in Caines cynne, 107; in hyra gryregeatwum (in their ac-
countrements of terror, war-weeds), 324; so, 395; in campe (in battle), 2506; hiora in ånum (in one of
them), 2600. Prep. postpositive: Scedelandum in, 19. Also, on, upon, like on: in eolo-bence, 1030; in gumstôle, 1953; in Þam wongstede (on the grassy plain, the battle-field), 2787; in belestede, 3098. Temporal: in gær-dagum, 1. — 2) w. acc. (local, indicating motion), in, into: in wurold, 60; in fyres fæðm, 185; so, 1211; in Hrefnesholt, 2936. Temporal, in, at, about, toward: in þa tide (in watide, MS.), 2228.

II. adv., in (here or there), 386, 1038, 1372, 1503, 1645, 2153, 2191, 2228; inn, 390.
inæge, adj. (perhaps related to icge), instr. sg. incæge læfe (with the costly sword? or with mighty sword?), 2578. — [Edge: incæge læfe, edge of the sword.—K. Körner?]
in-fród, adj., very aged: nom. sg., 2450; dat. pl. in-fródum, 1875.
in-gang, st. m., entrance, access to: acc. sg., 1550.
in-gena, w. m., in-goer, visitor: nom. sg., of Grendel, 1777.
in-gesteald, st. m., house-property, possessions in the house: acc. sg., 1156.
in, st. n., apartment, house: nom. sg. in, 1301.
innan, adv., within, inside, 775, 1018, 2413, 2720; on innan (in the interior), within, 1741, 2716; Þær on innan (in there), 71; burgum on innan (within his city), 1969. Also, therein: Þær on innan, 2090, 2215, 2245.
innan-weard, adv., inwards, inside, within, 992, 1977; innan-
weard, 999.
inne, adv.: 1) inside, within, 643, 1282, 1571, 2114, 3060; word inne
abead (called, sent word, in, i.e. standing in the hall door), 390; in it (i.e. the battle), 1142; Þær
inne (therein), 111, 1618, 2116, 2227, 3088. — 2) = insuper, still
further, besides, 1867.
inwit, st. n., evil, mischief, spite, cunning hostility, as in
inwit-feng, st. m., malicious grasp, grasp of a cunning foe: nom. sg.,
1448.
inwit-gåst, st. m., evil guest, hostile stranger: nom. sg., 2071.
inwit-hróf, st. m., hostile roof, hiding-place of a cunning foe: acc. sg. under inwit-hróf, 3124.
inwit-net, st. n., mischief-net, cunning snare: acc. sg., 2168.
inwit-nif, st. n., cunning hostility, hostile contest: nom. pl. inwit-
nifas (hostility through secret at-
tack), 1859; gen. pl. inwit-nifas, 1948.
inwit-scear, st. m., massacre through cunning, murderous attack: acc.
sg. eatoine inwit-scear, 2479.
inwit-searo, st. n., cunning, artful intrigue: acc. sg. Þærh inwit-searo, 1102. See searo.
inwit-sorh, st. f., grief, remorse, mourning springing from hostile
cunning: nom. sg., 1737; acc. sg. inwid-sorge, 832.
inwit-þanc, adj., ill-disposed, malici-
ous: dat. sg. he osfang hræðe
inwit-þancum (he quickly grasped
the cunning-in-mind [Grendel]),
749.
irnan (for rinnan), st. v., to run; so be-irnan, to run up to, occur: pret.
GLOSSARY.

sg. him on mód be-ærn (came into his mind), 67.
on-irnan, to open: pret. sg. duru
sôna onarn, 722.
irre-môd, adj. See yrre-môd.

I
idol, adj., empty, bare; deprived of:
nom. sg., 145, 413; w. gen. lond-
ríthes þære mægburge idol (de-
prived of his land-possessions among
the people [of the Geátas]), 2880.
idel-hend, adj., empty-handed,
2082.
ire, st. n., iron, sword: nom. sg.
drihtlice ire (the doughty, lordly
sword), 893; ire ær-gód, 990;
acc. sg. leóflíc ire, 1810; gen. pl.
irena cœst (choicest of swords), 674;
irena cœst, 803; irena cege
(edges of swords), 2684.
ire, adj. of iron: nom. sg. ecg
wás ire, 1460.
ire-bend, st. f., iron band, bond,
rivet: instr. pl. iren-bendum fæst
(bold), 775, 999.
ire-born, w. f., iron corselet: acc.
ire-boern-brynan, 2987. See ðiren-
born.
ire-born, adj., hard as iron:
nom. sg., 1113.
irenne, adj., of iron: in comp. eal-
tenne.
iren-bret, st. m., iron troop, ar-
mored band: nom. sg., 330.
ís, st. n., ice: dat. sg. íse, 1099.
ís-born-bryne, w. f., iron corselet:
acc. sg. ís-born-brynan, 672. See
ire-bryne.
ís-born-scûr, st. f., iron shower, shower
of arrows: gen. sg. þone þe oft
gemþad ís-born-scûre, 3117.
ís-gebinde, st. n., ssetters of ice: instr.
sg. ís-gebinde, 1134.

ísig, adj., shining, brilliant (like
brass): nom. sg. ísíg (said of a
vessel covered with plates(? of
metal), 33. — Leo.

IO IU
íá. See géó.
ían. See géó-man.
ión-meowle. See géó-meowle.

L
láf, st. f., invitation. — Comp.:
freónd-, néó-láfú.
ge-laflán, w. v. w. acc. pers. and
instr. of the thing, to refresh, lave:
pret. sg. wine-dryhten his wátere
gelafe, 2723.
lágu, st. m., lake, sea: nom. sg., 1631.
lágu-crésfing, adj., acquainted with
the sea: nom. sg. lágu-crésfing mon
(pilot), 209.
lágu-streät, st. f., path over the sea:
acc. sg. ofer lágu-streáte, 239.
lágu-streám, st. m., sea-current,
flood: acc. pl. ofer lágu-streámas,
297.
land, st. n., land: nom. sg. lond,
2198; acc. sg. land, 221, 2063;
lond, 2472, 2493; land Dena, 242,
253; lond Brondinga, 521; Finna
land, 580; dat. sg. on lande (in
the land), 2311, 2837; at, near,
land, shore, 1914; to lande (to
the land, ashore), 1624; gen.sg. landes,
2996; gen. pl. ofer landa fela
(over much country, space; afar),
311. — Comp.: el-, éa-land.
láns-büend, part. pres., terricola,
inhabitant of the land: nom. pl.
láns-büend, 1346; dat. pl. land-
büendum, 95.
láns-fruma, w. m., ruler, prince of
the country: nom. sg., 31.
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land-gemrycu, st. n. pl., frontier, land-mark : acc. pl., 209.
land-riht, st. n., prerogatives based upon land-possessions, right to possess land, hence real estate itself: gen. sg. lond-rihtes 1del, 2887.
land-waru, st. f., inhabitants, population : acc. pl. land-wara, 2322.
land-weard, st. m., guard, guardian of the frontier : nom. sg., 1891.
lang, long, adj., long : 1) temporal: nom. sg. tô lang, 2094; nás já long (lang) tô bon (not long after), 2592, 2846; acc. sg. lange hwtle (for a long time), 16, 2160, 2781; lange (lang) brage, 54, 114, 1258; lange t1d, 1916. Compar. nom. sg. lengra fyrst, 134.—2) local, nom. sg. se wās fīftiges fūtge-mearces lāng, 3044.—Comp.: and-, morgen-, niht-, up-lang.
ge-lang, adj., extending, reaching to something or somebody, hence ready, prepared: nū is rád gelang eft æt þe ánum (now is help [coun sel] at hand in thee alone), 1377; gen is eall æt þe lissa gelang (all of favor is still on thee dependent, is thine), 2151. See ge-lenge.
lang-ge-stréon, st. n., long-lasting treasure: gen. pl. long-gestréona, 2241.—Leo.
langtan, w. v., reflex. w. dat., to long, yearn : pres. sg. III. him... efter deórum men dyrne langað boern (the hero longeth secretly after the dear man), 1880.
lang-twīdlg, adj., long-granted, assured: nom. sg., 1709.
lata, w. m., a lazy, cowardly one; in comp. hild-lata.
lā, interj., yes! indeed! 1701, 2865.
lāc, st. n.: 1) measured movement, play: in comp. beadu-, heað-o-lāc. —2) gift, offering: acc. pl. lāc, 1864; láðlícu lāc (loathly offering, prey), 1585; dat. pl. lācum, 43, 1869.—Comp. sa-lāc.
ge-lāc, st. n., sport, play: acc. pl. sweorda gelāc (battle), 1041; dat. pl. āt ecca gelācum, 1169.
lācan, st. v., to move in measured time, dancing, playing, fighting, flying, etc.: inf. dareþum lácan (fight), 2849; part. pres. àfter lyfte lācende (flying through the air), 2833.
for-lácan, to deceive, betray: part. pret. he wearð on feónda geweald forð forlāceni (deceitfully betrayed into the enemy's hands), 904.
ge-lād, st. n., way, path, road: acc. sg. uncūð gelād, 1411.
lāð, adj., loathly, evil, hateful, hostile: nom. sg. lāð, 816; láð lyft- floga, 2316; lāð (enemy), 440; ne leóf ne lāð, 511; neut. lāð, 134, 192; in weak form, se lāða (of the dragon), 2306; acc. sg. lāðne (wyrn), 3041; dat. sg. lāðum,
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440, 1258; gen. sg. lâðes (of the enemy), 842; fela lâðes (much evil), 930; so, 1062; lâðan liges, 83; lâðan cynnes, 2009, 2355; þás lâðan (of the enemy), 132; acc. pl. neut. lâð gewiðru (hateful storms), 1376; dat. instr. pl. wít lâðum, 550; lâðum scuccum and scynnnum, 939; lâðum dædum (with evil deeds), 2468; lâðan fingrum, 1506; gen. pl. lâðra manna spella, 2673, 3030; lâðra (the enemy), 242. Compar. nom. sg. lâðra . . . beorn, 2433.

læð-bite, st. m., hostile bite: dat. sg. lâð-bite lices (the body’s hostile bite = the wound), 1123.

læð-geteóna, w. m., evil-doer, injurer: nom. sg., 975; nom. pl. læð-geteónan, 559.

læð-lice, adj., loathly, hostile: acc. pl. læð-licu, 1585.

læf, st. f.: 1) what is left, relic; inheritance, heritage, legacy: nom. sg. Hrêðlan læf (Beowulf’s corseslet), 454; nom. pl. fela læfe (the leavings of files = swords, Grein), 1033; so, homera læfe, 2830; on him gladiað gomela læfe, heard and hRINGMÆL HEAÆBOEDRINA gesþêÓN (on him gleams the forefather’s bequest, hard and ring-decked, the HEAÆBOEDRINAS’ treasure, i.e. the equipments taken from the slain king of the HEAÆBOEDRIS), 2037; acc. sg. sweordæ læfe (leavings of the sword, i.e. those spared by the sword), 2937. — 2) the sword as a specially precious heir-loom: nom. sg., 2629; acc. sg. læfe, 796, 1489, 1689, 2192, 2564; instr. sg. ince læfe, 2578. — Comp.: ende-, eormen-, weâ-, yrfe-, ðê-læf.

lær, st. f., lore, instruction, prescription: dat. sg. be fader lære, 1951; gen. pl. læra, 1221; lærena, 269. — Comp. freând-lær.

læst, st. m., footstep, track: acc. sg. læst, 132, 972, 2165; on læst (on the traces of, behind), 2946; nom. pl. læstas, 1403; acc. pl. læstas, 842. — Comp.: fêðe-, feorh-, føt-, wrâc-læst.

läger. See leger.

läger-bed, st. n., bed to lie on: instr. sg. leger-bedde, 1008.

læs, adv., less, 1947; þþ læs (the less), 487; quominus (that not, lest), 1919.

lässa, adj., less, fewer: nom. sg. lässa, 1283; acc. sg. m. lässan, 43; fem. lässan hwile, 2572; dat. sg. for lässan (for less, smaller), 952. Superl. nom. sg. nō þát læsæst wās hond-gemot[a], 2355.

lät, adj., negligent, neglectful: w. gen.: nom. sg. eines lát, 1530.

lædan, w. v. v. acc.: to lead, guide, bring: inf. lædan, 239; pret. pl. læddon, 1160.

for-lædan, to mislead: pret. pl. forlæddan, 2440(?).

ge-lædan, to lead, bring: part. pret. ge-læded, 37.

læfan, w. v.: 1), to bequeath, leave: imper. sg. þnum magum lêf folc and rice, 1179; pret. sg. eæferum læfe . . . lond and leðbyrig, 2471. — 2) spare, leave behind: ðht cwícæ læfan (to spare aught living), 2316.

læn-dagas, st. m. pl., loan-days, transitory days (of earthly existence as contrasted with the heavenly, unending): acc. pl. læn-dagas, 2592; gen. pl. læn-daga, 2342.

læne, adj., inconstant, perishable, evanescent, given over to death or destruction: nom. sg., 1755, 3179;
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of rust-eaten treasures, 3130; acc. sg. þás lænan gesceaf (this fleet-
ing life), 1623; gen. sg. lænan lifes, 2846.

læran, w. v., to teach, instruct: imper. sg. þu þe læær be þon (learn this, take this to heart), 1723.

gæ-læran, to teach, instruct, give instruction: inf. ic þás Hroðgár mag... read gælær (I can give H. good advice about this), 278; so, 3080; pret. pl. þæ me þat gæ-
lærdon leðe mine (gave me the advice), 415.

lætan, w. v.: 1) to follow, to sustain, serve: inf. þat him se lic-homa lætan nold (that his body would not sustain him), 813. — 2) perform: imper. læst eall telæ (do all well), 2664.

gæ-lætan: 1) to follow, serve: pret. sg. (sweord) þæt mec ær and oft gælæste, 2501. — 2) to fulfill, grant: subj. pres. pl. þæt... wilgesðas, þonne wæg cume, leðe gælæstan (render war service), 24; inf. ic þæ sceal mine gælæstan freðe (shall grant thee my friendship, be grateful), 1707; pret. sg. beot... gælæste (fulfilled his boast), 524; gælæste swæ (kept his word), 2991; pres. part. hæftæ East-Den-
um... gilp gælæsted (had fulfilled for the East Danes his boast), 830.

lætan, st. v., to let, allow, w. acc. and inf.: pres. sg. III. lætan, 1729; imper. pl. II. lætan, 397; sg. II. læt, 1489; pret. sg. læt, 2390, 2551, 2978, 3151(?); pret. pl. læton, 48, 865, 3133; subj. pret. sg. II. læte, 1997; sg. III. læte, 3083.

å-lætan: 1) to let, allow: subj. pres. sg. II. þæt þu ne ælæte... dôm gedreósan, 2666. — 2) to leave, lay aside: inf. ælætan læn-dagas (die), 2592; so, ælætan liff and leódscipe, 2751.

for-lætan: 1) to let, permit, w. acc. and inf.: pret. sg. for-læt, 971; pret. pl. for-létan, 3168. Also with inf. omitted: inf. noldæ eorla hlæð... þone cwæalcumanc cwænc (i.e. wesan) forlætan (would not let the murderous spirit go alive), 793. — 2) to leave behind, leave: pret. sg. in þam wong-stede... þær he hine ær forlæt (where he had previously left him), 2788.

of-lætan, to leave, lay aside: pres. sg. II. gyf þu ær þonne he wrold oflætest (leavest the world, diest), 1184; so pret. sg. oflæt liff-dagas and þás lænan gesceaf, 1623.

on-lætan, to release, liberate: pres. sg. III. þonne forstes bend færder on-lætæ (as soon as the Father looseth the frost's fetters), 1610.

ålæegan, w. v.: 1) to lay, lay down: pret. sg. syðdan hilde-deor hond å-legde... under geápnæ hróf, 835; þæt he on Beówulfes bearm å-legde (this [the sword] he laid in B.'s bosom, presented to him), 2195; pret. pl. å-lédon þæ leófne þéoden... on bearm scipes, 34; å-legdon þæ t middes mærne þé-
den (laid the mighty prince in the midst [of the pyre]), 3142. — 2) to lay aside, give up: siððan... in fen-freóðo feorh å-legde (laid down his life, died), 852; nu se here-wísa hleahþor å-legde, gamen and gleódreáum (now the war-chief has left laughter, etc.), 3021.

leger, st. n., couch, bed, lair: dat. sg. on legere, 3044.

lemian, w. v., to lane, hinder, oppress: pret. sg. (for pl.) hine sorh-wylmas lemede þæ lange, 906.
leng. See lang.

lengę, adj., extending along or to, near (of time): nom. sg. neut. ne wäs hit lenge þa gen (nor was it yet long), 83.

gelenge, adj., extending, reaching to, belonging: nom. sg. yrfe-weard ... fice gelenge (an heir belonging to one's body), 2733.

let, st. m., place of rest, sojourn: in comp. eō-let (voyage?).

lettan, w. v., to hinder: pret. pl. (acc. pers. and gen. thing), þat syðan ná ... brim-fenende lâde ne letton (might no longer hinder seafarers from journeying), 569.

â-lédon. See á-lecgan.

lég, st. m., flame, fire: nom. sg. wonna-lég (the lurid flame), 3116; swōgende lég, 3146; dat. sg. for dracan lēge, 2550. See lig.

lēg-draca, w. m., fire-drake, flaming dragon: nom. sg., 3041.

leahan, leán, st. v. w. acc., to scold, blame: pres. sg. III. lyhé, 1049; pret. sg. lōg, 1812; pret. pl. lōgon, 203, 863.

be-leán, to dissuade, prevent: inf. ne inc enig mon ... beleán mihte sorhfullne stí (no one might dissuade you twain from your difficult journey), 511.

leahtre. See or-leahtre.

leaf, st. n., leaf, foliage: instr. pl. leáfum, 97.

leáfnes-word, st. n., permission, leave: acc. pl., 245.

leán. See leahan.


leán (for læn, O.H.G. léhan), st. n., loan, 1810.

leánian, w. v., to reward, compensate: pres. sg. I. ic þe þa feohfe óleánige (repay thee for the contest with old-time treasures), 1381; pret. sg. me þone wáll-æs wine Scyldinga fáttan golde fele leánode (the friend of the Scyldings rewarded me richly for the combat with plated gold), 2103.

leás, adj., false: nom. pl. leása, 253.


leásig, adj., concealing one's self; in comp. sin-leásig (?) .

leófo-craft, st. m., the art of weaving or working in meshes, wire, etc.: instr. pl. segn eall-gylde ... gelocen leófo-craftum (a banner all hand-wrought of interlaced gold), 2770.

leófo-syrce, w. f., shirt of mail (limb-sark): acc. sg. locone leófo-syracan (locked linked sark), 1506; acc. pl. locone leófo-syracan, 1891.

leómun. See him.

leornlan, w. v., to learn, devise, plan: pret. him þás gēs-cyning ... wraec leornode (the war-king planned vengeance therefore), 2337.

leód, st. m., prince: nom. sg., 341, 348, 670, 830, 1433, 1493, 1613, 1654, etc.; acc. leóð, 626.

leóð, st. f., people: gen. sg. leóðe, 597, 600, 697, 1214. In pl. indicates individuals, people, kinsmen: nom. pl. leóðe, 362, 415, 1214 (gen. sg. ?), 2126, etc.; gum-cynnes Geáta leóðe (people of the race of the Gedetas),
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260; acc. pl. leóde, 24, 192, 443, 1337, 1346, etc.; dat. pl. leóðum, 389, 521, 619, 698, 906, 1160, etc.; gen. pl. leóða, 205, 635, 794, 1674, 2034, etc.


leóð-cyning, st. m., king of the people: nom. sg., 54.

leóð-fruma, w. m., prince of the people, ruler: acc. sg. leóð-fruman, 2131.

leóð-gebyrgea, w. m., protector of the people, prince: acc. sg. -gebyrgean, 269.

leóð-hryre, st. m., fall, overthrow, of the prince, ruler: dat. sg. áfter leóð-hryre (after the fall of the king of the Heādweardas, Fróda, cf. 2051), 2031; gen. sg. þás leóð-hryres (of the fall of Heardred, cf. 2380), 2392.

leóð-sceafda, w. m., injurer of the people: dat. sg. þam leóð-sceafdan, 2094.

leóð-scipe, st. m., the whole nation, people: acc. sg., 2752; dat. sg. on þam leóð-scipe, 2198.


leóf, adj., lief, dear: nom. sg., 31, 54, 203, 511, 521, 1877, 2468; weak form m., leófa, 1217, 1484, 1855, 2664; acc. sg. m. leófne, 34, 297, 619, 1944, 2128, 3109, 3143; gen. sg. leófes (m.), 1995, 2081, 2898; (neut.), 1062, 2911; dat. pl. leófum, 1074; gen. pl. leófra, 1916. Compar. nom. sg. neut. leófre, 2652. Superl. nom. sg. m. leófost, 1297; acc. sg. bone leófestan, 2824.

leóflīc, dear, precious, valued: nom. sg. m. leóflīc lind-wīga, 2604; acc. sg. neut. leóflīc fren, 1810.

leógan, st. v., to lie, belie, deceive: subj. pres. næfne him his witel leóge (unless his looks belie him), 250; pret. sg. he ne leāg fela wyrdra ne worda, 3030.

ā-leógan, to deceive, leave unfulfilled: pret. sg. he beót ne ālēh (he left not his promise unfulfilled), 80.

goe-leógan, to deceive, betray: pret. sg. him seó wēn geleāh (hope deceived him), 2324.

leóht, st. n., light, brilliance: nom. sg., 569, 728, 1751 (?); acc. sg. sunnan leóht, 649; godes leóht geceās (chose God’s light, died), 2470; dat. sg. tō leóhtē, 95.—Comp.: æfen-, fyr-, morgen-leóht.

leóht, adj., luminous, bright: instr. sg. leóhtan sweorde, 2493.

leóma, w. m.: 1) light, splendor: nom. sg., 311, 2770; acc. sg. leóman, 1518; sunnan and mōnan leóman (light of sun and moon), 95. — 2) (as beadu- and hilde-leóma), the glittering sword: nom. sg. lixtē se leóma (the blade-gleam flashed), 1571.

leósan, st. v., = amitti, in be-leósan, to deprive, be deprived of: pres. part. (heó) weord be- loren leósum bearnum and brōrum (was deprived of her dear children and brethren), 1074.

for-leósan, with dat. instr., to lose something: pret. sg. bær he dāme for-leás, ellen-mæðum (there lost he the glory, the repute, of his heroic
deeds), 1471; pret. sg. for pl. þâm þe ær his elne for-leás (to him who, before, had lost his valor), 2862; part. pret. nealles ic þâm leânum for-lore to hâde (not at all had I lost the rewards), 2146.

libban, w. v., to live, be, exist: pres. sing. III. lifa∂, 3169; lyfa∂, 945; leofa∂, 975, 1367, 2009; subj. pres. sg. II. lifge, 1225; pres. part. lifgendo, 816, 1954, 1974, 2063; dat. sg. be þe lifgendum (in thy lifetime), 2666; pret. sg. lifde, 57, 1258; lyfe, 2145; pret. pl. lifdon, 99. See unliðgendo.

llogan, st. v.: 1) to lie, lie down or low: pres. sg. nu seô hand lige∂ (now the hand lies low), 1344; nu se wyrm lige∂, 2746, so 2904; inf. liegan, 3130; liegean, 967, 3083; pret. sg. låg, 40, 552, 2078; syðdan Heardrèd låg (after Heardrèd had fallen), 2389; pret. pl. lågon, 3049; lågon, 566. — 2) to lie prostrate, rest, fail: pret. sg. nafre on ðre låg wîd-cûnes wîg (never failed the far-famed one's valor at the front), 1042; syðdan wîder-gylð låg (after vengeance failed, or, when Wîthergyl ðay dead, if W. is a proper name), 2052.

a-licgan, to succumb, fail, yield: inf. 2887; pret. sg. þät his dôm a-låg (that its power failed it), 1529.

g-e-licgan, to rest, lie still: pret. sg. wind-blon’d gelåg, 3147.

lida, w. m., boat, ship (as in motion); in comp.: sund-, ¥s-lida.

ld-man, st. m., seafarer, sailor: gen. pl. ōd-manna, 1624.

lim, st. n., limb, branch: instr. pl. leomum, 97.

limpan, st. v., to succeed, befall (well or ill); impers. w. dat. pret. sg. hû lomp eow on lâde (how went it with you on the journey?), 1988.

a-límpan, to come about, offer itself: pret. sg. ðêt sel ð-lamp (till the opportunity presented itself), 623; pret. part. þâ him ð-lumpen wäs wistfyile wên (since a hope of a full meal had fallen him), 734.

be-límpan, to happen to, befall: pret. sg. him siô sår belamp, 2469.

g-e-límpan, to happen, occur, turn out: pres. sg. III. bit eft gelimped ðät..., 1754; subj. pres. ðisse an-syne alwealdan hanc lunGRE gelimpé (thanks to the Almighty forthwith for this sight!), 930; pret. sg. him on fyrste gelamp ðät..., 76; swâ him ful-oft gelamp (as often happened to them), 1253; þâs þe hire se willa gelamp ðät... (because her wish had been fulfilled), 627; frôfor eft gelamp sårig-môdum, 2942; subj. pret. gif him þyslicu þearf gelumpé, 2638; pret. part. Denum eallum wear∂... willa gelumpen, 825.

lind, st. f. (properly linden; here, a a wooden shield covered with linden-bark or pith): nom. sg., 2342; acc. sg. geowle linde, 2611; acc. pl. linde, 2366.

lind-gestealla, w. m., shield-comrade, war-comrade: nom. sg., 1974.

lind-hábbend, pres. part., provided with a shield, i.e. warrior: nom. pl. -hâbbende, 245; gen. pl. hábben-dra, 1403.

lind-pléga, w. m., shield-play, i.e. battle: dat. sg. lind-plegan, 1074, 2040.

lind-wiga, w. m., shield-fighter, warrior: nom. sg., 2604.

lînnan, st. v., to depart, be deprived
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of: inf. aldre linnan (depart from life), 1479; ealdres linnan, 2444.

lls, st. f., favor, affection: gen. pl. eall...lissa, 2151.

list, st. m., art, skill, cleverness, cunning: dat. pl. adverbal, listum (cunningly), 782.

llxan, w. v., to shine, flash: pret. sg. lixta, 311, 485, 1571.

llc, st. n.: 1) body, corpse: nom. sg., 967; acc. sg. llc, 2081; þát lic (the body, corpse), 2128; dat. sg. llice, 734, 1504, 2424, 2572, 2733, 2744; gen. sg. llces, 451, 1123.— 2) form, figure: in comp. eofor-, swin-lic.

gelíc, adj., like, similar: nom. pl. m. ge-llice, 2165. Superl. ge-llicost, 218, 728, 986, 1609.

llc-hama-homa, w. m. (body-home, garment), body: nom. sg. llc-homa, 813, 1008, 1755; acc. sg. llc-haman, 2652; dat. sg. llc-haman, 3179.

llcian, w. v., to please, like (impers.): pres. sg. III. me þin möd-sefa llc-in leng-swå wel, 1855; pret. pl. þam wife þa word wel licodon, 640.

llcnes. See on-llcnes.

llc-sár, st. f., bodily pain: acc. sg. lic-sár, 816.

llc-syrce, w. f., body-sark, skirt of mail covering the body: nom. sg., 550.

llðan, st. v., to move, go: pres. part. nom. pl. þá lidende (navigantes, sailors), 221; þá wäs sund lidien (the water was then traversed), 223.—Comp.: heáðu-, mere-, væg-lidend.


llf-w læge, st. n., can in which llf (a wine-like, foaming drink) is contained: acc. sg., 1983.

llf, st. m., life: acc. sg. llf, 97, 734, 1537, 2424, 2744, 2752; dat. sg. life, 2572; tó life (in one's life, ever), 2433; gen. sg. llifes, 197, 791, 807, 2824, 2846; worolde lifes (of the earthly life), 1388, 2344.—Comp. edwif-lif.

llf-bysig, adj. (striving for life or death), weary of life, in torment of death: nom. sg., 967.

llf-dagas, st. m. pl., lifetime: acc. -dagas, 794, 1623.

llf-freá, w. m., lord of life, God: nom. sg., 16.

llf-gedál, st. n., separation from life: nom. sg., 842.


lig, st. m., flame, fire: nom. sg., 1123; dat. instr. sg. llges, 728, 2306, 2322, 2342; gen. sg. llges, 83, 782. See lég.

llg-draca, w. m., fire-drake, flaming dragon: nom. pl., 2334. See lég-draca.

llg-egesa, w. m., horror arising through fire, flaming terror: acc. sg., 2781.

llg-torn, st. m., false, pretended insult or injury, fierce anger (?): dat. sg. áfter llge-torne (on account of a pretended insult? or fierce anger? cf. Bugge in Zacher's Zeits. 4, 208), 1944.

llg-Sw, st. m., wave of fire: instr. pl. llg-Swsum, 2673.

llhan, st. v., to lend: pret. sg. lát
him on bearfe láh byle Hrōðgāres (which H.'s spokesman lent him in need), 1457.
on-līhan, to lend, grant as a loan, with gen. of thing and dat. pers.: pret. sg. hē he hēs wæpnes on-lāh sēlran swœrd-frecan, 1468.
lōca, w. m., bolt, lock: in comp. bān-, burh-lōca.
locen. See lūcan.
lond, long. See land, lang.
lof, st. m., praise, renown: acc. sg. lof, 1537.
lof-georn, adj., eager for praise, ambitious: superl. nom. sg. lof-geornost, 3184.
loga, w. m., liar; in comp. treow-loga.
loslan, w. v., to escape, flee: pres. sg. III. losað, 1393, 2063; pret. sg. he on weg losade (fled away), 2097.
lōclan, w. v., to see, look at: pres. sg. II. sē-lāc . . . hē hē her tō lō-cast (booty of the sea that thou lookest on), 1655.
ge-lōme, adv., often, frequently, 559.
lufe, w. f., love: in comp. heāh-, mōd-, wīf-lufe.
lufa (cf. and-leofa, big-leofa, nourishment), w. m., food, sustenance; property, real estate: acc. sg. on lufan (on possessions), 1729.
- Comp. eard-lufa.
lufen, st. f. (cf. lufa), subsistence, food; real estate, (enjoyment?): nom. sg. lufen (parallel with ēdelwyn), 2887.
lufian, w. v., to love, serve affectionately: pret. sg. III. lufode hā leāde (was on affectionate terms with the people), 1983.
lungre, adv.: 1) hastily, quickly, forthwith, 930, 1631, 2311, 2744. — 2) quite, very, fully: feðower meāras lungre gellce (four horses quite alike), 2165.
lust, st. m., pleasure, joy: dat. pl. adv. lustum (joyfully), 1654; so, on lust, 619, cf. 600.
lūcan, st. v., to twist, wind, lock, interweave: pret. part. acc. sg. and pl. locene leōðo-syrca (shirt of mail wrought of meshes or rings interlocked), 1506, 1891; gen. pl. locenra beāga (rings wrought of gold wire), 2996.
be-lūcan: 1) to shut, close in or around: pret. sg. winter ðe be-leāc ðs-gebinde (winter locked the waves with icy bond), 1133. — 2) to shut in, off, preserve, protect: pret. sg. I. hīg wīge beleāc mane-
gum mægða (I shut them in, protected them, from war arising from many a tribe), 1771. Cf. me wīge belēc wrāðum fēðondum (protect me against mine enemies), Ps. 34.3.
ge-lūcan, to unite, link together, make: pret. part. gelocen, 2770.
on-lūcan, to unlock, open: pret. sg. word-hord on-leāc (opened the word-hoard, treasure of speech), 259.
tō-lūcan, (to) twist, wrench, in two, to destroy: inf., 782.
lyft, st. f. (m. n.?), air: nom. sg., 1376; dat. sg. āfter lyfte (along, through, the air), 2833.
lyft-floga, w. m., air-flier: nom. sg. (of the dragon), 2316.
lyft-geswenced, pret. part., urged, hastened on, by the wind, 1914.
lyft-wyn, st. f., enjoyment of the air: acc. sg. lyft-wynne, 3044.
lyðð. See leahan.
lystan, w. v., to last after, long for: pret. sg. Geát ungemetes wel... restan lyste (the Ged [Beowulf] longed sorely to rest), 1794.
lyt, adv. neut. (= parum), little, very little, few: lyt ef becwom... hâmes niosan (few escaped homeward), 2366; lyt senl (none at all), 3130; usually with gen.: wintra lyt, 1928; lyt... heáford-mága, 2151; wergendra tó lyt (too few defenders), 2883; lyt swîgode níwra spella (he kept to himself little, none at all, of the new tidings), 2898; dat. sg. lyt manna (too few of men), 2837.
lytel, adj., small, little: nom. sg. neut. tô lytel, 1749; acc. sg. f. lytle hwîle (a little while), 2031, 2098; lif-wraðe lytle (little protection for his life), 2878. — Comp. un-lytel.
lyt-hwon, adv., little = not at all: lyt-hwon lâgon, 204.
lyfân, w. v., (fundamental meaning to believe, trust) in a-lyfân, to allow, grant, entrust: pret. sg. næfre ic cenegum men ær ælfdæ... hryð-ârn Dena (never before to any man have I entrusted the palace of the Danes), 656; pret. part. (pa me wäs) stô... ælfdæd inn under eorf-ðeall (the way in under the wall of earth was allowed me), 3090.
ge-lyfân, w. v., to believe, trust: 1 w. dat.: inf. þær ælfdæn sceal dryhtnes dóme se þe hine deð nimeð (whomever death carrieth away, shall believe it to be the judge-
ment of God, i.e. in the contest between Beowulf and Grendel), 440. — 2 w. acc.: pret. sg. geóce gelýðfe brego Beorht-Dena (believed in, expected, help, etc.), 609; þát hæð on ægigne eorl gelýðfe fyrena frôfre (that she at last should expect from any earl comfort, help, out of these troubles), 628; se þe him bealwa tô bôte gelýðfe (who trusted in him as a help out of evils), 910; him tô anwaldan ære gelýðfe (relied for himself in the help of God), 1273.
a-lyfân, w. v., to loose, liberate: pret. part. þæ wäs of þám hrôran helm and byrne lungre &-lyfæd (helm and corselet were straightforward loosed from him), 1631.

M

maðgelan, w. v. (sermocinari), to speak, talk: pret. sg. maðgelode, 286, 348, 360, 371, 405, 456, 499, etc.; maðgelade, 2426.
maga, w. m., son, male descendant, young man: nom. sg. maga Healf- denes (Hréðgár), 189, 1475, 2144; maga Écgþæwes (Beowulf), 2588; maga (Grendel), 979; se maga geonga (Wiglaf), 2676; Grenildes maga (a descendant of Grendel), 2007; acc. sg. þone magan, 944.
magan, v. with pret.-pres. form, to be able: pres. sg. I. III. mág, 277, 478, 931, 943, 1485, 1734, etc.; II. meah þu, 2048; subj. pres. mege, 2531, 2750; þeáh ic eal mæge (even though I could), 681; subj. pl. we magen, 2655; pret. sg. mehte, 542, 755, 1131, 1660, 2465, etc.; mihte, 190, 207, 462, 511, 571, 657, 1509, 2092, 2610; mehte, 1083,
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1497, 1516, 1878; pl. meahton, 649, 942, 1455, 1912, 2374, 3080; mih-
ton, 308, 313, 2684, 3164; subj. pret. sg. meahte, 243, 763, 2521;
pres. sg. mäg, sometimes = licet, may, can, will (fut.), 1366, 1701,
1838, 2865.

mago (Goth. magu-s), st. m., male,
son: nom. sg. mago Ecgłăes (Hun-
ferð, 1466; mago Healdenes (Hróðgár), 1868, 2012.

mago-driht, st. f., troop of young
men, band of men: nom. sg. mago-
driht, 67.

mago-rinc, st. m., hero, man (pre-
eminently): gen. pl. mago-rinca,
heáp, 731.

magu-þegn, mago-þegn, st. m.,
vassal, war-thane: nom. sg. 408,
2758; dat. sg. magu-þegne, 2080;
acc. pl. magu-þegnas, 293; dat. pl.
mago-þegnum, 1481; gen. pl. mago-
þegna...bone sèlestan (the best
of vassals), 1406.

man, mon, st. m.: 1) man, human
being: nom. sg. man, 25, 503, 534,
1049, 1354, 1399, 1535, 1877, etc.;
mon, 209, 510, 1561, 1646, 2282, etc.;
acc. sg. w. mannan, 297, 577, 1944,
2128, 2775; wtd-cúðne man, 1490;
dat. sg. men, 656, 753, 1880; men,
2190; gen. sg. mannes, 1195 (?),
2081, 2534, 2542; monnes, 1730;
nom. pl. men, 50, 162, 233, 1635,
3167; acc. pl. men, 69, 337, 1583,
1718; dat. pl. mannum, 3183; gen.
pl. manna, 155, 201, 380, 702, 713,
736, etc.; monna, 1414, 2888. —
2) indef. pron. = one, they, people
(Germ. man): man, 1173, 1176;
mon, 2356, 3177. — Comp.: fyrn,
gleæ, gum-, ìf-, ëf-, ñæ, wæpned-
man.

man. See munan.

man-cyn, st. n., mankind: dat. sg.
man-cynne, 110; gen. sg. man-
cynnes, 164, 2182; mon-cynnes,
196, 1956.

man-dréam, st. m., human joy,
mundi voluptus: acc. sg. man-
dréam, 1265; dat. pl. mon-dréa-
mum, 1716.

man-dryhten, st. m. (lord of men),
ruler of the people, prince, king:
nom. sg. man-dryhten, 1979, 2648;
mon-dryhten, 436; mon-dryhten,
2866; acc. sg. mon-dryhten, 2605;
data. sg. man-drihtne, 1230; man-
dryhtne, 1250, 2282; gen. sg. man-
dryhtnes, 2850; mon-dryhtnes,
3150.

g-e-mang, st. m., troop, company:
dat. sg. on gemonge (in the troop
[of the fourteen Geátas that re-
turned from the sea]), 1644.

manian, w. v., to warn, admonish:
pres. sg. III. manað swá and mynd-
gað...sårum wordum (so war-
neth and remindeth he with bitter
words), 2058.

manig, monig, adj., many, many
a, much: 1) adjectively: nom. sg.
rinc manig, 399; geong manig
(many a young man), 855; monig
sneallc sæ-rinc, 690; medu-benc
monig, 777; so 839, 909, 919, 1511,
2763, 3023, etc.; acc. sg. med-o-ful
manig, 1016; dat. sg. m. þegne
monegum, 1342, 1420; dat. sg. f.
manigre meagðe, 75; acc. pl. mani-
ge men, 337; dat. pl. manegum
måðnum, 2104; monegum meag-
ðum, 5; gen. pl. manigra meda,
1179. — 2) substantively: nom. sg.
manig, 1861; monig, 858; dat. sg.
manegum, 349, 1888; nom. pl.
manige, 1024; monige, 2083; acc.
pl. monige, 1599; gen. pl. manigra,
2092. — 3) with depend. gen. pl.:
dat. manegum meagða, 1772; mone-
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gum firæ, 2002; hælesa monegum bold-ægendra, 3112; acc. pl. rinca manige, 729; (måðm)-æhta monige, 1614.

manig-off, adv., very often, frequently, 171 [if manig and oft are to be connected].

man-like, adv., man-like, manly, 1047.

man-wære, adj., kind, gentle towards men, philanthropic: nom. sg. superl. mon-wæwortust, 3183.

må, contracted adv. compar., more: with partitive gen., 504, 736, 1056.


mådfmæhta, st. f., treasure in jewels, costly objects: gen. pl. mådfmæht, 1614, 2834.

mådfmum-fæt, st. n., treasure-casket or cup, costly vessel: nom. sg., 2406.


mådfm-gifu, st. f., gift of valuable objects, largess of treasure: dat. sg. æfter mådfm-gi, 1302.

mådfm-sigla, st. n., costly, sun-shaped ornament, valuable decoration: gen. pl. mådfm-sigla, 2758.

mådfm-sweord, st. n., costly sword (inlaid with gold and jewels): acc. sg., 1024.

mådfm-wela, w. m., wealth of jewels, valuables: dat. sg. æfter-mådfm-wela (after the sight of the wealth of jewels), 2751.

mågas. See meæg.

måge, w. f., female relative: gen. sg. Grendles mågan (mother), 1392.
mån, st. n., crime, misdeed: instr. sg. måne, 110, 979; adv., criminally, 1056.

mån-for-dælæ, w. m., evil-doer, criminal: nom. pl. mån-for-dælæ, 563.

mån-scaæda, w. m., mischievous, hurtful foe, hostis nefastus: nom. sg. 713, 738, 1340; mån-scaæda, 2515.

måra (comp. of micel), adj., greater, stronger, mightier: nom. sg. m. måra, 1354, 2556; neut. måre, 1561; acc. sg. m. måran, 2017; mund-gripe måran (a mightier hand-grip), 754; with following gen. pl. måran... eorla (a more powerful earl), 247; fem. måran, 533, 1012; neut. måre, 518; with gen. pl. morð-beala måre (more, greater, deeds of murder), 136; gen. sg. f. måran, 1824.

mæst (superl. of micel, måra), greatest, strongest: nom. sg. neut. (with partitive gen.), mæst, 78, 193; fem. mæst, 2329; acc. sg. fein. fæðe mæste, 459; mæste... woredle wynne (the highest earthly pleasure), 1080; neut. (with partitive gen.) mæst mæða, 2646; hondwundra mæst, 2769; bæl-fyra mæst, 3144; instr. sg. m. mæste cræft, 2182.

mæcg. See meæcg.

mægd, st. f., wife, maid, woman: nom. sg., 3017; gen. pl. mægda høse (accompanied by her maids of honor), 925; mægda, 944, 1284.

mægen, st. n.: 1) might, bodily
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strength, heroic power: acc. sg. mägen, 518, 1707; instr. sg. mägene, 780 (?), 2668; gen. sg. mägenes, 418, 1271, 1535, 1717, etc.; mägenes, 671, 1762; mägenes strang, strength (great in strength), 1845, 196; mägenes rôf (id.), 2085.—2) prime, flower (of a nation), forces available in war: acc. sg. swå he oft (i.e. etan) dyde mägen Hröðmanna (the best of the Hröðmen), 445; gen. sg. wið manna hwone mägenes Deniga (from (?) any of the forces of the Dans), 155.—Comp. ofer-mägen.

mägen-agend, pres. part., having great strength, valiant: gen pl. -agendra, 2838.

mägen-byrðen, st. f., huge burthen: acc. sg. mägen-byrðenne, 3092; dat. (instr.) sg., 1626.

mägen-craft, st. m., great, hero-like, strength: acc. sg., 380.

mägen-ellen, st. n. (the same), acc. sg., 660.

mägen-fultum, st. m., material aid: gen. pl. nás þat bonne metost mägen-fultuma (that was not the least of strong helps, i.e. the sword Hrunting), 1456.

mägen-raes, st. m., mighty attack, onslaught: acc. sg., 1520.

mägen-strengo, st. f., main strength, heroic power: acc. sg., 2679.

mägen-wudu, st. m., might-wood, i.e. the spear, lance: acc. sg., 236.

mäst, st. m., mast: nom. sg., 1899; dat. sg. be mäste (beside the mast), 36; to the mast, 1906.

mäðum. See máðum, hygiene-mäðum.

mæg, st. m., kinsman by blood: nom. sg. mæg, 408, 738, 759, 814, 915, 1531, 1945, etc.; (brother), 468, 2605? acc. sg. mæg (son), 1340; (brother), 2440, 2485, 2983; dat. sg. mæge, 1979; gen. sg. mæges, 2629, 2676, 2699, 2880; nom. pl. mægas, 1016; acc. pl. mægas, 2816; dat. pl. mægum, 1179, 2615, 3066; (to brothers), 1168; mægum, 2354; gen. pl. mæga, 247, 1080, 1854, 2007, 2743.—Comp. : fäderen-, heáford-, wine-mæg.

mæg-burh, st. f., borough of blood-kinsmen, entire population united by ties of blood; (in wider sense) race, people, nation: gen. sg. lond-rïhtes...kære mæg-burge (of land possessions among the people, i.e. of the Geátas), 2888.

mægð, st. f., race, people: acc. sg. mægðe, 1012; dat. sg. mægðe, 75; dat. pl. mægðum, 5; gen. pl. mægða, 25, 1772.

mæg-wine, st. m., blood kinsman, friend, 2480.

mæl, st. n.: 1) time, point of time: nom. sg. 316; þa-wäs sæl and mæl (there was [appropriate] chance and time), 1009; acc. sg. mæl, 2634; instr. pl. ærran mælum, 908, 2238, 3036; gen. pl. mæla, 1250; sæla and mæla, 1612; mæla gehwylce (each time, without intermission), 2058.—2) sword, weapon: nom. sg. broden (brodgen) mæl (the drawn sword), 1617, 1668 (cf. Grimm, Andreas and Elene, p. 156).—3) mole, spot, mark.—Comp.: græg-, hring-, sceæðen-, wunden-mæl.

mæl-cearu, st. f., long-continued sorrow, grief: acc. sg. mæl-ceare, 189.

mæl-gesceafa, st. f., fate, appointed time: acc. pl. ic on earde bêd mæl-gesceafa (awaited the time allotted for me by fate), 2738.

mænan, w. v., with acc. in the sense
of (1) to remember, mention, proclaim: inf. mænann, 1068; pret. part. hær wás Beowulfes mæðor mæned, 858. — 2) to mention sorrowfully, mourn: inf. 3173; pret. sg. gíohto mænde (mourned sorrowfully), 2268; pret. pl. mændon, 1150, 3150.

gemænan (see män), w. v. with acc., to injure maliciously, break: subj. pret. pl. gemænden, 1102.

gemæne, adj., common, in common: nom. sg. gemæne, 2474; hær unc hwile wás hand gemæne (i.e. in battle), 2138; sceal árum hât sword and helm bám gemæne (i.e. wesæn), 2661; nom. pl. gemæne, 1851; dat. pl. hât þam folcum sceal... sib gemænum (attraction for gemæne, i.e. wesæn), 1858; gen. pl. unc sceal (i.e. wesæn) fela màðma gemænra (we two shall share many treasures together), 1785.

mæðru, st. f.: 1) glory, a hero’s fame: nom. sg. 858; acc. sg. mæðo, 600(7), 688; acc. pl. mæða, 2997; instr. pl. mæðrum (gloriously), 2515; gen. pl. mæða, 504, 1531. — 2) deed of glory, heroism: acc. sg. mæðo, 2135; gen. pl. mæða, 408, 2646. — Comp. ellenmæðru.

mære, adj., memorable; celebrated, noble; well known, notorious: nom. sg. mære, 103, 129, 1716, 1762; se mæra, 753, 2012, 2588; also as vocative m. se mæra, 1475; nom. fem. mæru, 2017; mære, 1953; neut. mære, 2466; acc. sg. m. mærne, 36, 201, 353, 1599, 2385, 2722, 2789, 3099; neut. mære, 1024; dat. sg. mærum, 345, 1302, 1993, 2080, 2573; tô hám mæran, 270; gen. sg. mæres, 798; mæran, 1730; nom. pl. mære, 3071; superl. mærost, 899. — Comp.: fore-, heafðo-mære.

mæst. See märā.

mæte, adj., moderate, small: superl. nom. sg. mætost, 1456.

mecc, mæcc, st. m., son, youth, man: in comp. hilde-, oret-mecg, wrác-mæcg.

medla. See on-medla.

medu, st. m., mead: acc. sg. medu, 2634; dat. sg. tô medo, 605.

medo-ärn, st. n., mead-hall: acc. sg. medo-ärn (Heorot), 69.

medu-benc, st. f., mead-bench, bench in the mead-hall: nom. sg. medu-benc, 777; dat. sg. medu-bence, 1053; medo-bence, 1068, 2186; medo-bence, 1903.


medo-heal, st. f., mead-hall: nom. sg., 484; dat. sg. meodu-healle, 639.


medo-setl, st. n., mead-seat upon which one sits mead-drinking: gen. pl. meodo-setla, 5.

medo-stig, st. f., mead-road, road to the mead-hall: acc. sg. medo-stig, 925.

medo - wáng, st. m., mead-field (where the mead-hall stood): acc. pl. medo-wongas, 1644.

meðel, st. n., speech, conversation: dat. sg. on meðel, 1877.

meðel-stede, st. m., (properly place of speech, judgment-seat), here meeting-place, battle-field (so, also,
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425, the battle is conceived under the figure of a parliament or convention: dat. sg. on þám međel-stede, 1083.

međel-word, st. m., words called forth at a discussion; address: instr. pl. međel-wordum, 236.

melda, w. m., finder, informer, betrayer: gen. sg. þás meldan, 2406.

meltan, st. v. intrans., to consume by fire, melt or waste away: inf., 3012; pret. sg. meal, 2327; pl. multon, 1121.

gë-meltan, the same: pret. sg. gemealt, 898, 1609, 1616; negemealt him se mód-sefa (his courage did not desert him), 2629.

men. See man.

mene, st. n., neck ornament, necklace, collar: acc. sg., 1200.

mengan, w. v., to mingle, unite, with w. acc. of thing: inf. se þe meregrundas mengan scolde, 1450.

gë-mengan, to mix with, commingle: pret. part., 849, 1594.

menigeo, st. f., multitude, many: nom. and acc. sg. màðma menigeo (multitude of treasures, presents), 2144; so, mànigo, 41.

mercels, st. m., mark, aim: gen. sg. mercelses, 2440.

mere, st. m., sea, ocean: nom. sg. se mere, 1363; acc. sg. on mere, 1131, 1604; on nicker mere, 846; dat. sg. fram mere, 856.


mere-fara, w. m., seafarer: gen. sg. mere-faran, 502.

mere-fix, st. m., sea-fish: gen. pl. mere-fixa (the whale, cf. 540), 549.

mere-grund, st. m., sea-bottom: acc. sg., 2101; acc. pl. mere-grundas, 1450.

mere-hrægl, st. m., sea-garment, i.e., sail: gen. pl. mere-hræglum, 1906.


mere-stræt, st. f., sea-street, way over the sea: acc. pl. mere-stræta, 514.


mergen. See morgen.

met, st. n., thought, intention (cf. metian = meditari): acc. pl. onssel meto, 489 (meaning doubtful; see Bugge, Journal 8, 292; Dietrich, Haupt’s Zeits. 11, 411; Körner, Eng. Stud. 2, 251).

gë-met, st. n., an apportioned share; might, power, ability: nom. sg. nis þát . . . gemet mannes nefne min ãnes (nobody, myself excepted, cannot do that), 2534; acc. sg. ofer min gemet (beyond my power), 2880; dat. sg. mid gemete, 780.

gë-met, adj., well-measured, meet, good: nom. sg. swá him gemet þince (hûhte), (as seemed meet to him), 688, 3058. See un-gemet, adv.

metan, st. v., to measure, pass over or along: pret. pl. fealwe stræte mereum meton (measured the yellow road with their horses), 918; so, 514, 1634.

gë-metan, the same: pret. sg. medu-stiggemât (measured, walked over, the road to the mead-hall), 925.

metod, st. m. (the measuring, arranging) Creator, God: nom. sg., 110, 707, 968, 1058, 2528; scfr metod, 980; sôs metod, 1612; acc.
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sg. meted, 180; dat. sg. metode, 169, 1779; gen. sg. metodes, 671.
—Comp. cald-meted.

meted-sceaff, st. f.: 1) the Creator’s determination, divine purpose, fate: acc. sg. -sceaff, 1078.—2) the Creator’s glory: acc. sg. meted-sceaff seón (i.e. die), 1181; dat. sg. tô meted-sceaffte, 2816.

mèce, st. m., sword: nom. sg., 1939; acc. sg. mèce, 2048; bràdne mèce, 2979; gen. sg. mèces, 1766, 1813, 2615, 2940; dat. pl. instr. mècum, 565; gen. pl. mèca, 2686.—Comp.: beado-, häft-, hilde-mèce.

mèd, st. f., meed, reward: acc. sg. mède, 2135; dat. sg. mède, 2147; gen. pl. mèda, 1179.

g-e-mède, st. n., approval, permission (Grein): acc. pl. ge-mèdu, 247.

mède, adj., tired, exhausted, ejected: in comp. hyge-, sce-mède.

mètan, w. v., to meet, find, fall in with: with acc., pret. pl. syððan Aescheres...hafelan mètton, 1422; subj. pret. sg. þat he ne mètte...on elran man mundripe mårân (that he never met, in any other man, with a mightier hand-grip), 752.

g-e-mètan, with acc., the same: pret. sg. gemètton, 758, 2786; pl. nás þa long tō þon, þat þa aglæcean hy eft gemètton (it was not long after that the warriors again met each other), 2593.


meagol, adj., mighty, immense; formal, solemn: instr. pl. meaglum wordum, 1981.

mearc, st. f., frontier, limit, end: dat. sg. tô mearc (the end of life), 2385.—Comp. Weder-mearc, 298.

g-e-mearc, st. n., measure, distance: comp. fôt-, mil-ge-mearc.

mearcian, w. v., to mark, stain: pres. ind. sg. mearcan mórðhópu (will stain, mark, the moor with the blood of the corpse), 450.

ge-mearcian, the same: pres. part. (Cain) morðre gemearcod (murder-marked [cf. 1 Book Mos. IV. 15]), 1265; swā wæs on þæm scennum...gemearcd...hwam þat sweord geworht were (engraved for whom the sword had been wrought), 1696.

mearc-stapa, w. m., march-strider, frontier-haunter (applied to Gren-del and his mother): nom. sg., 103; acc. pl. mearc-stapan, 1349.

mearh, st. m., horse, steed: nom. pl. mearas, 2164; acc. pl. mearas, 866, 1036; dat. pl. inst. mearam, 856, 918; mearam and māðum, 1049, 1899; gen. pl. meara and māða, 2167.

mearn. See murnan.

meodu. See medu.

meoto. See met.

meotud. See metod.

meowle, w. f., maiden: comp. ge-m- meowle.

micel, adj., great, huge, long (of time): nom. sg. m., 129, 502; fem., 67, 146, 170; neut., 772; acc. sg. m. micelne, 3099; fem. micle, 1779, 3092; neut. micel, 270, 1168.

The comp. māre must be supplied before bone in: medo-ārn micel... (māre) bone yido bearn æfre ge-frunon, 69; instr. sg. ge-trume micle, 923; micle (by much, muck); micle leófre (far dearer), 2652; efne swā micle (lāssa), ([less] even by so much), 1284; oftor micle (much oftener), 1580; dat. sg. weak form miclan, 2850; gen. sg.
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mīclan, 979. The gen. sg. mīcles is an adv. = much, very: mīcles wyrēne gedān (deem worthy of much, i.e. honor very highly), 2186; tō fela mīcles (far too much, many), 605; acc. pl. mīcle, 1349. Compar., see māra.

mīd, I. prep. w. dat., instr., and acc., signifying preeminently union, community, with, hence: 1) w. dat.: a) with, in company, community, with: mid Finne, 1129; mid Hrōðgāre, 1593; mid scipherge, 243; mid gesfāum (with his comrades), 1314; so, 1318, 1964, 2950, etc.; mid his frēd-drihtne, 2628; mid þæm lācum (with the gifts), 1869; so, 2789, 125; mid hele (with good luck!), 1218; mid hele fōr (sped off amid fire), 2309. The prep. postponed: him mid (with him, in his company), 41; with him, 1626; ne wās him Fitela mid (was not with him), 890. b) with, among: mid Geātum (among the Gerātas), 195, 2193, 2624; mid Scyldingum, 274; mid Eotenum, 903; mid yldum (eldum), 77, 2612; mid him (with, among, one another), 2949. In temporal sense: mid þer-dāge (at dawn), 126.—2) with, with the help of, w. dat.: mid ár-stafum (through his grace), 317; so, 2379; mid grāpe (with the fist), 438; so, 1462, 2721; mid his hēt-boncum (through his hatred), 475; mid sweorde, 574; so, 1660, 2877; mid gemette (through, by, his power), 780; so, 1220, 2536, 2918; mid göde (with benefits), 1185; mid hearne (with harm, insult), 1893; mid þere sorge (with [through?] this sorrow), 2469; mid rihte (by rights), 2057. With

instr.: mid þy wife (through [marriage with] the woman), 2029.—3) w. acc., with, in community, company, with: mid his eorōl ge-driht, 357; so, 634, 663, 1673; mid hine, 880; mid mīne gold-gyfan, 2653.

II. adv., mid, thereamong, in the company, 1643; at the same time, likewise, 1650.

middan-gēard, st. m., globe, earth: acc. sg., 75, 1772; dat. sg. on middan-gēarde, 2997; gen. sg. middan-gēardes, 504, 752.

middē, adj., middle = mediūs: dat. sg. on middan (through the middle, in two), 2706; gen. sg. (adv.) tō-middes (in the midst), 3142.

middel-nīht, st. f., midnight: dat. pl. middel-nīhtum, 2783, 2834.

miht, st. f., might, power, authority: acc. sg. þurh drihtenes miht (through the Lord's help, power), 941; instr. pl. selfes mihtum, 701.


milde, adj., kind, gracious, generous: nom. sg. mōdes milde (kind-hearted), 1230; instr. pl. mildum wordum (graciously), 1173. Superl. nom. sg. worold-cyning mannum. mildust (a king most liberal to men), 3183.

mīlts, st. f., kindness, benevolence: nom. sg., 2922.

missan, w. v. with gen., to miss, err in.: pret. sg. miste mercelses (missed the mark), 2440.

missere, st. n., space of a semester, half a year: gen. pl. hund missera
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(fifty winters), 2734, 2210; generally, a long period of time, season, 1499, 1770; fela missera, 153, 2621.

mist-hlít, st. n., misty cliff, cloud-capped slope: dat. pl. under mist-hleðum, 711.

mistig, adj., misty: acc. pl. mistige móras, 162.

mil-gemearc, st. n., measure by miles: gen. sg. mil-gemearces, 1363.

mín: 1) poss. pron., my, mine, 255, 345, etc.; Hygelac mín (my lord, or king, H.), 2435. — 2) gen. sg. of pers. pron. ic, of me, 2085, 2534, etc.

molde, w. f., dust; earth, field: in comp. græs-molde.

mon. See man.

ge-mong. See ge-mang.

morð-bealu, st. n., murder, deadly bale or deed of murder: gen. pl. morð-bealu, 136.

morðor, st. n., deed of violence, murder: dat. instr. sg. morðere, 893, 1265, 2783; gen. sg. morðeres, 2056; morðres scylldig (victim of a violent death), 1684.

morðor-bed, st. n., bed of death, murder-bed: acc. sg. wás þam yldestan . . . morðor-bed-stred (a bed of death was spread for the eldest, i.e. through murder his death-bed was prepared), 2437.

morðor-bealu, st. n., death-bale, destruction by murder: acc. sg. morðor-bealo, 1080, 2743.

morðor-heta, st. m., murderous hate: gen. sg. þás morðor-hetes, 1106.

morgen, morn, morgen, st. m., morning, forenoon; also mowrow: nom. sg. morgen, 1785, 2125; (mowrow), 2104; acc. sg. on morgen (in the morning), 838; dat. sg. on morgne, 2485; on mergenne, 565, 2940; gen. pl. morna gehwylce (every morning), 2451.

morgen-ceald, adj., morning-cold, dawn-cold: nom. sg. gár; morgen-ceald (spear chilled by the early air of morn), 3023.

morgen-lang, adj., lasting through the morning: acc. sg. morgen-longne dāg (the whole forenoon), 2895.

morgen-leóht, st. n., morning-light: nom. sg., 605, 918.

morgen-swēg, st. m., morning-cry, cry at morn: nom. sg., 129.

morgen-tíð, st. f., morning-tide: acc. sg. on morgen-tíde, 484, 818(?).

morn. See morgen.

móð, st. n.: 1) heart, soul, spirit, mood, mind, manner of thinking: nom. sg., 50, 731; wāfre móð (the flickering spirit, the fading breath), 1151; acc. sg. on móð (into his mind), 67; dat. instr. sg. móde gebungen (of mature, lofty spirit), 625; on móde (in heart, mind), 754, 1845, 2282, 2528; on hreórum móde (fierce of spirit), 2582; gen. sg. módes, 171, 811, 1707; módes blīfe (gracious-minded, kindly disposed), 436; so, módes milde, 1230; módes sece (depressed in mind), 1604. — 2) boldness, courage: nom. and acc. sg., 1058, 1168.


móð-gehygd, st. n., thought of the heart; mind: instr. pl. móð-gehygdam, 233

móð-ge-breke, st. n., mood-thought;
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**meditation:** acc. sg. mōd-ge-bone, 1730.

**mōd-glōmor, adj., grieved at heart, dejected:** nom. sg., 2895.

**mōdīg, adj., courageous:** nom. sg., 605, 1644, 1813, 2758; he þās (hām, MS.) mōdīg wās (*had the courage for it*), 1509; se mōdēga, 814; dat. sg. mid hām mōdīgan, 3012; gen. sg. mōdgės, 502; mōdgės, 2699; Geātā leōd georne trūwode mōdgan māgnēs (*trusted firmly in his bold strength*), 671; nom. pl. mōdēga, 856; mōdīge, 1877; gen. pl. mōdigra, 312, 1889.

—Comp. fela-mōdīg.

**mōdīg-le, adj., of bold appearance:** compar. acc. pl. mōdīgicran, 337.

**mōd-lufa, w. f., heart’s affection, love:** gen. pl. bīnre mōd-lufan, 1824.

**mōd-sefa, w. m., thought of the heart; brave, bold temper; courage:** nom. sg., 349, 1854, 2629; acc. sg. mōd-sefan, 2013; dat. sg. mōd-sefan, 180.

**mōd-pracu, st. f., boldness, courage, strength of mind:** dat. sg. for his mōd-prāce, 385.

**mōdor, f., mother:** nom. sg., 1259, 1277, 1283, 1684, 2119; acc. sg. mōdor, 1539, 2140, 2933.

**mōna, w. m., moon:** gen. sg. mō-nan, 94.

**mōr, st. m., moor, morass, swamp:** acc. sg. ofer myrcan mōr, 1406; dat. sg. of mōre, 711; acc. pl. mōras, 103, 162, 1249.

**mōr-hōp, st. n., place of refuge in the moor, hiding-place in the swamp:** acc. pl. mōr-hōpu, 450.

**ge-mōt, st. n., meeting:** in comp. hand-, torn-ge-mōt.

**mōtan, pret.-pres. v.: 1) power or permission to have something, to be permitted; 2) may, can:** pres. sg. I., III. mōt, 186, 442, 604; II. mōst, 1672; pl. mōton, 347, 365, 395; pres. subj. mōte, 431; III. mōte, 1388; pret. sg. mōste, 168, 707, 736, 895, 1488, 1999, 2242, 2505, etc.; pl. mōston, 1629, 1876, 2039, 2125, 2248; pres. subj. sg. II. þāt þu hine selfe gesæoð mōste (*mightest see*), 962. — 2) shall, must, be obliged:** pres. sg. mōt, 2887; pret. sg. mōste, 1940; þær he þē fyrsste forman dōgore wealdan mōste, swā him Wyrd ne gescrāf, hrēo at hilde (*if he must for the first time that day be victorious, as Fate had denied him victory, cf. 2681, 2683 seqq.*), 2575.

**ge-munana, pret.-pres. v., to have in mind, be mindful; remember, think of,** w. acc.: pres. sg. hine gearwe geman witenæ wel-hwylec (*each of the knowing ones still remembers him well*), 265; ic þē þās leān geman (*I shall not forget thy reward for this*), 1221; ic þāt eall gemon (*I remember all that*), 2428; so, 1702, 2043; gif he þāt eall gemon hwāt . . . (*if he is mindful of all that which . . .*), 1186; ic þāt mēl gemon hwær . . . (*I remember the time when . . .*), 2634; pret. sg. w. gemunde . . . æfens-spreac (*recalled his evening speech*), 759; so, 871, 1130, 1260, 1271, 1291, 2115, 2432, 2607, 2679; se þēs leōd-hryres leān ge-munde (*was mindful of reward for the fall of the ruler*), 2392; þāt he Eotena bearn inne gemunde (*that he in this should remember, take vengeance on, the children of the Yules*), 1142; so, hond gemunde sæhō genōge (*his hand remembered strife enough*), 2490; ne ge-
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mundene mago Ecglæfes þat ... (re-memoryed not that which ...), 1466; pret. pl. helle gemundon in móð-sefan (their thoughts [as heathens] fixed themselves on, re-memoryed, hell), 179.

on-mun-an, w. acc. pers. and gen. of thing, to admonish, exhort: pret. sg. onmunde ðaic mérða (exhorted us to deeds of glory), 2641.

mund, st. f., hand: instr. pl. mundum, mid mundum, 236, 514, 1462, 3023, 3092.

mund-bora, w. m., protector, guardian, preserver: nom. sg., 1481, 2780.

mund-gripe, st. m., hand-grip, seizure: acc. sg. mund-gripe, 754; dat. sg. mund-gripe, 280(?), 1535; after mund-gripe (after having seized the criminal), 1391.

murnan, st. v., to shrink from, be afraid of, avoid: pret. sg. nô mearn fore fæðe and fyrene, 136; so, 1538; nalles for caldre mearn (was not apprehensive for his life), 1443. — 2) to mourn, grieve: pres. part. him wâs ... murnende móð, 50; pres. subj., bonne he fela murne (than that he should mourn much), 1386.

be-murnan, be-meornan, with acc., to mourn over: pret. be-mearn, 908, 1078.

murn-líce. See un-murn-líce.

mûð-bana, w. m., mouth-destroyer: dat. sg. tô mûð-banan (of Grendel because he bit his victim to death), 2080.

mûða, w. m., mouth, entrance: acc. sg. recedes mûðan (mouth of the house; door), 725.


myndian, w. v., to call to mind, remember: pres. sg. myndgað, 2058; pres. part. w. gen. gif bonne Fresna hwylc ... þas morðor-hetes myndgiend wäre (were to call to mind the bloody feud), 1106.

g-e-myndian, w. v. w. acc., to remember: bið gemyn-gad ... eforan ellor-stîð (is reminded of his son’s decease), 2451.

g-e-myndig, adj., mindful: nom. sg. w. gen., 614, 869, 1174, 1531, 2083, etc.

myne, st. m.: 1) mind, wish: nom. sg., 2573.— 2) love(?): ne his myne wisse (whose [God’s] love he knew not), 169.

g-e-myñian, w. v. w. acc., to be mindful of: imper. sg. gemyne mærðo! 660.

myntan, w. v., to intend, think of, resolve: pret. sg. mynte ... man-na cynnes sumne besyryan (meant to entrap all(?)[see sum], some one of(?), the men), 713; mynte þat he gedælde ... (thought to sever), 732; mynte se mæra, þær he meahte swâ, widre gewindan (intended to flee), 763.

myrce, adj., murky, dark: acc. sg. offer myrcean môr, 1406.

myrð, st. f., joy, mirth: dat. (instr.) sg. môdes myrðe, 811.

N

naca, w. m., vessel, ship: acc. sg. nacan, 295; gen. sg. nacan, 214. — Comp.: hring-, ýð-naca.

nacod, adj., nacked: nom. and acc. sg. swurd, ýð-bill nacod, 539, 2586; nacod nîð-dracæ, 2274.

nales, nales, naliae. See naelae.

nama, w. m., name: nom. sg. Beo-
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wulf is mǐn nama, 343; wās bām hāft-mēce Hrunting nama, 1458; acc. sg. scōp him Heort naman (gave it the name Hart), 78.

nā (from ne-ā), strength. negative, never, not all, 445, 507, 1537.

nāh, from ne-āh. See āgan.

nān (from ne-ān), indef. pron., none, no: with gen. pl. gūd-billa nān, 804; adjectively, nān...īren ār-gōd, 990.

nāt, from ne-wāt: I know not = nescio. See witan.

nāt-hwylc (nescio quis, ne-wāt-hwylc, know not who, which, etc.), indef. pron., any, a certain one, some or other: 1) w. partitive gen.: nom. sg. gumena nāt-hwylc, 2234; gen. sg. nāt-hwylces (bāra banena), 2054; niða nāt-hwylces(?), 2216; nāt-hwylces hāleða bearna, 2225.

— 2) adjectively: dat. sg. in nīs-sele nāt-hwylcum, 1514.

nābben, from ne-hābben (subj. pres.). See habban.

nāfne. See nefne.

nāgel, st. m., nail: gen. pl. nāgla (of the finger-nails), 986.

nāgled, part., nailed?, nail-like?, buckled?: acc. sg. neut. nāgled (MS. gled) sinc, 2244.

nās, st. m., naze, rock projecting into the sea, cliff, promontory: acc. sg. nās, 1440, 1601, 2899; dat. sg. nāsse, 2244, 2418; acc. pl. windige nāssas, 1412; gen. pl. nāssa, 1361.

nās, from ne-wās (was not). See wesan.

nās, neg. adv., not, not at all, 562, 2263.

nās-hlīf, st. n., declivity, slope of a promontory that sinks downward to the sea: dat. pl. on nās-hleoðum, 1428.

nāfre, adv., never, 247, 583, 592, 656, 719, 1042, 1049, etc.; also strengthened by ne: næfre ne, 1461.

gē-nāegan, w. v. w. acc. pers. and gen. of thing, to attack, press: pret. pl. niða genegdān nēfan Herelices (in combats pressed hard upon H.'s nephew), 2207; pret. part. wearð...niða geneged, 1440.

nānig (from ne-enīg), pron., not any, none, no: 1) substantively w. gen. pl.: nom. sg., 157, 242, 692; dat. sg. nēnegum, 599; gen. pl. nēnigra, 950. — 2) adjectively: nom. sg. ðēer nānig, 860; nānig wāter, 1515; nānig...deōr, 1934; acc. sg. nēnigne...horð-māðum, 1199.

nēre, from ne-wēre (were not, would not be). See wesan.

ne, simple neg., not, 38, 50, 80, 83, 109, etc.; before imper. ne sorga! 1385; ne gynm 1761, etc. Doubled = certainly not, not even that: ne ge...gearwe ne wisson (ye certainly have not known, etc.), 245; so, 863; ne ic...wite ne wēne (nor do I at all in the least expect), 2923; so, 182. Strengthened by other neg.: nōðer...ne, 2125; swā he ne mihte nō... (so that he absolutely could not), 1509.

ne...ne, ne, not...and not, nor; neither...nor, 154-157, 511, 1083-1085, etc. Another neg. may supply the place of the first ne: so, nō...ne, 575-577, 1026-1028, 1393-1395, etc.; næfre...ne, 583-584; nalles...ne, 3016-3017. The neg. may be omitted the first time: ār ne sīðan (neither before nor after, before nor since), 719; sūð ne norð (south nor north), 859; ādl ne yldo (neither illness nor old age), 1737; wordum ne
worcum (neither by word nor deed), 1101; wiston and ne wenden (knew not and weened not), 1605.

efæ, w. m., nephew, grandson: nom. sg. nefa (grandson), 1204; so, 1963; (nephew), 2171; acc. sg. nefan (nephew), 2207; dat. sg. nefan (nephew), 882.

efne, næfne, nemne (orig. from ni-iba-ni): 1) subj. a) with depend. clause = unless: nefne him witig god wyrd forstôde (if fate, the wise God, had not prevented him), 1057; nefne god sylfa... sealsde (unless himself), etc., 3055; næfne him his wîte leôge (MS. nefre) (unless his face belie him), 250; næfne he wås màra (except that he was hung), 1354; nemne him heaþo-byrne helpe gefremed, 1553; so, 2655. — b) w. follow. substantive = except, save, only: nefne sin-fréa (except the husband), 1935; ic lyt hæfo heá-fod-måga nefne Hygelâc þec (have no near him but thee), 2152; nis þät éower (gen. pl.) stó... nefne mún ånes, 2534. — 2) Prep. with dat., except: nemne feáum ånum, 1082.

gæ-nehost. See ge-neahhe.

nelle, from ne-wille (I will not). See willan.

nemnan, w. v. w. acc.: 1) to name, call: pres. pl. ðone yldestan oret-mecgat Beowulf nemnað (the warriors call the most distinguished one Beowulf), 364; so inf. nemnan, 2024; pret. pl. nemdon, 1355. — 2) to address, as in be-nemnan, to pronounce solemnly, put under a spell: pret. sg. Fin Hengste... åðum be-nemde þät (asserted, promised under oath that...), 1098; pret. pl. swâ hit ðå dômes díg diðe benemdon þêðnas mere (put under a curse), 3070.

nemne. See nefne.

nerian, ge-nerian, w. v., to save, rescue, liberate: pres. sg. Wyrd oft nercð unfugge eorl, 573; pret. part. hâfde... sele Hrûðgåres genered wið niða (saved from hostility), 828.

gæ-nesan, st. v.: 1) intrans., to remain over, be preserved: pret. sg. hröf'åna genås ealles ansund (the roof alone was quite sound), 1000. — 2) w. acc., to endure successfully, survive, escape from: pret. sg. se þâ säcce ge-nås, 1978; fela ic... gûð-ræsa ge-nås, 2427; pret. part. swå he niða gehwane genesen hårde, 2398.


nèðla, w. m., dire necessity, distress: in comp. þréa-nèðla.

nèðan (G. nanþjan), w. v., to venture, undertake boldly: pres. part. nearo nèþende (encountering peril), 2351; pret. pl. þær ger... on deóp wæter aldrum nèðdon (where ye too risked your lives in the deep water), 510; so, 538.

gæ-nèðan, the same: inf. ne dorste under þó gewin aldre ge-nèðan, 1470. With depend. clause: næig þät dorste genèðan þät (none durst undertake to...), 1934; pret. sg. he under hårne stân åna genèðde frècube dæde (he risked alone the bold deed, venturing under the grey rock), 889; (ic) wige under wætere weorc genèðde earfôllice (I with difficulty stood the work under the water in battle, i.e. could hardly win the victory),
1657; ic genēðe fela gūða (ventured on, risked, many contests), 2512; pres. pl. (of majesty) we ... fēcne genēðdon eafoð uncū- Ves (we have boldly risked, dared, the monster’s power), 961.

nēh. See neáh.

ge-neahhe, adv., enough, sufficiently, 784, 3153; superl. genehost brāgd eorl Beôwulfes ealde lāfe (many an earl of Beô’s), 795.

nealles (from ne-ealles), adv., om-nino non, not at all, by no means: nealles, 2146, 2168, 2180, 2223, 2597, etc.; nallas, 1720, 1750; nalles, 338, 1019, 1077, 1443, 2504, etc.; nalas, 43, 1494, 1530, 1538; nales, 1812.

nearo, st. n., strait, danger, distress: acc. sg. nearo, 2351, 2595.

nearo, adj., narrow: acc. pl. f. nearwe, 1410.

nearwe, adv., narrowly, 977.

nearo-crāft, st. m., art of rendering difficult of access?, inaccessibility (see 2214 seqq.) : instr. pl. nearocrāftum, 2244.

nearo-fāh, m., foe that causes distress, war-foe: gen. sg. nearo-fāges, 2318.

nearo-hearf, st. f., dire need, distress: acc. sg. nearo-hearfe, 422.

g-e-nearwian, w. v., to drive into a corner, press upon : pret. part. genearwod, 1439.

neáh, nēh: 1) adj., near, nigh: nom. sg. neáh, 1744, 2729. In superl. also = last: instr. sg. nī̆hstan sīðe (for the last time), 1204; nī̆hstan sīðe, 2512.

2) adv., near: fecor and (ōðde) neáh, 1222, 2871; w. dat. se-grunde neáh, 564; so, 1925, 2243; holm-wylme nēh, 2412. Compar. near, 746.

neá̆n, adv., near by, (from) close at hand, 528; (neon, MS.), 3105; feorran and neá̆n, 840; neá̆n and feorran, 1175, 2318.

ge-neát, st. m., comrade, companion: in comp. beód-, heord-geneát.

nioðor. See nifer.

neowol, adj., steep, precipitous: acc. pl. neowle, 1412.

neód, st. f., polite intercourse regulated by etiquette?, hall-joy?: acc. sg. niōde, 2117.

neód du?, 2216.

neód-laðu, st. f., polite invitation; wish: dat. sg. āfterneód-laðu (according to his wishes), 1321.

neósan, neósian, w. v. w. gen., to seek out, look for; to attack: inf. neósan, 125, 1787, 1792, 1807, 2075; niósan, 2389, 2672; neósian, 115, 1126; niósian, 3046; pret. sg. niósade, 2487.

neótan, st. v., to take, accept, w. gen.; to use, enjoy: imper. sg. neót, 1218.

be-neótan, w. dat., to rob, deprive of: inf. hine aldre be-neótan, 681; pret. sg. cyning ealdre bi-neát (deprived the king of life), 2397.


nicor-hūs, st. n., house or den of sea-monsters: gen. pl. nicor-hūsa, 1412.

nī̆ð, st. m., man, human being: gen. pl. nī̆ða, 1006; nīða? (passage corrupt), 2216.

nifer, nyfer, neóiðor, adv., down, downward: nífer, 1361; nióiðor, 2700; nyfer, 3045.

nīð-sele, st. m., hall, room, in the deep (Grein): dat. sg. [in] nīð-sele nāt-hwylcum, 1514.
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nigen, num., nine: acc. sg. nigene, 575.
niht, st. f. night: nom. sg., 115, 547, 650, 1321, 2117; acc. sg. niht, 135, 737, 2939; gystran niht (yester-night), 1335; dat. sg. on niht, 575, 684; on wanre niht, 703; gen. sg. nihtes hwulfum (sometimes at night, in the hours of the night), 3045; as adv. = of a night, by night, G. nachts, 422, 2274; dáges and nihtes, 2270; acc. pl. seofon niht (se'nnight, seven days, cf. Tac. Germ. 11), 517; dat. pl. sweartum nihtum, 167; deorcum nihtum, 275, 221; gen. pl. nihtas, 545, 1360. — Comp.: middel-, sin-niht.
niht-bealu, st. n., night-bale, destruction by night: gen. pl. niht-bealwa, 193.
niht-helm, st. m., veil or canopy of night: nom. sg., 1790.
niht-long, adj., lasting through the night: acc. sg. m. niht-longe fyrist (space of a night), 528.
niht-weore, st. n., night-work, deed done at night: instr. sg. niht-weore, 828.
niman, st. v. w. acc.: 1) to take, hold, seize, undertake: pret. sg. nam þu mid handa hige-bihtigne rinc, 747; pret. pl. we... niðe níman, 2117. — 2) to take, take away, deprive of: pres. sg. se þe hine deað níneð (he whom death carried off), 441; so, 447; nymeð, 1847; nymeð nýð-báde, 599; subj. pres. gif mec hild níne, 452, 1482; pret. sg. ind. nam on Ongena-bið tren-byrnan, 2987; ne nam he... måðm-ehta må (he took no more of the rich treasures), 1613; pret. part. þa wæs... seó cwæn numen (the queen carried off), 1154.

be-niman, to deprive of: pret. sg. ðat hine yldo benam mægenes wynnum (till age bereft him of joy in his strength), 1887.

for-niman, to carry off: pres. sg. þe þa deað for-nam (whom death carried off), 488; so, 557, 696, 1081, 1124, 1206, 1437, etc. Also, dat. for acc.: pret. pl. him trenna ecge fornámmon, 2829.

g-e-niman: 1) to take, seize: pret. sg. (hine) be healse ge-nam (clapped him around the neck, embraced him), 1873. — 2) to take, take away: pret. on reste genam ðritig þegna, 122; heð under heolore ge-nam cæðe folme, 1303; segn eác genom, 2777; þa mec sinca baldo... ét mínnum fæder genom (took me at my father's hands, adopted me), 2430; pret. part. gen-numen, 3167.

g-e-nilp, st. n., darkness, mist, cloud: acc. pl. under ðásse genipu, 1361; ofer flóda genipu, 2809.

nis, from ne-is (is not): see wesan.
niwe, niówe, adj., new, novel; unheard-of: nom. sg. swýgg up á-stág niwe geneahhe (a monstrous hubbub arose), 784; beorh... niwe (a newly-raised(?)) grave-mound, 2244; acc. sg. niwe sebbe (the new kinship), 950; instr. sg. niwan stefne (properly, nová voce; here = de novo, iterum, again), 2595; niówan stefne (again), 1790; gen. pl. niwra spella (new tidings), 2899.

g-e-nilwian, w. v., to renew: pret. part. ge-niwod, 1304, 1323; geni-wad, 2288.


nið, st. m., properly only seal, endeavor; then hostile endeavor, hos-
tility, battle, war: nom. sg., 2318; acc. sg. nīð, 184, 276; Wedera nīð (enmity against the W., the sorrows of the Weders), 423; dat. sg. wið (āt) nīðe, 828, 2586; instr. nīðe, 2681; gen. pl. nīða, 883, 2351, 2398, etc.; also instr. = by, in, battle, 846, 1440, 1963, 2171, 2207. — Comp.: bealo-, fær-, here-, hete-, inwit-, searo-, wāl-nīð.

nīð-draça, w. m., battle-dragon: nom. sg., 2274.

nīð-gāst, st. m., hostile alien, fell demon: acc. sg. bone nīð-gāst (the dragon), 2700.


nīð-grim, adj., furious in battle, savage: nom. sg., 193.

nīð-heard, adj., valiant in war: nom. sg., 2418.

nīð-hydisg, adj., eager for battle, valorous: nom. pl. nīð-hydisge men, 3167.

gē-nīða, w. m., foe, persecutor, waylayer: in comp. ferh-, feorh-gentla.

nīð-wundor, st. n., hostile wonder, strange marvel of evil: acc. sg., 1366.

nīpan, st. v., to veil, cover over, obscure; pres. part. nīpande nīht, 547, 650.

nolde, from ne-wolde (would not); see willan.

norð, adv., northward, 859.

norðan, adv., from the north, 547.

nose, w. f., projection, cliff, cape: dat. sg. of hlīðes nosan, 1893; åt brimes nosan, 2804.

nō (strengthened neg.), not, not at all, by no means, 136, 244, 587, 755, 842, 969, 1736, etc.; strengthened by following ne, 459(?), 1509; nō . . . nō (neither . . . nor), 541–543; so, nō . . . ne, 168. See ne.

nōðer (from nā-hwāðer), neg., and not, nor, 2125.

gē-nōh, adj., sufficient, enough: acc. sg. fæhō genēge, 2490; acc. pl. genēge . . . beagas, 3105.

nōn, st. f., [Eng. noon], ninth hour of the day, three o'clock in the afternoon of our reckoning (the day was reckoned from six o'clock in the morning; cf. Bouterwek Scree-dunga, 242: we ēhtað ænne dāg fram sunnan upgange ðā æfen): nom. sg. nōn, 1601.

nu, adv.: 1) now, at present, 251, 254, 375, 395, 424, 426, 489, etc.: nu gyt (up to now, hitherto), 957; nu gen (now still, yet), 2860; (now yet, still), 3169. — 2) conj., since, inasmuch as: nu þu lungre geong . . . nu se wyrm ligeð (go now quickly, since the dragon lieth dead), 2746; so, 2248; þāt þu me ne forwyrne . . . nu ic þus feorrran com (that do not thou refuse me, since I am come so far), 430; so, 1476; nu ic on māðma hord mine bebohte frōde feorh-lege, fremmað ge nu (as I now . . . so do ye), 2800; so, 3021.

nymðe, conj. w. subj., if not, unless, 782; nymðe mec god scylde (if God had not shielded me), 1659.

nyt, st. f., duty, service, office, employment: acc. sg. begn nytte behold (did his duty), 494; so, 3119. — Comp.: sund-, sundor-nyt.

nyt, adj., useful: acc. pl. m. nytte, 795; comp. un-nyt.

gē-nyttlan, w. v., to make use of, enjoy: pret. part. hāfde eorð-scrafa ende ge-nyttod (had enjoyed, made use of), 3047.
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nyð, st. f., force, necessity, need, pain: acc. sg. þurh deáðes nyð, 2455; instr. sg. nýde, 1006. In comp. (like nýd-mága, consanguineus, in Æthelred's Laws, VI. 12, Schmid, p. 228; něd-mága, in Cnut's Laws, I. 7, ibid., p. 258); also, tie of blood.—Comp. þréá-nýd.

gé-nýdan, w. v.: 1) to force, compel: pret. part. nīðe ge-nýded (forced by hostile power), 2681.—2) to force upon: pret. part. acc. sg. f. nýde genýdde... gearwe stówe (the inevitable place prepared for each, i.e. the bed of death), 1006.

nyd-báð, st. f., forced pledge, pledge demanded by force: acc. pl. nýd-báðe, 599.

nyd-gestaella, w. m., comrade in need or united by tie of blood: nom. pl. nýd-gestaellan, 883.

nyd-gripe, st. m., compelling grip: dat. sg. in nýd-gripe (mid-gripe, MS.), 977.


nýhst. See neáh.

O

óþe, conj.: 1) or; otherwise, 283, 437, 636, 638, 694, 1492, 1765, etc.—2) and(?), till(?), 650, 2476 (whilst ?).

of, prep. w. dat., from, off from:
1) from some point of view: ge-seah of wealle (from the wall), 229; so, 786; of hefene scínea (shineth from heaven), 1572; of hliðes nosan gástas grétte (from the cliff's projection), 1893; of þam leóma stóð (from which light streamed), 2770; þær wás mábma

fela of feorwegum...gelæded (from distant lands), 37; þa com of mórca (from the moor), 711, 922.—2) forth from, out of: hwearf of earde (wandered from his home, died), 56; so, 265, 855, 2472; þa ic of searwum com (when I had escaped from the persecutions of the foe), 419; þa him Hrōðgår gewāt... ùt of healle (out of the hall), 664; so, 2558, 2516; 1139, 2084, 2744; wudu-réc ð-stäh sweart of (ofer) swiðhole (black wood-reek ascended from the smoking fire), 3145; (icge gold) à-haefen of horde (lifted from the hoard), 1109; lét þa of breostum... word ùt faran (from his breast), 2551; dyde... helm of hafelan (doffed his helmet), 673; so, 1130; seal-don win.of wunder-fatum (presentedwine fromwondrousvessels), 1163; síonan hyne Hæðcyn of horn-bogan...flåne geswencte (with an arrow shot from the horned bow), 2438; so, 1434. Prep. postponed: þa he him of dyde ðærn-byran (doffed his iron corselet), 672.

ofer, prep. w. dat. and acc., over, above: 1) w. dat., over (rest, locality): Wíglað siteð ofer Bís-wulfe, 2908; ofer ábelinge, 1245; ofer eordan, 248, 803, 2008; ofer wer-beðde (over the earth, among mankind), 900; ofer þúum, 1908; ofer hron-råde (over the sea), 10; so, 304, 1287, 1290, etc.; ofer ealowæge (over the beer-cup, drinking), 481.—2) w. acc. of motion: a) over (local): ofer ðeþe (over the waves), 46, 1910; ofer swan-råde (over the swan-road, the sea), 200; ofer wægholm, 217; ofer geofenes be-gang, 362; so, 239, 240, 297,
oncer. See ancer.
ond. See and.
onsyn. See ansyn.
on, prep. w. dat. and acc., signifying primarily touching on, contact with:
I. local, w. dat.: a) on, upon, in
at (of exterior surface): on heath
stede (in the high place), 285; on
møre ond-yrfe (in my native
place), 410; on þam medel-stede,
1083; so, 2004; on þam holme
cliffe, 1422; so, 1428; on foldan
(on earth), 1197; so, 1533, 2997;
on þære medu-bence (on the mead-
bench), 1053; beornas on blandum
(the heroes on the dapple-greys),
857, etc.; on ræste (in bed), 1299;
on stapole (at, near, the pillar),
927; on wealle, 892; on wage (on
the wall), 1663; on þam wæl-
stenge (on the battle-lance), 1639;
on eaxle (on his shoulder), 817,
1548; on bearme, 40; on bræs-
tum, 552; on hafelan, 1522; on
handa (in his hand), 495, 540;
so, 555, 766; on him byrne scān
(on him shone the corselet), 405;
on ðre (at the front), 1042; on
corðre (at the head of, among, his
troop), 1154; scip on ancre (the
ship at anchor), 303; þat he on
heāfe ge-stōd (until he stood in
the hall), 404; on fæder stāle (in
a father’s place), 1480; on þāum
(on the waves, in the water), 210,
421, 534, 1438; on holme, 543; on
eg-streāmum, 577; on segl-rāde,
1438, etc.; on flōde, 1367. The
prep. postponed: Fresalondum on,
2358.—b) in, inside of (of inside
surface): sæg on særwum (a
champion in armor), 249; so,
963; on wīg-gætwum, 368; (re-
ced) on þām se rica bād (in which
the mighty one abode), 310; on
GLOSSARY.

Heorote (in Heorot), 475, 497, 594, 1303; on beôr-sele, 402, 1095; on healle, 615, 643; so, 639, 1017, 1026, etc.; on burgum (in the cities, boroughs), 53; on helle, 101; on sefan minun (in my mind), 473; on môde, 754; so, 753, 949, 1343, 1719, etc.; on aldre (in his vitals), 1435; on middan (in medio), 2706. — c) among, amid: on searwum (among the arms), 1558; on gemonge (among the troop), 1644; on þam leódscepe (among the people), 2198; nynme ðiges fæðm swulge on swa-hule (unless the embracing flame should swallow it in smoke), 783; — in, with, touched by, possessing something: þa wæs on sállum sinces brytta (then was the dispenser of treasure in joy), 608; so, 644, 2015; wæs on hreóno môde, 1308; on sweowote (in sleep), 1582, 2296; hœð wæs on ôfste (she was in haste), 1293; so, 1736, 1870; þa wæs on blôde brim weallende (there was the flood billowing in, with blood), 848; (he) wæs on sunde (was a-swimming), 1619; wæs tó fore-mihtig feónd on feóð (too powerful in speed), 971; þær wæs swigra secg ... on glyspeære (there was the champion more silent in his boasting speech), 982; — in; full of, representing, something: on weres wæstmum (in man's form), 1353. — d) attaching to, hence proceeding from; from something: ge-hýrde on Beówulfe fæst-rædne ge-boht (heard in, from, B. the fixed resolve), 610; þat he ne métte ... on elran men mund-gripe máràn, 753; — hence, with verbs of taking: on ráste genam (took from his bed), 122; so, 748, 2987; hit ær on þe göðe be-geáton (took it before from thee), 2249. — e) with: swá hit lungre weard: on hyra sinc-gifan sâre ge-endod (as it, too, soon painfully came to an end with the dispenser of treasure), 2312. — f) by: mág þonne on þam golde ongitan Geátan dryhten (the lord of the Gedas may perceive by the gold), 1485. — g) to, after weorðan: þat he on fylle weard (that he came to a fall), 1545.

With acc.: a) w. verbs of moving, doing, giving, seeing, etc., up to, on, upon, in: a-lêdon þa læðne þeóðen ... on bearm scipes, 35; on stefn (on wang) stignon, 212, 225; þa him mid scoldon on ðódæ seht feor ge-wîtan, 42; se, þe wið Brecan wunne on sldne sæ (who strowest in a swimming-match with B. on the broad sea), 507, cf. 516; þát ic on holma ge-bring eorlescipe efnde (that I should venture on the sea to do valiant deeds), 2133; on feónda geweald siðian, 809; þara þe on swyæ starað, 997; so, 1781; on lulfan lætð hworfan (lets him turn his thoughts to love?, to possessions?), 1729; him on móð bearn (came into his mind, occurred to him), 67; ræsde on ðone rÔfan (rushed on the powerful one), 2691; (cwom) on wîðig (came into the palace), 1973; so, 27, 242, 253, 512, 539, 580, 677, 726, etc.; on weg (away), 764, 845, 1383, 1431, 2097. — b) against (= wið): göðe gewyrcean ... on fæder wine (pl.), 21. — c) aim or object, to, for the object, for, as, in, on: on þearfe (in his need, in his statt), 1457; so, on hyra man-dryhtnes miclan þearfe, 2850; wrìðum on andan (as a terror to the foe), 709;
II. Of time: a) w. dat., in, inside of; during, at: on fyrste (in time, within the time appointed), 76; on uhtan (at dawn), 126; on mergenne (at morn, on the morrow), 565, 2940; on niht, 575; on wanre niht, 703; on tyn dagum, 3161; so, 197, 719, 791, 1063, etc.; on geogoðe (in youth), 409, 460; on geogoð-feøre, 537; so, 1844; on orlege (in, during, battle), 1327; hâ lomp eðw on lâde (on the way), 1988; on gange (in going, en route), 1885; on sweofte (in sleep), 1582. — b) w. acc., towards, about: on undern-mâl (in the morning, about midday), 1429; on morgen-tld, 484, 518; on morgen, 838; on ende-stêf (toward the end, at last), 1754; oftor micle ðonne on ænne stôn (far oftener than once), 1580.

III. With particles: him on efn (beside, alongside of, him), 2904; on innan (inside, within), 71, 1741, 1969, 2453, 2716; hêr on innan (in there), 2090, 2215, 2245. With the relative þe often separated from its case: þe ic her on starie (that I here look on, at), 2797; þe ge hêr on standā (that ye there stand in), 2867.

on-cyðe (cf. Dietrich in Haupt’s Zeits. XI., 412), st. f., pain, suffering: nom. sg., 1421; acc. sg. or pl. on-cyðe, 831.
on-dryse, adj., frightful, terrible: acc. sg. firen on-dryse, 1933.
onettan (for anettan, from root an-, Goth. inf. anan, to breathe, pant), w. v., to hasten: pret. pl. onetton, 306, 1804.
on-lienes, st. f., likeness, form, figure: nom. sg., 1352.
on-mêdla, w. m., pride, arrogance:
GLOSSARY.


on-sæge, adj., tending to fail, fatal: nom. sg. þa wäs Hondsciô (dat.) hild on-sæge, 2077; Hæðcynne weard... gôð on-sæge, 2484.

on-weald, st. m., power, authority: acc. sg. (him) bega ge-hwæþres... onweald ge-teáh (gave him power over, possession of, both), 1044.

open, adj., open: acc. sg. hordwynne fond... opene standan, 2272.

openian, w. v., to open, w. acc.: inf. openian, 3057.

orc (O.S. orc, Goth. aûrkei-s), st. m., crock, vessel, can: nom. pl. orcas, 3048; acc. pl. orcas, 2761.

ornës, st. m., star-monster: nom. pl. orrnësas, 112.

ord, st. m., point: nom. sg. ðê þât wordes ord brest-hord þurh-brâc (till the word-point broke through his breast-hoard, came to utterance), 2792; acc. sg. ord (word-point), 1550; dat. instr. orde (id.), 556; on orde (at the head of, in front [of a troop]), 2499, 3126.

ord-fruma, w. m., head lord, high prince: nom. sg., 263.

oret-meg, st. m., champion, warrior, military retainer: nom. pl. oret-megas, 363, 481; acc. pl. oret-megas, 332.

oretta, w. m., champion, fighter. hero: nom. sg., 1533, 2539.

or-leg, st. n., war, battle: dat. sg. on orlege, 1327; gen. sg. or-leges, 2408.

or-leg-hwîl, st. f., time of battle, war-time: nom. sg. [or-leg]-hwîl, 2003; gen. sg. orleg-hwîl, 2912; gen. pl. orleg-hwîla, 2428.

or-leahtre, adj., blameless: nom. sg. 1887.

or-þane (cf. Gloss. Aldhelm. mid or-þance = argumento in Haupt XI., 436; orþancum = machinamentis, ibïd. 477; or-banc-scipe = mechanica, 479), st. m., mechanical art, skill: instr. pl. or-þoncum, 2088; smiðes or-þancum, 406.

or-wêna, adj. (weak form); hopeless, despairing, w. gen.: aldres or-wêna (hopeless of life), 1003, 1566.

or-wearde, adj., unguarded, without watch or guard: nom. sg., 3128.

orud, st. m., breath, snorting: nom. sg., 2558; dat. orude, 2840.

ô ô (Goth. und, O.H.G. unt, unz): 1) prep. w. acc., to, till, up to, only temporal: ðê bone ãne däg, 2400; ðê dômes däg, 3070; ðê woruldendê, 3084. — 2) ðê þât, conj. w. depend. indicative clause, till, un-til, 9, 56, 66, 100, 145, 219, 296, 307, etc.

ôðer (Goth. anþar), num.: 1) one or other of two, a second, = alter: nom. sg. subs.: se ðôðer, 2062; ðôðer (one, i.e. of my blood-relations, Hæðcyn and Hygelâc), 2482; ðôðer... ðôðer (the one... the other), 1350-1352. Adj.: ðôðer... mihtig mân-sceana (the second mighty, fell foe, referring to 1350), 1339; se ðôðer... hâlê, 1816; fem. niht ðôðer, 2118; neut. ðôðer geâr (the next, second, year), 1134; acc. sg. m. ðôðerne, 653, 1861, 2441, 2485; þenden reafode rinc ðôðerne (whilst one warrior robbed the other, i.e. Eofor robbed Ongenþæow), 2980; neut. ðôðer swylc (another such, an equal
number), 1584; instr. sg. ðore stðe (for the second time, again), 2671, 3102; dat. sg. ðorrum, 815, 1030, 1166, 1229, 1472, 2168, 2172, etc.;
gen. sg. m. ðores ðøgore, 219, 606; neut. ðøres, 1875.—2) another, a different one, = alius: nom. sg.,
subs. ðœur, 1756; ðœur næning (no other), 860. Adj.: næning ðœur man, 503, 534; so, 1561; ðœur in (a
different house or room), 1301; acc. sg. ðœur flet, 1087; gen. sg. ðøres ... yrfe-weardes, 2452; nom.
pl. ealo drincende ðœur sædan (ale drinkers said other things), 1946; acc. pl. neut. word ðœur, 871.
ðœur, st. n., shore: dat. sg. on ðøre, 1372.
ðøfost, st. f., haste: nom. sg. ðøfost
ist sëlest tô gecyðælle (haste is
to best to make known, best to say at
once), 256; so, 3008; dat. sg. beô
þu on ðøfeste (ðøfste) (be in haste, hasten), 386, 2748; on ðøeste, 1293;
on ðøfoste, 2784, 3091.
ðøfoste-lice, adv, in haste, speedily,
3131.
ð-hweor, adv., anywhere, 1738, 2871.
ðomig, adj., rusty: nom. sg., 2764;
nom. pl. ðomige, 3050.
ðr, st. n., beginning, origin; front:
nom. sg. 1689; acc. sg., 2408;
dat. sg. on ðré, 1042.
ð-wihte, anything, aught: instr. sg.
ð-wihtæ (in any way), 1823, 2433.

P

páð, st. f., dress: in comp. here-
páð.
páð, st. m., path, road, way: in
comp. án-páð.
plega, w. m., play, emulous contest;
leð-plega, 1074.

R

rafe, adv., quickly, immediately, 725.
Cf. hræfe.
rand, rond, st. m., shield: acc. sg.
rand, 683; rond, 657, 2567, 2610;
dat. ronde (rond, MS.), 2674;
derunder, 1210; bironde, 2539;
acc. pl. randas, 231; rondas, 326,
2654.—Comp.: bord-, hilde-, std-
rand.
rand-häbbend, pres. part., shield-
bearer, i.e. man at arms, war-
rior: gen. pl. rond-häbbendra, 862.
rand-wiga, w. m., shield-warrior,
shield-bearing warrior: nom. sg.,
1299; acc. sg. rand-wigan, 1794.
ráð, st. f., road, street: in comp.
hran-, segl-, swan-ráð.
ge-ráð, adj., clever, skilful, ready:
acc. pl. neut. ge-ráðe, 874.
ráp, st. m., rope, bond, fetter: in
comp. wál-ráp.
ráslan, w. v., to find, discover: pres.
part. bá wås hord råsod, 2284.
rást. See rest.
reæcan, w. v., to reach, reach after:
pret. sg. reæhte ongeæn feoð mid
folme (reached out his hand toward
the foe), 748.
ge-reæcan, to attain, strike, attack:
pret. sg. hyne ... wæpne ge-reæte
(struck him with his sword), 2966;
so, 556.
reed, st. m.: 1) advice, counsel, res-
olution; good counsel, help: nom.
sg. nu is reed gelong eft ðæ ånum
(now is help to be found with thee
alone), 1377; acc. sg. reed, 172,
278, 3081.—2) advantage, gain,
use: acc. sg. þæt reed tælæ (counts
that a gain), 2028; écne reed (the
everlasting gain), 1202; acc.
pl. écne redas, 1761.—Comp.:
folc-reed, and adj., án-, fest-reed.
GLOSSARY.

rædan, st. v., to rule; reign; to possess: pres. part. rodéra rædend (the ruler of the heavens), 1556; inf. bane þe þu mid rihte rædan sceoldest (that thou shouldst possess by rights), 2057; wolde döm godes dæsum rædan gumena gehwylcum (God’s doom would rule over, dispose of, every man in deeds), 2859. See sele-rædan.

red-bora, w. m. counsellor, adviser: nom. sg., 1326.

ræden, st. f., order, arrangement, law: acc. sg. rædennes(?), 51; comp. worold-ræden.

a-ræran, w. v.: 1) to raise, lift up: pret. pl. þa weron monige þe his mæg ... ricone a-rædon (there were many that lifted up his brother quickly), 2984.—2) figuratively, to spread, disseminate: pret. part. blæd is a-ræred (thy renown is far-spread), 1704.

ræs, st. m., on-rush, attack, storm: acc. sg. guðe ræs (the storm of battle, attack), 2627; instr. pl. guðe ræsum, 2357.—Comp.: guð-, hand-, heafð-, magen-, wål-ræs.

ræsan, w. v., to rush (upon): pret. sg. ræsde on þone rōfan, 2691.

reæwa, w. m., prince, ruler: dat. sg. weoroda ræswan, 60.

roccean, w. v., to explicate, recount, narrate: inf. frum-sceaftha fira feorran roccean (recount the origin of man from ancient times), 91; gerund. tō lang is tō reccenne, hic ... (too long to tell how I ...), 2094; pret. sg. syllic spell rehte (told a wondrous tale), 2111; so intrans. feorran rehte (told of olden times), 2107.


regn-heard, adj., immensely strong, firm: acc. pl. rondas regn-hearde, 326.

regnian, rēnian, w. v., to prepare, bring on or about: inf. deað rēn[ian] hond-gestellan (prepare death for his comrade), 2169.

ge-regnian, to prepare, deck out, adorn: pret. part. medu-benċ monig ... golde ge-regnad, 778.

regn-, rēn-weard, st. m., mighty guardian: nom. pl. rēn-weardas (of Beowulf and Grendel contending for the possession of the hall), 771.

rest, rōst, st. f.: 1) bed; resting-place: acc. sg. rāste, 139; dat. sg. on rāste (genam) (from his resting-place), 1299, 1586; tō rāste (to bed), 1238. Comp.: flēt-rōst, sele-rest, wål-rest.—2) repose, rest; in comp. æfen-rōst.

ge-reste (M.H.G. reste), f., resting-place: in comp. wind-gereste.

restan, w. v.: 1) to rest: inf. restan, 1794; pret. sg. reflex. reste hine þa rūm-heort, 1800.—2) to rest, cease: inf. 1858.

rēc (O.H.G. rouh), st. m., rech, smoke: instr. sg. rēce, 3157.—Comp.: wål-, wudu-rēc.

rēcuan (O.H.G. ruohjan), w. v. w. gen., to rech, care about something, be anxious: pres. sg. III. wæppna ne rēcē (recketh not for weapons, weapons cannot hurt him), 434.

rēðe, adj., wroth, furious: nom. sg., 122, 1586; nom. pl. rēðe, 771.

Also, of things, wild, rough, fierce: gen. sg. rēðes and-hāttres (fierce, penetrating heat), 2524.
Glossary.

reað, st. n., booty, plunder in war; clothing, garments (as taken by the victor from the vanquished): in comp. hearðo-, wál-reáð.

reaðian, w. v., to plunder, rob, w. acc. : inf. hord reáðan, 2774; pret. sg. benden reásfode rinc ðóserne, 2986; wál reásfode, 3028; pret. pl. wál reásfedon, 1213.

be-reáðian, w. instr., to bereave, rob of.: pret. part. since be-reásfod, 2747; golde be-reásfod, 3019.

reord, st. f., speech, language; tone of voice : acc. sg. on-cniów mannes reorde (knew, heard, a human voice), 2556.

reordian, w. v., to speak, talk : inf. fela reordian (speak much), 3026.

ge-reordian, to entertain, to prepare for : pret. part. þa wás eft swá ær . . . fleit-sittendum fægere ge-recorded (again, as before, the guests were hospitably entertained), 1789.

reot, st. m.?, f.?, noise, tumult? (grave?): instr. sg. reote, 2458.

Bugge, in Zacher’s Zeits. 4, 215, takes reote as dat. from reót (rest, repose).

reoe, adj., savage, furious : nom. sg., 122.

be-reóðian, st. v., to rob of, bereave : pret. part. w. instr./acc. sg. fem. golde berofene, 2932; acc. pl. n. reote berofene, 2458.

reón. See röwan.

reótan, st. v., to sweep : pres. pl. ðð þát . . . roderas reótáð, 1377.

reóðw, adj., excited, fierce, wild : in comp. blóð-, gūð-, wál-reóðw. See hréchw.

ricone, hastily, quickly, immediately, 2984.

riht, st. n., right or privilege; the (abstract) right: acc. sg. on ryht (according to right), 1556; sóð and riht (truth and right), 1701; dat. sg. wíð rihte, 144; áfter rihte (in accordance with right), 1050; sylltic spell rehte áfter rihte (told a wondrous tale truthfully), 2111; mid rihte, 2057; acc. pl. ealde riht (the ten commandments), 2331; — Comp. in ðéel-, folc-, land-, un-, word-riht.

riht, adj., straight, right: in comp. up-riht.

rihte, adv., rightly, correctly, 1696. See át-rihte.

rine, st. n., man, warrior, hero: nom. sg., 399, 2986; also of Grendel, 721; acc. sg. rinc, 742, 748; dat. sg. rince, 953; of Hroðgár, 1678; gen. pl. rínca, 412, 729. — Comp. in beado-, gūð-, here-, heaðo-, hilde-, mago-, sæ-rinc.

ge-ríune, ge-ryane, adj., appropriate, proper : nom. sg. n. ge-ryyne, 2654.

rice, st. n.: 1) realm, land ruled over : nom. sg., 2200, 2208; acc. sg. rice, 913, 1734, 1854, 3005; gen. sg. rics, 862, 1391, 1860, 2028, 3081. Comp. Swið-rice. — 2) council of chiefs, the king with his chosen advisers(?) : nom. sg. oft gesát rice tó ríune, 172.

rice, adj., mighty, powerful : nom. sg. (of Hroðgár), 1238; (of Hýgelíc), 1210; (of Åsc-here), 1299; weak form, se ríc (Hroðgár), 310; (Beówulf), 399; (Hýgelíc), 1976. — Comp. gimme-ricce.

ricsian, rixian, w. v. intrans., to rule, reign : inf. ricsian, 2212; pret. sg. rixode, 144.

ridan, st. v., to ride : subj. pres. þát his byre ríde giong on gealgan, 2446; pres. part. nom. pl. ríde, 2458; inf. wiege rídan, 234; mea-
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rumpa, 856; pret. sg. sæ-genga ... se þe on ancre råd, 1884; him tō-geánas råd (rode to meet them), 1894; pret. pl. ymbe hlæw riodan (rode round the grave-mound), 3171.

ge-rīdan, w. acc., to ride over: pret. sg. se þe nās ge-rād (who rode over the promontory), 2899.

rīm, st. n., series, number: in comp. dāg-, un-rīm.

gē-rīm, st. n., series, number: in comp. dōgor-ge-rīm.

gē-rīman, w. v., to count together, enumerate in all: pret. part. in comp. forð-germed.

ā-rişan, st. v., to arise, rise: imper. sg. ā-riś, 1391; pret. sg. ā-riśa þa se rīca, 399, so, 652, 1791, 3031; ā-riśa þa bī ronde (arose by his shield), 2539; hwanan siō ā-riśa (whence the feud arose), 2404.

roder, st. m., ether, firmament, sky (from radius, Bugge): gen. sg. roderes candel, 1573; nom. pl. roderas, 1377; dat. pl. under roderum, 310; gen. pl. rodera, 1556.

rōf, adj., fierce, of fierce, heroic, strength, strong: nom. sg., 1926, 2539; also w. gen. māgenes rōf (strong in might), 2085; so, þeā þe he rōf sīn nið-gweorc, 683; acc. sg. rōfne, 1794; on ḫone rōfan, 2691. — Comp.: beadh-, brego-, ellen, heaðo-, hyge-, sige-rōf.

rōt, adj., glad, joyous: in comp. un-rōt.

rōwan, st. v., to row (with the arms), swim: pret. pl. reón (for reówon), 512, 539.

rūm, st. m., space, room: nom. sg., 2691.

rūm, adj.: 1) roomy, spacious: nom. sg. þūhte him call tō rūm, wongas and wic-stede (fields and dwelling seemed to him all too broad, i.e. could not hide his shame at the unavenged death of his murdered son), 2462. — 2) in moral sense, great, magnanimous, noble-hearted: acc. sg. þurh rūmne sēfan, 278.


gē-rūm-līce, adv., commodiously, comfortably: compar. ge-rūm-līcor, 139.

rūn, st. f., secrecy, secret discussion, deliberation or counsel: dat. sg. ge-sāt rīce tō rūne, 172. — Comp. beado-rūn.

rūn-stāf, st. m., rune-stave, runic letter: acc. pl. þurh rūn-stafas, 1696.

rūn-wita, w. m., rune-wit, privy councillor, trusted adviser: nom. sg., 1326.

ger-sne. See ge-rīsne.

gē-ryman, w. v.: 1) to make room for, prepare, provide room: pret. pl. þät hie him ðēr fæt eal ge-rymon, 1087; pret. part. þa wæs Geāt-mācgeum ... benc gerfmed, 492; so, 1976. — 2) to allow, grant, admit: pret. part. þa me ge-rymed wæs (sif) (as access was permitted me), 3089; þā him gerfmed weard, þā hie wīl-stōwe wealdan mōston, 2984.

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gē-saca, w. m., opponent, antagonist, foe: acc. sg. ge-sacan, 1744.

sacan, st. v., to strive, contend: inf. ymb feorh sacan, 439.

gē-sacan, to attain, gain by contending (Grein): inf. gesacan scéal sæwl-berendra ... gearwe stōwe (gain the place prepared, i.e. the death-bed), 1005.
on-sacan: 1) (originally in a law-suit), to withdraw, take away, deprive of: pres. subj. ðätte freoðu-webbe feores on-säce ... leófne mannan, 1943. — 2) to contest, dispute, withstand: inf. ðät he sæmannum on-sacan mihte (i.e. hord, bearn, and brýde), 2955.


g-e-sacu, st. f., strife, enmity: nom. sg., 1738.

sadol, st. m., saddle: nom. sg., 1039.

sadol-beorht, adj., with bright saddles (?): acc. pl. sadol-beorht, 2176.

g-e-saga. See seenan.

samne, somne, adv., together, united: in át-somne, together, united, 307, 402, 491, 544, 2848.

tð-somne (together), 3123; ða se wyrm ge-beáh snûde tð-somne (when the dragon quickly coiled together), 2569.

samod, somod: I. adv., simultaneously, at the same time: somod, 1212, 1615, 2175, 2988; samod, 2197; samod át-gáedere, 387, 730, 1064. — II. prep. w. dat., with, at the same time with: somod ær-däge (with the break of day), 1312; somod ær-dáge, 2943.

sand, st. m., sand, sandy shore: dat. sg. on sande, 295, 1897, 3043(?); áfter sande (along the shore), 1965; wið sande, 213.

sang, st. m., song, cry, noise: nom. sg. sang, 1064; swutol sang scöpes, 90; acc. sg. sige-leásn sang (Grendel’s cry of woe), 788; så-
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säld, st. n., hall, king's hall or palace: acc. sg. geond þat säld (Heorot), 1281.
see, st. m. and f., sea, ocean: nom. sg., 579, 1224; acc. sg. on sidne see, 507; ofer see, 2381; ofer sǣ side, 2395; dat. sg. tō see, 318; on sǣ, 544; dat. pl. be sǣm tweonum, 859, 1298, 1686, 1957.
see-båt, st. m., sea-boat: acc. sg., 634, 896.
see-cyning, st. m., sea-king, king ruling the sea: gen. pl. see-cyninga, 2383.
see-deōr, st. n., sea-beast, sea-monster: nom. sg., 1511.
see-drača, w. m., sea-dragon: acc. pl. see-drācan, 1427.
ge-sēgan, w. v., to fell, slay: pret. part. hāfdon eal-fela eotena cynnes sēwordum ge-sēged (felled with the sword), 885.
seege. See on-sege.
see-genga, w. m., sea-goer, i.e. sea-going ship: nom. sg., 1883, 1909.
see-gēap, adj., spacious (broad enough for the sea): nom. sg. see-gēap naca, 1897.
see-grund, st. m., sea-bottom, ocean-bottom: dat. sg. see-grunde, 564.
sēl, sēl, sǣl, st. f.: 1) favorable opportunity, good or fit time: nom. sg. sēl, 623, 1066, 2059; sēl and mēl, 1009; acc. sg. sēłe, 1136; gen. pl. sēla and mēla, 1612.— 2) Fate(?): gen. sg. sēłe rēdenne, 51. — 3) happiness, joy: dat. pl. on sālum, 608; sēlum, 644, 1171, 1323. See sēl, adj.
ge-sēlan, w. v., to turn out favorably, succeed: pret. sg. him ge-sēlede þat ... (he was fortunate enough to, etc.), 891; so, 574; efne swylce mǣla, swylce hir-man-dryhtne þearf ge-sēlda (at such times as need disposed it for their lord), 1251.
sēlan (see sāl), w. v., to tie, bind: pret. sg. sēlde ... stīf-fāðne scip, 1918; pl. sē-wudu seldon, 226.
ge-sēlan, to bind together, weave, interweave: pret. part. earm-beāga fēla seearwum ge-sēled (many curiously interwoven armlets, i.e. made of metal wire: see Guide to Scandinavian Antiquities, p. 48), 2765.
on-sēlan, with acc., to unbind, unloose, open: on-sēl meto, sige-hrēð secgum (disclose thy views to the men, thy victor's courage; or, thy presage of victory?), 489.
sē-liċend, pres. part., seafarer: nom. pl. see-liċend, 411, 1819, 2807; see-liċende, 377.
sē-man, m., sea-man, sea-warrior: dat. pl. sē-mannum, 2955; gen. pl. sē-manna, 329 (both times said of the Geátas).
sēmra, weak adj. compar., the worse, the weaker: nom. sg. sēmra, 2881; dat. sg. sēmran, 954.
sē-nās, st. m., sea-promontory, cape, nase: acc. pl. sē-nāssas, 223, 571.
sēne, adj., careless, slow: compar. sg. nom. he on holme wās sundes þē sēnra, þē hyne swylt fornæm (was the slower in swimming in the sea, whom death took away), 1437.
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scæ-rinc, st. m., sea-warrior or hero: nom. sg., 691.

scæ-sið, st. m., sea-way, path, journey: dat. sg. after scæ-siðe, 1150.

scæ-wang, st. m., sea-shore or beach: acc. sg. scæ-wong, 695.

scæ-weal, st. m., (sea-wall), sea-shore: dat. sg. scæ-wealle, 1265.

scæ-wudu, st. m., (sea-wood), vessel, ship: acc. sg. scæ-wudu, 226.

scæ-wylm, st. m., sea-surf, billow: acc. pl. ofer scæ-wylmas, 393.

scacan, sceacan, st. v., properly, to shake one’s self; hence, to go, glide, pass along or away: pres. sg. bonne mtn sceaceð lif of lice, 2743; inf. þa com beorht [sunne] scacan [offer grundas], (the bright sun came gliding over the fields), 1804; pret. sg. duguð ellor scóc (the chiefs are gone elsewhere, i.e. have died), 2255; bonne stræla storm... scóc ofer scild-weall (when the storm of arrows leapt over the wall of shields), 3119; pret. part. wæs hira blæd scacen (their strength [breath?] had passed away), 1125; þa wæs winter scacen (the winter was past), 1135; so, sceacen, 2307, 2728.

scadu, sceadu, st. m., shadow, concealing veil of night: acc. sg. under sceadu bregdan (i.e. kill), 706.

scadu-genga, w. m., shadow-goer, twilight-stalker (of Grendel): nom. sg. sceadu-genga, 704.

scadu-helm, st. m., shadow-helm, veil of darkness: gen. pl. scadu-helma ge-scaepu (shapes of the shadow, evil spirits wandering by night), 651.

scalu, st. f., retinue, band (part of an armed force); in comp. hand-scalu: mid his hand-scale (hond-scalu), 1318, 1964.

scamian, w. v., to be ashamed: pres. part. nom. pl. scamienda, 2851; nō he þære feoh-gyfte... scamigán þorfe (needed not be ashamed of his treasure-giving), 1027.

scawa (see sceawian), w. m., observer, visitor: nom. pl. scawan, 1896.

g e-scád, st. n., difference, distinction: acc. sg. æg-hwæðres gescåd, worda and worca (difference between, of, both words and deeds), 288.

ge-scádan, st. v., to decide, adjudge: pret. sg. rodera redend hit on ryht gescéd (decided it in accordance with right), 156.


g e-scáp-hwile, st. f., fated hour, hour of death (appointed rest?): dat. sg. tó gescáp-hwile (at the fated hour), 26.

scéðdan, w. v., to scathe, injure: inf. w. dat. pers., 1034; aldre sceðdán (hurt her life), 1525; þát on land Denā lāðra næning mid sciberhe sceðdán ne meahæ (injure through robber incursions), 243; pret. sg. þær him næning witer wihte ne sceðede, 151.

g e-scéðdan, the same: inf. þát him... ne mihte eorres inwit-feng aldre gescéðdan, 1448.

scènc, st. f., vessel, can: in comp. medu-scènc.

scæncan, w. v., to hand drink, pour out: pret. sg. scæncet scér wered, 496 (cf. skinker = cup-bearer).

scen, w. f.?, sword-guard?: dat. pl. on þæm scennum scíran goldes, 1695.

sceran, st. v., to shear off, cleave, hew to pieces: pres. sg. bonne heoru bunden... swin ofer helme and-
weard scireð (hews off the boarhead on the helm), 1288.
ge-þcær, to divide, hew in two: 
pret. sg. helm oft ge-þcær (often clove the helm in two), 1527; so, 
gescer, 2974.
sckerwen, st. f., in comp. ealu-sckerwen (ale-scare or panic?), 770.
sceât. See sceotan.
sceau. See scadu.
sceaða, w. m.: 1) scather, foe: gen. 
pl. sceãdena, 4. - 2) fighter, warrior: nom. pl. sceðan, 1804. — 
Comp.: åtor, dol-, feónd-, gúð-, 
hearm-, leóð-, mán-, sin-, þeóð-, 
ucht-sceáða.
sceåðan, st. v. w. dat., to scathe, injure, crush: pret. sg. se be oft 
manegum scðð (which has oft oppressed many), 1888.
ge-sceðan, w. dat., the same: 
pret. sg. swá him ær gescœð hild at 
Heorote, 1588; se be him sære ge-
sceœð (who injured him sorely), 
2224; nô þy ær in gescœð hâlan 
lîce, 1503; bill ær gescœð eald-
haðordes þam þâra måðma 
mund-bora wâs (the weapon of the ancient 
chieftain had before laid low the 
dragon, the guardian of the treasure), 
2778 (or, sheathed in brass?, if ær and gescœð form compound).
sceåðen-mæl, st. n., deadly weapon, 
hostile sword: nom. sg., 1940.
sceaf, st. m., shaft, spear, missile: 
nom. sg. sceft, 3119. — Comp.: 
here-, wäl-sceaf.
ge-sceaf, st. f.: 1) creation, earth, 
earthly existence: acc. sg. þás la-
nan ge-sceaf, 1623. — 2) fate, desti-
tiny: in comp. forð-, lif-, mæl-
gesceaf.
sceal, st. m., servant, military re-
tainer: nom. sg., 919; (of Beð-
wulf), 940. — Comp. beó-sceal.
ge-sceap, st. n.: 1) shape, creature: 
nom. pl. scadu-helma ge-sceapu, 
651. — 2) fate, providence: acc. 
sg. heáð ge-sceap (heavy fate), 
3085.
sceapan, sceppan, sceppan, st. 
v., to shape, create, order, arrange, 
establish: pres. part. sceppend 
(the Creator), 106; pret. sg. scóp 
him Heort naman (shaped, gave, 
it the name Heorot), 78; pres. 
part. wás sió wroht scepen heard 
wið Hugas, syððan Hygelac cwom 
(the contest with the Hugas became 
sharp after H. had come), 2915.
ge-sceapan, to shape, create: pret. 
sg. lêf ge-sceôp cynna gehwylcum, 
97.
scear, st. m., massacre: in comp. 
gúð-, inwit-scear, 2429, etc.
scearp, adj., sharp, able, brave: 
nom. sg. scearp scylwð-ðga, 288. 
— Comp.: beâdu-, heáðo-scearp.
scearu, st. f., division, body, troop: 
in comp. folc-scearu; that is de-
cided or determined, in gúð-scearu 
(overthrow?), 1214.
sceat, st. m., money; also unit of 
value in appraising (cf. Rieger in 
sceattas, 1687. When numbers are 
given, sceat appears to be left out, 
cf. 2196, 2995 (see þûsend). — 
Comp. gif-sceat.
sceat, st. m., region, field: acc. pl. 
gefrâtwæde boldan sceatas leómun 
and leáfum, 96; — top, surface, 
part: gen. pl. eordan sceatæ, 753.
sceawere, st. m., observer, sfy: 
nom. pl. sceaweras, 253.
sceawian, w. w. acc., to see, look 
at, observe: inf. sceawian, 841, 
1414, 2403, 2745, 3009, 3033; 
sceawigan, 1392; pres. sg. II. bát 
ge genðe neán sceawian bêgas
and bráed gold, 3105; subj. pres. þat ic ... sceáwise swegle searo-gimmas, 2749; pret. sg. sceá-wode, 1688, 2286, 2794; sg. for pl., 844; pret. pl. sceáwedon, 132, 204, 984, 1441.

ge-sceáwian, to see, behold, observe: pret. part. ge-sceáwid, 3076, 3085.

sceorp, st. n., garment: in comp. hilde-sceorp.

sceótan, st. v., to shoot, hurl missiles: pres. sg. se be of ðan-bogan fyren-num sceótæ, 1745; pres. part. nom. pl. sceótend (the warriors, bowmen), 704, 1155; dat. pl. for sceótendum (MS. scotenum), 1027.

ge-sceótan, w. acc., to shoot off, hurry: pret. sg. hord eft gescéat (the dragon darted again back to the treasure), 2320.

of-sceótan, to kill by shooting: pret. sg. his meag of-scét ... blódigan gâre (killed his brother with bloody dart), 2440.

scild, scyld, st. m., shield: nom. sg. scyld, 2571; acc. sg. scyld, 437, 2676; acc. pl. scyldas, 325, 333, 2851.

scildan, scyldan, w. v., to shield, protect: pret. subj. nymðe mec god scylda (if God had not shielded me), 1659.

scild-frecæ, w. m., shield-warrior (warrior armed with a shield): nom. sg. scyld-frecæ, 1034.

scild-weall, st. m., wall of shields: acc. sg. scild-weall, 3119.

scild-wiga, w. m., shield-warrior: nom. sg. scyld-wiga, 288.

scelna, w. m., apparition, evil spirit: dat. pl. scynnun, 940.

scip, st. n., vessel, ship: nom. sg., 302; acc. sg., 1918; dat. sg. tô scipe, 1896; gen. sg. scipes, 35, 807; dat. pl. tô scypum (scypon, MS.), 1155.

scip-heræ, st. m., (exercitus navalis), armada, fleet: dat. sg. mid scipherge, 243.

gc-scifðe (for ge-scifðe), adj., advancing (of the dragon's movement), 2571.

sefnan, st. v., to shine, flash: pres. sg. sunne ... súðan scifð, 607; so, 1572; inf. gesæh bláene leö-man beorhete sefnan, 1518; pret. sg. (gåð - Byrne, woruld - candel) scán, 321, 1966; on him Byrne scáan, 405; pret. pl. gold-fåg scifnon web àfter wánum, 995; scifnon, 303; cf. scáan.

sefr, adj., sheer, pure, shining: nom. sg. bring-fen scfr, 322; scfr method, 980; acc. sg. n. scfr wered, 496; gen. sg. scfran goldes, 1695.

sefr-ham, adj., bright-armored, clad in bright mail: nom. pl. scfr-hame, 1896.

scoten. See sceotenc.


scop, st. m., singer, shaper, poet: nom. sg., 496, 1067; gen. sg. scopes, 90.

scrað, st. n., hole in the earth, cavern: in comp. eord-scrað.

scraðan, st. v., to stride, go: pres. pl. scraðan, 163; inf. scraðan, 651, 704; scraðan tô, 2570.

scrafan, st. v., to prescribe, impose (punishment): inf. hât him (Grendel) scfr metod scrafan wille, 980.

for-scrafan, w. dat. pers., to pro-scribe, condemn: pret. part. sið-saðan him scympend for-scrifen häfde, 106.

ge-scrafan, to permit, prescribe: pret. sg. swâ him Wyrd ne ge-scrað (as Weird did not permit him), 2575.
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scrūd, st. m., clothing, covering; ornament: in comp. beadu-, byrdu- scrūd.

scucca, w. m., shadowy sprite, demon: dat. pl. scuccum, 940.

sculan, aux. v. w. inf.: 1) shall, must (obligation): pres. sg. I., III. scel, 20, 24, 183, 251, 271, 287, 449, 978, 1005, 1173, 1387, 1535, etc.; scel, 455, 2805, 3011; II. scelaf, 589, 2667; subj. pres. scyle, 2658; scile, 3178; pret. ind. sg. I., III. scolde, 10, 806, 820, 966, 1071, 1444, 1450, etc.; sceolde, 2342, 2409, 2443, 2590, 2964; II. sceoldest, 2057; pl. scoldon, 41, 833, 1306, 1638; subj. pret. scolde, 1329, 1478; sceolde, 2709.—2) w. inf. following it expresses futurity, = shall, will: pres. sg. I., III. sceal beadan (shall offer), 384; so, 424, 438, 602, 637, 1061, 1707, 1856, 1863, 2070; sceall, 2499, 2509, etc.; II. scealt, 1708; pl. wit sculon, 684; subj. pret. scolde, 280, 692, 911; sceolde, 3069.—3) sculan sometimes forms a periphrastic phrase or circumlocation for a simple tense, usually with a slight feeling of obligation or necessity: pres. sg. he ge-wunian sceall (he inhabits, is said to inhabit?), 2276; pret. sg. se he wæter-egean wunian scolde, 1261; wæccnan scolde (was to awake), 85; se bone gomelan grētan scolde (was to, should, approach), 2422; hēt se byrn-wīga bōgan scolde (the corseleted warrior had to bow, fell), 2919; pl. ā he beado-grēman bywan sceldon (they that had to polish or deck the battle-masks), 2258; so, 230, 705, 1068.—4) w. omitted inf., such as wesan, gangan: unc sceal worn fela māðōma ge-menra (i.e. wesan), 1784; so, 2660; sceal se hearda helm ... fārum befallen (i.e. wesan), 2256; ic him āfter sceal (i.e. gangan), 2817; subj. bonne ā forð scyle (i.e. gangan), 1180. A verb or inf. expressed in an antecedent clause is not again expressed with a subsequent sceal: gēð ā Wyrd swā hī sce (Weird goeth ever as it shall [go]), 455; gūk-bill ge-swāc swā hit nō sceolde (i.e. ge-swiccan), 2586.

scūa, w. m., shadowy demon: in comp. deā-swēca.

scūfan, st. v.: 1) intrans., to move forward, hasten: pret. part. ā wās morgen-leōht scōfen and scyn-ded, 919.—2) w. acc., to shov, push: pret. pl. guman āt scufon ... wudu bundenne (pushed the vessel from the land), 215; dracan scufun ... ofer weall-clif (pushed the dragon over the wall-like cliff), 3132. See wīd-scofen.

be-scūfan, w. acc., to push, thrust down, in: inf. wā biō hām be sceal ... sāwle be-scūfan in fyres fām (woe to him that shall thrust his soul into fire’s embrace), 184.

scūr, st. m., shower, battle-shower: in comp. āsern-scūr.


scyld, scyldan. See scyld, scyldan.

scylāg, adj., under obligations or bound for; guilty of, w. gen. and instr.: ealdres (morōres) scylāg, 1339, 1684, 2062; synnum scylāg (guilty of evil deeds), 3072.

scyndan, w. v., to hasten: inf. scyndan, 2571; pret. part. scynded, 919.

sceynn. See scinna.

scyppend. See sceapan.
scyran, w. v., to arrange, decide: inf. þat hit sceafen-mel scyran mosta (that the sword must decide it), 1940. O.N. skora, to score, decide.

scyne, adj., shen, well-formed, beautiful: nom. sg. magð scyne, 3017.

se, pron. dem. and article, the: m. nom., 79, 84, 86, 87, 90, 92, 102, etc.; fem. sec, 66, 146, etc.; neut. þat; — relative: se (who), 1611, 2868; se þe (he who), 2293; se þe (she who), 1446; se þe (for se þe), 1345, 1888, 2686; cf. 1261, 1448; (Grendel’s mother, as a wild, demonic creature, is conceived now as man, now as woman: woman, as having borne a son; man, as the incarnation of savage cunning and power); se for sec, 2422; dat. sg. þam (for þam þe), 2780.

secce. See sacu.

secc, st. m., man, warrior, hero, spokesman (secgan?): nom. sg., 208, 872, 2228, 2407, etc.; (Beowulf), 249, 948, 1312, 1570, 1760, etc.; (Wulfgár), 402; (Hunferð), 981; (Wiglaf), 2864; acc. sg. synnigne secc (Grendel’s mother, cf. se), 1380; dat. sg. secce, 2020; nom. pl. secgas, 213, 2531, 3129; dat. pl. secgum, 490; gen. pl. secga, 634, 843, 997, 1673.

seccg, st. f., sword (sedge?): acc. sg. secge, 685.

secgon, w. v., to say, speak: 1) w. acc.: pres. sg. gode ic þanc secge, 1998; so, 2796; pres. part. swå se secc hwata secgende wæs lâgra spella (partitive gen.), 3029; inf. secgon, 582, 876, 881, 1050; pret. sg. sågde him þas leanes þanc, 1810; pret. sg. II. hwåt þu worn fela . . . sågdest from his sife, 532.

— 2) without acc.: inf. swå we söðlice seccgan hyrdon, 273; pret. sg. sågde, 2633, 2900. — 3) w. de- pend. clause: pres. sg. ic secge, 591; pl. III. secgað, 411; inf. seccgan, 51, 391, 943, 1347, 1701, 1819, 2865, 3027; gerund. tó sec- ganne, 473, 1725; pret. sg. sågde, 90, 1176; pl. sågdon, 377, 2188; sædan, 1946.

å-seccan (edicere), to say out, deliver: inf. wille ic å-seccan suna Healfdene . . . min ærenede, 344.

ge-seccan, to say, relate: imper. sg. II. ge-saga, 388; þat ic his [dr] ærest þe eft ge-sâgend (that I should first tell thee its origin), 2158; pret. part. gesâgd, 141; gesæd, 1697.

sefa, w. m., heart, mind, soul, spirit: nom. sg., 49, 490, 595, 2044, 2181, 2420, 2601, 2633; acc. sg. sefan, 278, 1727, 1843; dat. sg. sefan, 473, 1343, 1738. — Comp. mød-sefa.

ge-segen, st. f., legend, tale: in comp. kald-ge-segen.

segli, st. n., sail: nom. sg., 1907.

segli-råd, st. f., sail-road, i.e. sea: dat. sg. on segl-råde, 1430.

segn, st. n., banner, vexillum: nom. sg., 2768, 2959; acc. sg. segen, 47, 1022; segn, 2777, 2959; dat. sg. under segne, 1205. — Comp. hea- fod-segn.

sel, st. n., hall, palace. See söl.

sell, st. n., dwelling, house: in comp. medu-seld.

geselda, w. m., contubernalis, companion: acc. sg. geseldan, 1985.


seld-guma, w. m., house-man, home- stayer (?); common man’s, house- carl?: nom. sg., 249.

sele, st. m. and n., building consist-
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ing of one apartment; apartment, room: nom. sg., 81, 411; acc. sg. sele, 827, 2353; dat. sg. tô sele, 323, 1641; in (on, tô) sele þan heån, 714, 920, 1017, 1985; on sele (in the den of the dragon), 3129.—Comp.: beāh-, beó-, dryht-, eorð-, gest-, gold-, grund-, gûð-, heāh-, hring-, hrôf-, nið-, win-sele.

sele-dream, st. m., hall-gee, joy in the hall: acc. sg. þàra þe bis lyf of-geaf, gesâwón sele-dream (referring to the joy of heaven?), 2253.


sele-gyst, st. m., hall-guest, stranger in hall or house: acc. sg. bone sele-gyst, 1546.

sele-rædend, pres. part., hall-ruler, guardian or possessor of the hall: acc. leóde mîne sele-rædend, 1347.

sele-rest, st. f., bed in the hall: acc. sg. sele-reste, 691.

sele-pēgn, st. m., retainer, hall-thane, chamberlain: nom. sg., 1795.

sele-weard, st. m., hall-ward, guardian of the hall: acc. sg., 668.

self, sylf, pron., self: nom. sg. strong form, self, 1314, 1925 (? sel-fa); þu self, 595; þu þe self, 954; self cyming (the king himself, the king too), 921, 1011; sylf, 1965; in weak form, selfa, 1469; he selfa, 29, 1734; þam þe him selfa deah (that can rely upon, trust to, himself), 1840; seolfa, 3068; he sylfa, 505; god sylfa, 3055; acc. sg. m. selfe, 1606; hine selfe (himself), 962; hyne selfne (himself, reflex.), 2876; wið sylfne (opposite), 1978; gen. sg. m. selves, 701, 896; his selves, 1148; on sinne syllnes dôm (at his own will), 2148; syllnes, 2224, 2361, 2640, 2711, 2777, 3014; his syllnes, 2014, 2326; fem. hire selfre, 1116; nom. pl. selfe, 19(?); Sûð-Dene sylfe, 1997.

ge-sella, w. m., house-companion, conrade: in comp. hand-gesella.

sellan, syllan, w. v.: 1) w. acc. of thing, dat. of pers., to give, deliver; permit, grant, present: pres. sg. III. seleð him on ðeol eorðan wynne, 1731; inf. syllan, 2161, 2730; pret. sg. sealdæ, 72, 673, 1272, 1694, 1752, 2025, 2155, 2183, 2491, 2995; nefne god sylfa sealdæ þam þe he wolde hord openian (unless God himself gave to whom he would open the hoard), 3056; pret. sg. II. sealkest, 1483.—2) to give, give up (only w. acc. of thing): ðær he fœrh seleð (he prefers to give up his life), 1371; nallas on gylp seleð fätte beágas (giveth out gold-wrought rings, etc.), 1750; pret. sg.: sinc-fato seallde, 623; pl. byrelas sealdon wîn of wunder-fatum, 1162.

ge-sellan, w. acc. and dat. of pers., to give, deliver; grant, present: inf. ge-sellan, 1030; pret. sg. ge-sealde, 616, 1053, 1867, 1902, 2143, etc.

sel-lic, syl-lic (from seld-lic), adj., strange, wondrous: nom. sg. glôf . . . syllic, 2087; acc. sg. n. syllic spell, 2110; acc. pl. syllicæ sæ-dræcan, 1427. Compar. acc. sg. syllicran wîht (the dragon), 3039.

semninga, adv., straightway, at once, 645, 1641, 1768.

sendan, w. v. w. acc. of thing and dat. of pers., to send: pret. sg. bone god sende folcê tô frôfre (whom God sent as a comfort to the people), 13; so, 471, 1843.

for-sendan, to send away, drive off: pret. part. he wær on feonða ge-weald . . . snûde for-sended, 905.
on-sendan, to send forth, away, w. acc. of thing and dat. of pers.: imper. sg. on-send, 452, 1484; pret. sg. on-sende, 382; pl. þe hine ... forð on-sendon ænne ofer þēc (who sent him forth alone over the sea), 45; pret. part. bealo-cwealm hafað felm feorn-cynna forð on-
sended, 2267.


serce, syrce, w. f., sark, shirt of mail: nom. sg. syrce, I112; nom. pl. syrcan, 226; acc. pl. græge syr-
can, 334. — Comp.: beadu-, heoroserce; here-, leðo-, lif-syrece.

seas, st. m., seat, place for sitting: dat. sg. sesse, 2718; þa he bi sesse geōng (by the seat, i.e. before the dragon’s lair), 2757.

setl, st. n., seat, settle: acc. sg., 2014; dat. sg. setle, 1233, 1783, 2020; gen. sg. setles, 1787; dat. pl. set-
lum, 1290. — Comp.: heāh-, hilde-, meodu-setl.

settan, w. v., to set: pret. sg. setton sæ-mēðe side scyldas ... wīð þæs recedes weall (the sea-weared ones set their broad shields against the wall of the hall), 325; so, 1243.

å-settan, to set, place, appoint: pret. pl. hie him å-setton segen [gyl]-denne heāh ofer heāfod, 47; pret. part. hāðe kyninga wulder Grendel tō-geānes...sele-wardā-seted, 668.

be-settan, to set with, surround: pret. sg. (helm) besette swīn-lícum (set the helm with swine-bodies), 1454.

ge-settan: 1) to set, set down: pret. part. swā wās ... þurh rūn-
stafas rihte ge-mearcød, ge-seted and ge-sæd (thus was ... in rune-

staves rightly marked, set down and said’), 1697. — 2) to set, or-
dain, create: pret. sg. ge-sette... sunnan and mōnan leōman tō leōhte land-būendum, 94. — 3) = componere, to lay aside, smooth over, appease: pret. sg. þat he mid þy wife wāl-fæða ... dæl... ge-sette, 2030.

sǣcan, w. v., to follow after, hence: 1) to seek, strive for, w. acc.: pret. sg. sinc-fāt sōhte (sought the costly cup), 2301; ne sōhte searo-nīðas, 2739; so, 3068. Without acc.: þonne his myne sōhte (than his wish demanded), 2573; hord-
weard sōhte georne āfter grunde (the hoard-warden sought eagerly along the ground), 2294. — 2) to look for, come or go, some whither, attain something; w. acc.: pres. sg. III. se þe ... biorgas sēceð, 2273; subj. heāh þe hæð-stapa holt-wudu sēce, 1370; imper. sēc gif þu dyrrre (look for her, i.e. Grendel’s mother, if thou dare), 1380; inf. sǣcan, 200, 268, 646, 1598, 1870, 1990, 2514(?), 3103, etc.; sǣcan, 665, 1451; drihten sǣcan (seek to go, to the Lord), 187; sǣcan wyn-leās wīc (Grendel was to seek a joyless place, i.e. Hell), 822; so, sǣcan deōfia gedrāg, 757; sǣle sǣcan (seek the life, kill), 802; so, sǣcan sāwle hord, 2423; gerund. sācce tō sǣcanne, 2563; pret. sg. I., III. sōhte, 139, 208, 376, 417, 2224; II. sōhtest, 458; pl. sōhton, 339. — 3) to seek, attack: þe ēs sǣceð tō Swēōna leāde, 3002; pret. pl. hine wrāc-mācgas ofer sæ-
sōhtan, 2381.

gē-sēcan: 1) to seek, w. acc.: inf. gif he gesēcean dear wīg ofer wapen, 685. — 2) to look for, come or go to
attain, w. acc.: inf. ge-sēcean, 693; gerund. tō ge-sēcanne, 1923; pret. sg. ge-sōhte, 463, 520, 718, 1952; pret. part. acc. pl. feor-cyðe beóð sélan ge-sōhte þam þe hine selfa deáh, 1840.— 3) to seek with hostile intent, to attack: pres. sg. ge-sēceð 2516; pret. sg. ge-sōhte, 2347; pl. ge-sōhtan, 2927; ge-sōhtan, 2205.
ofer-sēcan, w. acc., to surpass, outdo (in an attack): pres. sg. wās sío hond tō strong, se þe méca gehwane... swenge ofer-sōhte, þonne he tō sāce bār waepen wundrum heard (too strong was the hand, that surpassed every sword in stroke, when he [Beowulf] bore the wondrous weapon to battle; i.e. the hand was too strong for any sword; its strength made it useless in battle), 2687.

sēl, st. f. See sæl.
sēl, sæl, adj.: nom. sg. m. sēlra, 861, 2194; þæm þer sēlra wās (to the one that was the better, i.e. Hygelæ), 2200; deáð bið sēlla þonne edwīt-līf, 2891; neut. sēlre, 1385; acc. sg. m. sēlran be (a better than thee), 1851; sēlan, 1198; neut. þat sēlre, 1760; dat. sg. m. sēlran sword-frecan, 1469; acc. pl. fem. sēlran, 1840. Superl. strong form: nom. sg. neut. sēlest, 173, 1060; hūsa sēlest, 146, 285, 936; ðōfost is sēlest, 256; bolda sēlest, 2327; acc. sg. neut. hrāgla sēlest, 454; hūsa sēlest, 659; billa sēlest, 1145;— weak form: nom. sg. m. reced sēlest, 412; acc. sg. m. bone sēlestan, 1407, 2383; (þās, MS.), 1957; dat. sg. m. þám sēlestan, 1686; nom. pl. sēlestan, 416; acc. pl. þa sēlestan, 3123.

sēl, compar. adv., better, fitter, more excellent, 1013, 2531; ne byð him wihtne þe sēl (he shall be sought the better for it), 2278; so, 2688.

sealma (Frisian selma, in bed-selma), w. m., bed-chamber, sleeping-place: acc. sg. on sealman, 2461.
sælt, adj., salty: acc. sg. neut. ofer sælt wāter (the sea), 1990.

searo (G. sarwa, pl.), st. n.: 1) armor, accoutrements, war-gear: nom. pl. sæ-manna searo, 329; dat. pl. secg on searwum (a man, warrior, in panoply), 249, 2701; in (on) searwum, 323, 1558; 2531, 2569; instr. pl. searwum, 1814.— 2) insidia, ambuscade, waylaying, deception, battle: þā ic of searwum cwom, fāh from feóndum, 419.—3) cunning, art, skill: instr. pl. sadol searwum fāh (saddle cunningly ornamented), 1039; earmbeάga fela, searwum ge-sealed (many cunningly-linked armlets), 2765.—Comp. fyrd-, gūð-, inwit-searo.

searo-bend, st. f., band, bond, of curious workmanship: instr. pl. searo-bendum fāst, 2087.

searo-fāh, adj., cunningly inlaid, ornamented, with gold: nom. sg. here-byrne hondum ge-broden, sīd and searo-fāh, 1445.

searo-ge-brāc, st. n., heap of treasure-objects: acc. sg., 3103.

searo-gim, st. m., cunningly set gem, rich jewel: acc. pl. searo-gimmas, 2750; gen. pl. searo-gima, 1158.

searo-grim, adj., cunning and fierce: nom. sg., 595.

searo-hābbend, pres.part. as subst., arms-bearing, warrior with his trappings: gen. pl. searo-hābbendra, 237.
searo-net, st. n., armor-net, shirt of mail, corselet: nom. sg., 406.

searo-níf, st. m.: 1) cunning hostility, plot, wiles: acc. pl. searo-níðas, 1201, 2739. — 2) also, only hostility, feud, contest: acc. pl. searo-níðas, 3068; gen. pl. searo-níða, 582.

searo-þane, st. m., ingenuity: instr. pl. searo-þoncum, 776.

searo-wundor, st. n., rare wonder: acc. sg., 921.

seax, st. n., shortsword, hip-knife; dagger: instr. sg. seaxe, 1546. — Comp. wül-seax.


seofon, num., seven, 517; seofan, 2196; decl. acc. syfone, 3123.

seomian, w. v.: 1) intrans., to be tied; lie at rest: inf. siomian, 2768; pret. sg. seomode, 302. — 2) w. acc., to put in bonds, entrap, catch: pret. sg. duguðe and go-guðesemade (cf. 2086–2092), 161.

seonu, st. f., sinew: nom. pl. seonowe, 818.

seóc, adj., feeble, weak; fatally ill: nom. sg. seorh-bennum seóc (of Beówulf, sick unto death), 2741; siex-bennum seóc (of the dead dragon), 2905; nom. pl. módes seóc (sick of soul), 1604. — Comp. ellen-, feorh-, heaðo-seóc.

seóðan, st. v. w. acc., to seethe, boil; figuratively, be excited over, brood: pret. sg. ic þás mód-ceare sorh-wylumme seáð (I pined in heart-grief for that), 1994; so, 190.

seóðbēð, st. m., bight, bay (cf. Dietrich in Haupt XI. 416): gen. pl. síolēða bi-gong (the realm of bights = the [surface of the] sea?), 2368.

seón, sún, st. f., aspect, sight: in comp. white-, wundor-seón, an-syn.

seón, st. v., to see: a) w. acc.: inf. searo-wundor seón, 921; so, 387, 1158, 1276, 3103; þær mág nihta ge-hwæm níf-wundor seón (there may every night be seen a repulsive marvel), 1366; pret. sg. ne seah ic . . . heal-sittendra medudræm máran, 2015. — b) w. acc. and predicate adj.: ne seah ic elþeódige þus manige men módig-lícran, 336. — c) w. prep. or adv.: pret. sg. seah on enta ge-weorc, 2718; seah on un-leófe, 2864; pl. folc tó sægon (looked on), 1423.

geséón, to see, behold: a) w. acc.: pres. sg. III. se þe béah ge-syhð, 2042; inf. ge-seón, 396, 571, 649, 962, 1079, etc.; pret. sg. geséah, 247, 927, 1558, 1614; pl. ge-sáwön, 1606, 2253. — b) w. acc. and predicate adj., pres. sg. III. ge-syhð . . . on his suna þære win-sele wéstne (sees in his son's house the wine-hall empty; or, hall of friends?), 2456. — c) w. inf.: pret. sg. ge-seah . . . beran ofer bolcan beorhte randas (saw shining shields borne over the gang-plank), 229; pret. pl. mere máþáum-sweord monige gesáwön beforan beorn beran, 1024. — d) w. acc. and inf.: pret. sg. ge-seah, 729, 1517, 1586, 1663, 2543, 2605, etc.; pl. ge-sáwön, 221, 1348, 1426; ge-ségan, 3039; ge-ségon, 3129. — e) w. depend. clause: inf. mág þonne . . . geséon sunn Hrêð-les, þát ic (may the son of H. see that I . . .), 1486; pret. pl. ge-sáwön, 1592.

geond-seón, to see, look through, over, w. acc.: pret. sg. (ic) þát eall geond-seh, 3088.

ofe-seón, to see clearly, plainly: pret. pl. ofer-sáwön, 419.
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on-seōn, to look on, at, w. acc.: pret. pl. on-sāwson, 1651.

seōwian, w. v., to sew, put together, līnk: pret. part. sear-net seōwed smīces or -hancum (the corselet woven by the smith’s craft), 406.


slē-bedeling, st. m., nobilis consan-guineus, kindred prince or noble-man: nom. pl. -ēdelingas, 2709.

sibbe-gedryht, st. f., body of allied or related warriors: acc. sg. sibbe-gedriht (the Danes), 387; (the Geātas), 730.

sīðdān, sīðdān: 1) adv.: a) since, after, from now on, further, 142, 149, 283, 567, 1903, 2052, 2065, 2176, 2703, 2807, 2921; seoðdān, 1876. — b) then, thereupon, after, 470, 686, 1454, 1557, 1690, 2208; seoðdān, 1938; ër ne sīðdān (neither before nor after), 719.

2) Conj.: a) w. ind. pres., as soon as, when, 413, 605, 1785, 2889, 2912. — b) w. ind. pret., when, whilst, 835, 851, 1205, 1207, 1421, 1590, 2357, 2961, 2971, 3128; seoðdān, 1776; — since, 649, 657, 983, 1199, 1254, 1309, 2202; — after, either with pluperf.: sīðdān him scyppend forscrīfen hāfide (after the Creator had proscribed him), 106; so, 1473; or with pret. = pluperf.: sīðdān niht becom (after night had come on), 115; so, 6, 132, 723, 887, 902, 1078, 1149, 1236, 1262, 1282, 1979, 2013, 2125; or pret. and pluperf. together, 2104–2105.

alex. See seax.

sige-dryhten, st. m., lord of vic-
tory, victorious lord: nom. sg. sige-
drihten, 391.

sige-eādīg, adj., blest with victory, victorious: acc. sg. neut. sige-eā-
dīg bil, 1558.

sige-folc, st. n., victorious people, troop: gen. pl. sige-folca, 645.

sige-hrēf, st. f., confidence of vic-
tory(?) : acc. sg., 490.


sige-hwīl, st. f., hour or day of vic-
tory: gen. sg. sige-hwīle, 2711.

sige-leās, adj., devoid of victory, de-
feated: acc. sg. sige-leānesang, 788.

sige-rūt, adj., victorious: nom. sg., 620.

sige-beōd, st. f., victorious warrior troop: dat. sg. on sige-beōde, 2205.

sige-wæpen, st. n., victor-weapon, sword: dat. pl. sige-wæpnum, 805.

sīggl, st. n.: 1) sun: nom. sg. sigel, 1967. — 2) sun-shaped ornament: acc. pl. siglu, 3165; sigle (bracteates of a necklace), 1201; gen. pl. sigla, 1158. — Comp. mādum-
sigl.

sīgor, st. m., victory: gen. sg. sigo-
res, 1022; gen. pl. sigora, 2876, 3056. — Comp.: hrēs-, wig-sīgor.

sīgor-eādīg, adj., victorious: nom. sg. sīgor-eādīg secg (of Beowulf), 1312, 2353.

sin. See syn.

sīnc, st. n., treasure, jewel, property: nom. sg., 2765; acc. sg. sīnc, 81, 1205, 1486, 2384, 2432; instr. sg. since, 1039, 1451, 1616, 1883, 2218, 2747; gen. sg. sīnces, 608, 1171, 1923, 2072; gen. pl. sīna, 2429.


sīnc-fāt, st. n., costly vessel: acc. sg., 2232, 2301; — a costly object: acc.
sg., 1201 (i.e. mene); acc. pl. sinc-fato, 623.

sinc-ge-streón, st. n., precious treasure, jewel of value: instr. pl. ge-streónum, 1093; gen. pl. -streóna, 1227.

sinc-gífa, w. m., jewel-giver, treasure-giver = prince, ruler: acc. sg. sinc-gýfan, 1013; dat. sg. sinc-gífan (of Beówulf), 2312; (of Aschere), 1343.

sinc-máþum, st. m., treasure: nom. sg., 2194.

sinc-pégo, f., acceptance, taking of jewels: nom. sg., 2885.

sin-dolh, st. m., perpetual, i.e. incurable, wound: nom. sg. syn-dolh, 818.

sin-freá, w. m., wedded lord, husband: nom. sg., 1935.


sin-gales, adv. gen. sg., continually, ever, 1778; syn-gales, 1136.

singal a, adv. gen. pl., the same, 190.

singan, st. v., to sound, ring, sing: pret. sg. bring-tren scir song in sear-wum (the ringed iron rang in the armor), 323; horn stundum song fús-líc [fýrd]-leóð (at times the horn rang forth a ready battle-song), 1424; scóp hwlum sang (the singer sang at whiles), 496.

ásingan, to sing out, sing to an end: pret. part. leóð was á-sungen, 1160.

sin-here, st. m., (army without end?), strong army, host: instr. sg. sin-herge, 2937.

sin-níht, st. f., perpetual night, night after night: acc. pl. sin-níhte (night after night), 161.

sin-scaða, w. m., irreconcilable foe: nom. sg. syn-scaða, 708; acc. sg. syn-scaðan, 802.

sin-snæd, st. f., (continuous biting), bite after bite: dat. pl. syn-snædum swalh (swallowed bite after bite, in great bites), 744.

sítan, st. v.: 1) to sit: pres. sg. Wígol siteð of Æolwulf, 2907; imper. sg. site nuþo symle, 489; inf. þær swite-ferði sítan eodon (whether the strong-minded went and sat), 493; eode . . . to hire freán sítan (went to sit by her lord), 642; pret. sg. on wicge sát (sat on the horse), 286; át fótum sát (sat at the feet), 500, 1167; þær Hröð-gár sát (where H. sat), 356; so, 1191, 2895; he geweragd sát . . . freán eaxllum neáh, 2854; pret. pl. sæton, 1165; gistas sétan (MS. sæcan) . . . and on mere staredon (the strangers sat and stared on the sea), 1603. — 2) to be in a certain state or condition (quasi copula): pret. sg. mere þeoden . . . unblítæ sát, 130. — Comp.: flet-, heal-sittend.

be-sítan, obsidere, to surround, besiege, w. acc.: besát þa sin-herge sworda lâfe wundum wérge (then besieged he with a host the drawings of the sword, wound-heap), 2937.

for-sítan, obstrui, to pass away, fail: pres. sg. eágena bearhtm for-siteð (the light of the eyes passeth away), 1768.

ge-sítan: 1) to sit, sit together: pret. sg. monig-oft ge-sát rice to rune (very often sat the king deliberating with his council (see rícfeo)), 171; wið earm ge-sát (supported himself upon his arm, sat on his arm?), 750; fëða eal ge-sát (the whole troop sat down), 1425; ge-sát þa wið sylfne (sat there beside, opposite?, him, i.e. Hygelác), 1978;
ge-sät þæ on næsse, 2418; so, 2718; pret. part. (syðdan) . . . we tō symble ge-seten hāðdon, 2105. — 2) w. acc., to seat one's self upon or in something, to board: pret. sg. þæ ic . . . sæ-bāt ge-sät, 634.

of-sittan, w. acc., to sit over or upon: pret. sg. of-sät þæ bone sele-gyst, 1546.
ofer-sittan, w. acc., to dispense with, refrain from (cf. ofer, 2 [c]): pres. sg. I. þät ic wið bone gāð-flogan gylp ofer-sitte, 2529; inf. sege ofer-sittan, 685.

on-sittan (O.H.G. int-sizzan, to start from one's seat, to be startled), w. acc., to fear: inf. þā fæhðe, eatele ecg-bræce eowor leóde swīþe onsittan (to dread the hostility, the fierce contest, of your people), 598.
ymb-sittan, to sit around, w. acc.: pret. pl. (þät hie) . . . symbol ymb-sæton (sat round the feast), 564.
See ymb-sittend.
sid, adj.: 1) wide, broad, spacious, large: nom. sg. (here-byrne, glōf) std, 1445, 2087; acc. sg. m. sidne scyld, 437; on sidne sæ, 507; fem. byrnan side (of a corselet extending over the legs), 1292; ofer sæ side, 2395; neut. side rice, 1734, 2200; instr. sg. sidan herge, 2348; acc. pl. side sæ-nāssas, 223; side scyldas, 325; gen. pl. sidra sorga (of great sorrows), 149. — 2) in moral sense, great, noble: acc. sg. þurh sidne sefan, 1727.
side, adv., far and wide, afar, 1224.
sid-fāðmed, quasi pret. part., the same: nom. sg. sid-fāðmed scip, 302.
sid-rand, st. m., broad shield: nom. sg., 1290.

sid (G. sēfus-s), adj., late: superl. nom. sg. sidest sige-hwile (the last hour, day, of victory), 2711; dat. sg. sidestan (in the end, at last), 3014.

sid, adv. compar., later: ær and sid (sooner and later, early and late), 2501.
sid (G. sín-s), st. m.: 1) road, way, journey, expedition; esp., road to battle: nom. sg., 501, 3059, 3090; nās þat láce sid (that was no easy road, task), 2587; so, þät wās geðor cor sid, 766; acc. sg. sid, 353, 512, 909, 1279, 1430, 1967; instr. dat. side, 532, 1952, 1994; gen. sg. side, 579, 1476, 1795, 1909. Also, return: nom. sg., 1972. — 2) undertaking, enterprise; esp., battlework: nom. sg. nis þät eowor sid, 2533; ne bid swylic earges sid (such is no coward's enterprise), 2542; acc. sg. sid, 873. In pl. = adventures: nom. sidas, 1987; acc. sidas, 878; gen. sid, 318. — 3) time (as iterative): nom. sg. nās þät forma sid (that was not the first time), 717, 1464; so, 1525, 2626; acc. sg. ofor micle bonne on ænne sid, 1580; instr. sg. (forman, ðore, þridan) sid, 741, 1204, 2050, 2287, 2512, 2518, 2671, 2689, 3102. — Comp.: eær-, eft-, ellor-, gyre-, sæ-, wil-, wæc-sid.

gesið, st. m., comrade, follower: gen. sg. ge-sid, 1298; nom. pl. ge-sidās, 29; acc. pl. ge-sid, 2041, 2519; dat. pl. ge-sidum, 1314, 1925, 2633; gen. pl. ge-sid, 1935. — Comp.: eald-, wil-gestid.
sid-fát, st. m., way, journey: acc. sg. þone sid-fát, 202; dat. sg. sid-fate, 2640.
sid-fram, from, adj., ready for the journey: nom. pl. sid-frome, 1814.
ältan, w. v., to journey, march: inf., 721, 809; pret. sg. slōde, 2120.
for-ältan, iter fatale inire
(Grein): pret. sg. hāde þa for-
slōd sunu Ecg-bēowes under gyn-
ne grund (would have found his
death, etc.), 1551.
sie, sy. See wesan.
songan, st. v., to descend, sink, incline:
pret. pl. signon at-somne (descended
together), 307; signon þō slēpe
(they sank to sleep), 1252.
ge-songan, to sink, fall: inf. ge-
songan ātsācē (fall in battle), 2660.
sin, poss. pron., his: acc. sg. m.
sinne, 1961, 1985, 2284, 2790; dat.
sg. sīnum, 1508.
slep, st. m., sleep: nom. sg., 1743;
dat. sg. tō slep, 1252.
slēpan, st. v., to sleep: pres. part.
nom. sg. slēpende, 2220; acc. sg.
he gesēng...slēpende rinc (seized
a sleeping warrior), 742; acc. pl.
slēpende frāt folces Denigea fift-
tyne men (devoured, sleeping, fift-
een of the people of the Dames), 1582.
sleac, adj., slack, lazy: nom. sg.,
2188.
sleahan, sleān: 1) to strike, strike
at: a) intran. (pres. subj. sg. þat
he me ongēan sleā (that he should
strike at me), 682; pret. sg. yrringa
slōh (struck angrily), 1566; so,
slōh hilde-bille, 2680. b) trans.
pret. sg. þat he þone nīð-gāst nio-
þor hwēne slōh (that he struck
dragon somewhat lower, etc.),
2700. — 2) w. acc.: to slay, kill:
pret. sg. þās þe he Abel slōg (be-
cause he slew A.), 108; so, slōg,
421, 2180; slōh, 1582, 2356; pl.
slōggon, 2051; pret. part. þā wās
Fin slēgen, 1153.
ge-sleān, w. acc.: 1) to fight a bat-
tle: pret. sg. ge-slōh þēn sāder
fēhðc maeste, 459. — 2) to gain by
fighting: syðdān hie þa mērða ge-
slōgan, 2997.
of-sleān, to oislay, kill, w. acc.: 
pret. sg. of-slōh, 574, 1666, 3061.
sleðe (G. sleit-s), adj., savage, fierce,
dangerous: acc. sg. þurh slēon
nīð, 184; gen. pl. slētra ge-slehta,
2399.
sliðen, adj., furious, savage, deadly:
nom. sg. sword-bealo slēðen, 1148.
sliðan, st. v., to slit, tear to pieces,
w. acc.: pret. sg. slēt (slēpende
rinc), 742.
slyht, st. m., blow: in comp. and-
slyht.
ge-slyht, st. n. (collective), battle,
conflict: gen. pl. sliðra ge-slyhta,
2399.
smīt, st. m., smith, armorer: nom.
sg. wæpna smīt, 1453; gen. sg.
smītes, 406. — Comp. wundor-
smīt.
be-smīltan, w. v., to surround with
iron-work, bands, etc.: pret. part.
he (the hall Heorot) þās fāste wās
innan og ðan frem-bendum searo-
þoncum besmiðd (i.e. the beams
out of which the hall was built
were held together skilfully, within
and without, by iron clamps), 776.
snell, adj., fresh, vigorous, lively;
of martial temper: nom. sg. se
snella, 2972.
snellīc, adj., the same: nom. sg., 691.
snotor, snotor, adj., clever, wise,
intelligent: nom. sg. snotor, 190,
827, 909, 1385; in weak form,
(se) snottra, 1314, 1476, 1787;
snotra, 2157, 3121; nom. pl. snotor,
202, 416; snottre, 1592. — Comp.
fore-snotor.
snotor-līce, adj., intelligent, wise:
compar. snotor-līcor, 1843.
snúde, adv., hastily, quickly, soon, 905, 1870, 1972, 2326, 2569, 2753.
be-snyðian, w. v., to rob, deprive of: pret. sg. bátte Ongenió cædre be-snyðed Hæðcyn, 2925.
snyrlan, w. v., to hasten, hurry: pret. pl. snyredon ãt-somne (hurried forward together), 402.
snyttræ, f., intelligence, wisdom: acc. sg. snyttræ, 1727; dat. pl. mid módæ, snyttræ, 1707; þe we ealle ær ne meahton snyttæ be-syrwan (a deed which all of us together could not accomplish before with all our wisdom), 943. Adv., wisely, 873.
somne. See samne.
sorfolan, w. v.: 1) to be grieved, sorrow: imper. sg. II. ne sorfol! 1385. — 2) to care for, trouble one's self about: inf. nô þu ymb mînes ne heart lîces ðorme læng sorfolan (ðou needest not care longer about my life's [body's] sustenance), 451.
sorh, st. f., grief, pain, sorrow: nom. sg., 1323; sorh is me tó sec-ganne (pains me to say), 473; acc. sg. sorh, 119, 2464; dat. instr. sg. mid þære sorhæ, 2469; sorhæ (in sorrow, grieved), 1150; gen. sg. worna fela . . . sorhæ, 2005; dat. pl. sorhæ, 2601; gen. pl. sorhæ, 149. — Comp.: hyge-, in-wit-, begn-sorh.
sorh-cearig, adj., curis sollicitus, heart-broken: nom. sg., 2456.
sorh-ful, adj., sorrowful, trouble-some, difficult: nom. sg., 2120; acc. sg. sorh-fullne (sorh-fulne) sfr, 512, 1279, 1430.
sorh-leása, adj., free from sorrow or grief: nom. sg., 1673.
sorh-leð, st. n., dirge, song of sorrow: acc. sg., 2461.
sorh-wyld, st. m., wave of sorrow: nom. pl. sorh-wylmas, 905.
sócn, st. f., persecution, hostile pursuit or attack (see secan): dat. (instr.) þære sócne (by reason of Grendel's persecution), 1778.
sóð, st. n., sooth, truth: acc. sg. sóð, 532, 701, 1050, 1701, 2865; dat. sg. tô sóðe (in truth), 51, 591, 2326.
sóð, adj., true, genuine: nom. sg. þät is sóð metod, 1612; acc. sg. ngyd áwrác sóð and sár-lic, 2110.
sóðe, adv., truly, correctly, accurately, 524; sóðe gebunden (of alliterative verse: accurately put together), 872.
sóð-cyning, st. m., true king: nom. sg. sigora sóð-cyning (God), 3056.
sóð-fást, adj., soothfast, established in truth, orthodox (here used of the Christian martyrs): gen. pl. sóð-fástra dóm (glory, realm, of the saints), 2821.
sóð-lícce, adv., in truth, truly, truthfully, 141, 273, 2900.
sófte, adv., gently, softly: compar. by sêft (the more easily), 2750. — Comp. un-sófte.
sóna, adv., soon, immediately, 121, 722, 744, 751, 1281, 1498, 1592, 1619, 1763, etc.
on-spannan, st. v., to un-span, unloose: pret. sg. his helm on-speðn (loosed his helm), 2724.
spel, st. n., narrative, speech: acc. sg. spel, 2110; acc. pl. spel, 874; gen. pl. spella, 2899, 3030. — Comp. weá-spel.
spíwan, st. v., to spit, spew, w. instr.: inf. glédum spíwan (spit fire), 2313.
spor, st. n., spur: in comp. hand-, spor.
spòwan, st. v., to speed well, help, avail: pret. sg. him wiht ne speów (availed him naught), 2855; hû him ðæt speów (how he sped in the eating), 3027.
spræc, st. f., speech, language: instr. sg. frècán spræce (through bold, challenging, discourse), 1105. — Comp.: æfen-, gylp-spræc.
spræcan, st. v., to speak: inf. ic sceal forð spræcan gen ymbe Grendel (I shall go on speaking about G.), 2070; w. acc. se þe wyle sōð spræcan (he who will speak the truth), 2865; imper. tō Geátum spræc (spræc, MS.), 1172; pret. sg. III. sprác, 1169, 1699, 2511, 2725; word after spræc, 341; nō ymbe þæ fæðe spræc, 2619; II. hwæt þu worn fela ... ymb Brecan spræce (how much thou hast spoken of Brecal!), 531; pl. hwæt wit gé spræc (what we two spoke of before), 1477; gomele ymb gōðne on-geðor spræceon, hât hig ... (the graybeards spoke together about the valiant one, that they ...); 1596; swâ wit furðum spræcón (as we two spoke, engaged, before), 1708; pret. part. þæ wās ... pryð- word spræcenn, 644.
ge-spræcan, w. acc., to speak: pret. sg. ge-spræc, 676, 1399, 1467, 3095.
spreót, st. m., pole; spear, pike: in comp. eofor-spreót.
springan, st. v., to jump, leap; flash: pret. sg. hrâ wîðe sprong (the body bounded far), 1589; swât ædrum sprong forð under feaxe (the blood burst out in streams from under his hair), 2967; pl. wîðe sprungon hilde-leóman (flashed afar), 2583. Also figuratively: blæd wîðe sprang (his repute spread afar), 18.
ät-springan, to spring forth: pret. sg. swâ þat blód ge-spring (as the blood burst forth), 1688. Figuratively, to arise, originate: pret. sg. Sigemunde gesprung æfter deáð-dæge dôm un-lytel, 885.
on-springan, to burst in two, spring asunder: pret. pl. seonowe onsprungon, burston bán locan, 818.
standan, st. v. 1) absolutely or with prep., to stand: pres. III. pl. eored-getawe þe ge þær on standað (the warlike accomtreménts wherein ye there stand), 2867; inf. ge-seah ... orcas stödan (saw vessels standing), 2761; pret. sg. àt hýðe stôd hrínged-stefna (in the harbor stood the curved-proved, metal-covered, ship), 32; stôd on sta-pole (stood near the [middle] column), 927; so, 1914, 2546; þät him on aldre stôd here-strâl hearda (that the sharp war-arrow stood in his vitals), 1435; so, 2680; pl. gâras stôðon ... samod àt-gädere (the spears stood together), 328; him big stôdan bunan and orcas (by him stood cans and pots), 3048. Also of still water: pres. sg. III. nis þät feor heonon ... þät se mere standæð, 1363. — 2) with predicate adj., to stand, continue in a certain state: subj. pres. þät þes sele stande ... rinca ge-hwylcum ðêl and unnyt (that this hall stands empty and useless for every warrior), 411; inf. hord-wynne fand eald uht-sceafda opene standan, 2272; pret. sg. ðê þat ðêl stood ðuþa sæðest, 145; so, 936; wæter under stôd dreórig and ge-drêfed, 1418.
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— 3) to belong or attach to; issue: pret. sg. Norð-Denum stōd atelfic egesa (great terror clung to, overcame, the North Danes), 784; þara ánnum stōd sadol searwum fāh (on one of the steeds lay an ingeniously-inlaid saddle), 1038; byrne-leóma eldum on andan (burning light stood forth, a horror to men), 2314; leóht inne stōd (a light stood in it, i.e. the sword), 1571; him of eāgum stōd ... leóht unfāger (an uncanny light issued from his eyes), 727; so, þät [fram] þam gyste [gyre-] brōga stōd, 2229.

a-stāndan, to stand up, arise: pret. sg. a-stōd, 760, 1557, 2093.

āt-stāndan, to stand at, near, or in: pret. sg. bāt hit (i.e. bāt sword) on wealle āt-stōd, 892.

for-stāndan, to stand against or before, hence: 1) to hinder, prevent: pret. sg. (brest-net) wið ord and wið ecge in-gang for-stōd (the skirt of mail prevented point or edge from entering), 1550; subj. nēfne him witig god wyrdfor-stōde (if the wise God had not warded off such a fate from them, i.e. the men threatened by Grendel), 1057. — 2) defend, w. dat. of person against whom: inf. þät he ... mihte heāfo-līfendum hord for-stāndan, bærn and brýtde (that he might protect his treasure, his children, and his spouse from the sea-farers), 2956.

gē-stāndan, intrans., to stand: pret. sg. ge-stōd, 358, 404, 2567; pl. nealles him on heāpe hand-ge-steallan ... ymbe gestōdon (not at all did his boon-companions stand serried around him), 2597.

stapa, w. m., stepper, strider: in comp. hēð-, mearc-stapa.

stapan, st. v., to step, stride, go forward: pret. sg. eorl furðor stōp, 762; gum-fēða stōp lind-hābbendra (the troop of shield-warriors strode on), 1402.

āt-stāpan, to stride up or ò: pret. sg. forð near āt-stōp (strod up nearer), 746.

gle-stāpan, to walk, stride: pret. sg. he ò forð gestōp dyrmān crāfte, dracan heāfe neah (he, i.e. the man that robbed the dragon of the vessel, had through hidden craft come too near the dragon’s head), 2290.

stapel, st. m., (=bārs), trunk of a tree; hence, support, pillar, column: dat. sg. stōd on stapole (stood by or near the wooden middle column of Heorot), 927; instr. pl. þā stān-bogan stapulum fāste (the arches of stone upheld by pillars), 2719.

starian, w. v., to stare, look intently at: pres. sg. I. þät ic on þone hafelan ... eāgum starige (that I see the head with my eyes), 1782; þāra frātwæ ... þe ic her on starie (for the treasures ... that I here look upon), 2797; III. þonne he on þat sinc starað, 1486; sg. for pl. þāra þe on swylc starað, 997; pret. sg. þāt (sin-frēca) hire an dāges eāgum starede, 1936; pl. on mere staredon, 1604.

stān, st. m.: 1) stone: in comp. eorclan-stān. — 2) rock: acc. sg. under (ofer) harne stān, 888, 1416, 2554, 2745; dat. sg. stāne, 2289, 2558.

stān-beorh, st. m., rocky elevation, stony mountain: acc. sg. stān-beorh stēapne, 2214.

stān-boga, w. m., stone arch, arch hewn out of the rock: dat. sg. stān-
bogan, 2546; nom. pl. stán-bogan, 2719.

stán-cliff, st. n., rocky cliff: acc. pl. stán-cleofu, 2541.

stán-fáh, adj., stone-laid, paved with stones of different colors: nom. sg. stréf wás stán-fáh (the street was of different colored stones), 320.


stái, st. m., place, stand: dat. sg. þát þu me á ware forð-gewitenum on fáðer stálfe (that thou, if I died, wouldst represent a father’s place to me), 1480.

stælan, w. v., to place; allure or instigate: inf. þá ic on morgne ge-frágni mæg ðérne billes ecgum on bonan stælan (then I learned that in the morrow one brother instigated the other to murder with the sword’s edge; or, one avenged the other on the murderer?, cf. 2962 seqq.), 2486.

g e-stælan, to place, impose, institute: pret. part. ge feor hafað fæððe ge-staeled (Grendel’s mother has further begun hostilities against us), 1341.

stede, st. m., place, -stead: in comp. bel-, burh-, folc-, heáh-, meáel-, wáng-, wíc-stede.

stefn, st. f., voice: nom. sg., 2553; instr. sg. niwan (niowan) stefne (properly novæ voce) = denuo, anew, again, 2595, 1790.

stefn, st. m., prow of a ship: acc. sg., 213; see bunden-, hringed-, wunden-stefna.

on-stellæn, w. v., constituere, to cause, bring about: pret. sg. se þás or-leges ór on-stalde, 2408.

steng, st. m., pole, pike: in comp. wál-steng.

g e-steppan, w. v., to stride, go: pret. sg. folce ge-stepte ofer sære sunu Ohtheres (O’s son, i.e. Eádgils, went with warriors over the broad sea), 2394.

stède (O.H.G. státí, M.H.G. stàte), adj., firm, steady: nom. sg. wás stède náglæ ge-hwylc style ge-licost (each nail-place was firm as steel), 986.

stépan, w. v. w. acc., to exalt, honor: pret. sg. beáð be hine mihtig god . . . eæfeðum stëpte, 1718.

g e-stead, st. n., possessions, property: in comp. in-gestáld, 1156.

g e-stella, w. m., (contubernalis), companion, comrade: in comp. exá-, fyrd-, hand-, lind-, nýd-gestella.

steare-heort, adj., (fortis animo), stout-hearted, courageous: nom. sg. (of the dragon), 2289; (of Beowulf), 2553.

steáp, adj., steep, projecting, towering: acc. sg. steápane hróf, 927; stán-beorh steápnæ, 2214; wít steápnæ rónd, 2567; acc. pl. m. beorgas steápe, 222; neut. steáp stán-hlíðo, 1410. — Comp. heáðo-steáp.

stille, adj., still, quiet: nom. sg. wíd-fóga wundum stille, 2831.

stille, adv., quietly, 301.

stincan, st. v., to smell; sniff: pret. sg. stönc þá æfter stóane (snuffed along the stone), 2289.

stíf, adj., hard, stiff: nom. sg. wunden-méll (swurd) . . . stíþ and stil-ecg, 1534.

stíf-mód, adj., stout-hearted, unflinching: nom. sg., 2567.

stig, st. f., way, path: nom. sg., 320, 2214; acc. pl. stýge nearwe, 1410. — Comp. medú-stig.
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stígán, st. v., to go up, ascend: pret. sg. þa he tó holme [st]ág (when he plunget forward into the sea), 2363; pl. beornas ... on stefn stígón, 212; Wedera leóde on wang stígón, 225; subj. pret. ær he on bed stíge, 677.

a-stígán, to ascend: pres. sg. bo-non þy-þelond up ð-stíg–áð won tó wolcnum, 1374; guð-rinc ð-stá–h (the fierce hero ascended, i.e. was laid on the pyre? or, the fierce smoke [rce] ascended?), 1119; gamen eft ð-stá–h (joy again went up, resounded), 1161; wudu-réc ð-stá–h sweart of swioðole, 3145; swég up ð-stág, 783.

gæ-stígán, to ascend, go up: pret. sg. þa ic on holme ge-stá–h, 633.

storm, st. m., storm: nom. sg. stræla storm (storm of missiles), 3118; instr. sg. holm storme weól (the sea billowed stormily), 1132.

stól, st. m., chair, throne, seat: in comp. brego-, hægel-, gif-, gum-stól.

stów, st. f., place, -stów: nom. sg. nís þat heóru stów (a haunted spot), 1373; acc. sg. frècne stówe, 1379; grund-bændra gearwe stówe (the place prepared for men, i.e. death-bed; see gesacan and ge-ñýdan), 1007: comp. wál-stów.

strang, strong, adj., strong; valiant; mighty: nom. sg. wás þat ge-win tó strang (that sorrow was too great), 133; þu eart mægenes strang (strong of body), 1845; wás sió hond tó strong (the hand was too powerful), 2685; superl. wígena strongest (strongest of warriors), 1544; mægenes strongest (strongest in might), 196; mægene strongest, 790.

stráðan (cf. stráde = passus, gressus), to tread, (be)-stride, stride

over (Grein): subj. pres. se þone wong stráde, 3074.

stræl, st. m., arrow, missile: instr. sg. biteran stræle, 1747; gen. pl. stræla storm, 3118.

stræt, st. f., street, highway: nom. sg., 320; acc. sg. stræte, 1635; fealwe stræte, 917. — Comp.: lagu-, mere-stræt.

strengel, st. m., (endowed with strength), ruler, chief: acc. sg. wígena strengel, 3116.

strengfo, f., strength, power, violence: acc. sg. mágenes strenge, 1271; dat. sg. strenge, 1534; strengfo, 2541; — dat. pl. strenge = vio-lently, powerfully [loosed from the strings?], 3118: in comp. hilde-, mágen-, mere-streng.

strégan (O. S. strówian), w. v., to strew, spread: pret. part. wás þam yldestan ... morðorbed stréd (the death-bed was spread for the oldest one), 2437.

streám, st. m., stream, flood, sea: acc. sg. streáman, 2546; nom. pl. streámas, 212; acc. pl. streáman, 1262: comp. brim-, eágor-, firgen-, lagu-stréam.

ge-streóñ (cf. streón = robur, vis), st. n., property, possessions; hence, valuables, treasure, jewels: nom. pl. Heáðo-beardna ge-streóñ (the costly treasure of the Heathobear-das, i.e. the accoutrements belonging to the slain H.), 2038; acc. pl. æðelinga, eorla ge-streóñ, 1921, 3162. — Comp.: ær-, eald, eorl, heáh-, hord-, long-, māðm-, sinc-, ðeóð-ge-streóñ.

strúðan, st. v., to plunder, carry off: subj. pres. nás þa on hlytme hwá þæt hord strude, 3127.

ge-strýnan, w. v. w. acc., to acquire, gain: inf. þás þe (because)
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ic mōste mīnum leōdum ... swylc ge-strynan, 2799.

stund, st. f., time, space of time, while: adv. dat. pl. stundum (at times), 1424.

styrían, w. v. v. acc.: 1) to arrange, put in order, tell: inf. secg eft on-gan sīð Beówulfes snyttrum styrían (the poet then began to tell B.'s feat skilfully, i.e. put in poetic form), 873. — 2) to rouse, stir up: pres. sg. III. bonne wind styreð láð ge-wiðru (when the wind stirreth up the loathly weather), 1375. — 3) to move against, attack, disturb: subj. pres. hât he ... hring-sele hondum styrede (that he should attack the ring-hall with his hands), 2841.

styrman, w. v., to rage, cry out: pret. sg. styrnde, 2553.

stýl, st. m., stem: dat. sg. style, 986.


be-stýman, w. v., to inundate, wet, flood: pret. part. (weron) eal benc-beulu blōde be-stýmed, 486.

suhtor-ge-fāderan (collective), w. m. pl., uncle and nephew, father's brother and brother's son: nom. pl., 1165.

sum, pron.: 1) indef., one, a, any, a certain; neut. something: a) without part. gen.: nom. sg. sum, 1252; hilde-rinc sum, 3125; neut. ne sceal þær dyrne sum wesan (naught there shall be hidden), 271; acc. sg. m. sumne, 1433; instr. sg. sume worde (by a word, expressly), 2157; nom. pl. sume, 400, 1114; acc. pl. sume, 2941. b) with part. gen.: nom. sg. sumena sum (one of men, a man), 1500, 2302; mere-hráгла sum, 1906; þät wäs wundra sum, 1608; acc. sg. gylp-worda sum, 676. c) with gen. of cardinals or notions of multitude: nom. sg. fiftena sum (one of fifteen, with fourteen companions), 207; so, eahta sum, 3124; feára sum (one of few, with a few), 1413; acc. sg. manigra sumne (one of many, with many), 2092; manna cynnes sumne (one of the men, i.e. one of the watchmen in Heorot), 714; feára sumne (some few, one of few; or, one of the foes?), 3062.— 2) with part. gen. sum sometimes = this, that, the afore-mentioned: nom. sg. eówer sum (a certain one, that one, of you, i.e. Beówulf), 248; gōð-beorna sum (the afore-mentioned warrior, i.e. who had shown the way to Hrödgar’s palace), 314; eorla sum (the said knight, i.e. Beówulf), 1313; acc. sg. hord-árna sum (a certain hoard-hall), 2280.

sund, st. m.: 1) swimming: acc. sg. ymb sund, 507; dat. sg. át sunde (in swimming), 517; on sunde (a-swimming), 1619; gen. sg. sundes, 1437.— 2) sea, ocean, sound: nom. sg. 223; acc. sg. sund, 213, 512, 539, 1427, 1445.

g-e-sund, adj., sound, healthy, unimpaired: acc. sg. m. ge-sundne, 1629, 1999; nom. pl. ge-sunde, 2076; acc. pl. w. gen. fæder al-walda ... eówic ge-healde stōa ge-sunde (the almighty Father keep you safe and sound on your journey!), 318.— Comp. an-sund.

sund-ge-bland, st. n., (the commingled sea), sea-surge, sea-wave: acc. sg., 1451.

sund-nyt, st. f., swimming-power or employment, swimming: acc. sg. sund-nytte dreánh (swam through the sea), 2361.

snudur, sundor, adv., asunder, in
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**Twain**: sundur gedælan (to separate, sunder), 2423.

**Sund-or-nyt**: st. f., special service (service in a special case): acc. sg. sundor-nytte, 668.

**Sund-wudu**: st. m., (sea-wood), *ship*: nom. acc. sg. sund-wudu, 208, 1907.

**Sonne**, w. f., *sun*: nom. sg., 607; gen. sg. sunnan, 94, 649.

**Sunu**, st. m., *son*: nom. sg., 524, 591, 646, 981, 1090, 1486, etc.; acc. sg. sunu, 268, 948, 1116, 1176, 1809, 2014, 2120; dat. sg. suna, 344, 1227, 2026, 2161, 2730; gen. sg. suna, 2456, 2613, (1279); nom. pl. suna, 2381.

**Sūs**, adv., *south, southward*, 859.

**Sūsān**, adv., *from the south*, 607; sigel sūsān fus (the sun inclined from the south), 1967.

**Swardian**, w. v., to sink to rest, grow calm: brimu swaðredon (the waves became calm), 570. See **swēðriam**.

**Swāðu**, st. f., *trace, track, pathway*: acc. sg. swaðe, 2099.—Comp.: swāt-, wald-swāðu.

**Swāfyl**, st. m.? n.?, smoke, mist (Dietrich in Haupt V. 215): dat. sg. on swaðule, 783. See **sweo-wol**.

**Swancor**, adj., slender, trim: acc. pl. ðrió wicg swancor, 2176.


**And-swarian**, w. v., to answer: pret. sg. him se yldestā and-swarode, 258; so, 340.

**Swā**: 1) demons. adv., so, in such a manner, thus: swā sceal man dōn, 1173, 1535; swā þā driht-guman dreamum līfdom, 99; hāt ge-æfndon swā (that we thus accomplished), 538; þer hie meahton (i.e. feorh ealgian), 798; so, 20, 144, 189, 559, 763, 1104, 1472, 1770, 2058, 2145, 2178, 2991; swā manlice (so like a man), 1047; swā felā (so many), 164, 592; swā ðeōrlice dēd (so valiant a deed), 585; hine swā gōdne (him so good), 347; on swā geongum feore (in so youthful age), 1844; ge-dēc him swā ge-wealdene worolde dælas hāt ... (makes parts of the world so subject to him that ...), 1733. In comparisons = ever, the (adv.): me þin môd-sefā līcā læng swā wel (thy mind pleases me ever so well, the longer the better), 1855. As an assessorative = so: swā me Higelāc scēo ... môðes blīðe (so be Higelac gracious-minded to me!), 435; swā þēah (nevertheless, however), 973, 1930, 2879; swā þēh, 2968; hwāðre swā þēah (yet however), 2443.—2) a) conj., as, so as: ðā hāt his byre mihtē eorscipe efnan swā his ærfaðer (until his son might do noble deeds, as his old father did), 2623; eft swā ær (again as before), 643;— with indic.: swā he sefla bād (as he himself requested), 29; swā he oft dyde (as he often did), 444; gad ā Wyrd swā hīo sceal, 455; swā guman gefrunge, 667; so, 273, 352, 401, 561, 1049, 1056, 1059, 1135, 1232, 1235, 1239, 1253, 1382, etc.;— with subj.: swā þā sefā hwetel (as pleases thy mind, i.e. any way thou pleasest), 490. b) as, as then, how, 1143; swā hie ā wēron ... nyd-gelestān (as they were ever comrades in need), 882; swā hit diōpe ... be-nemdon þēðnas mēre (as, [how?] the mighty princes had deeply cursed it), 3070; swā he manna wās wi-
gend weordfullost (as he of men the worthiest warrior was), 3099. c) just as, the moment when: swā bat blōd gesprang, 1668. d) so that: swā he ne mihte nō (so that he might not . . .), 1599; so, 2185, 2007. — 3 = qui, quae, quod, German so: worhte wite-beorhtne wæng swā wāter beburgēd (wrought the beauteous plain which (acc.) water surrounds), 93. — 4) swā . . . swā = so . . . as, 595, 687-8, 3170; efne swā . . . swā (even so . . . as), 1093-4, 1224, 1284; efne swā hwylc māgā ða swā (such a woman as, whatsoever woman), 944; efne swā hwylcman manna swā (even so to each man as), 3058.

for-swēfan, st. v., to carry away, sweep off: pret. sg. ealle Wyrd forswēof mine mā gastō metod-sceafte, 2815.

for-swēpan, st. v., to sweep off, force: pret. sg. hie Wyrd forswēop on Grendles gyre, 477.

swāt, st. m., (sweat), wound-blood: nom. sg., 2694, 2967; instr. sg. swāte, 1287.—Comp. heādo-, hildeswāt.

swāt-fāh, adj., blood-stained: nom. sg., 1112.

swātig, adj., gory: nom. sg., 1570.

swāt-swāf, st. f., blood-trace: nom. sg., 2947.

be-swælan, w. v., to scorch: pret. part. wās se lēg-draca . . . glēdum beswæled, 3042.

swēas, adj., intimate, special, dear: acc. sg. swēasne ðēel, 520; nom. pl. swēesne ge-sīðas, 29; acc. pl. léde swēse, 1869; swēse ge-sīðas, 2041, 2519; gen. pl. swēesne ge-sīða, 1935.

swēas-lice, adv., pleasantly, in a friendly manner, 3090.

swēban, w. v., (to put to sleep), to kill: inf. ic hine sweorde sweban nelle, 680; pres. sg. III. (absolutely) swefeð, 601.

â-swēban, to kill, slay: pret. part. nom. pl. sweordum â-swefeðe, 567.

swēbring, w. v., to lessen, diminish: inf. hāt hāt fyr ongan swēbring, 2703; pret. siððan Heremōdes hild sweðrode, 902.

swefan, st. v.: 1) to sleep: pres. sg. III. swefeð, 1742; inf. swefan, 119, 730, 1673; pret. sg. swāf, 1801; pl. swefon, 704; swefan, 1281.—2) to sleep the death-sleep, die: pres. sg. III. swefeð, 1099, 2061, 2747; pl. swefan, 2257, 2458.

swegel, st. n., ether, clear sky: dat. sg. under swegle, 1079, 1198; gen. sg. under swegles-begong, 861, 1774.

swegle, adj., bright, etherlike, clear: acc. pl. swegle searo-gimmas, 2750.


swelgan, st. v., to swallow: pret. sg. w. instr. syn-sædum swealh (swallowed in great bites), 744; object omitted, subj. pres. nymōe liges fām swulge on swaðulōe, 783.

for-swelgan, w. acc., to swallow, consume: pret. sg. for-swelg, 1123, 2081.

swellan, st. v., to swell: inf. þa sīo wund on-gan . . . swēlan and swellan, 2714.

sweltan, st. v., to die, perish: pret. sg. swealt, 1618, 2475; draca morðre swealt (died a violent death), 893, 2783; wundor-deāde swealt, 3038; hioro-dyrnec swealt, 2359.

swencan, w. v., to sink, oppress, strike: pret. sg. hine wundra þäs
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**fela swencte (MS. sweete)** on sunde, 1511.

**ge-sweorcæn, to oppress, strike, in-jure:** pret. sg. syð强大 hine Þæð-cyn . . . flæne geswencte, 2439; pret. part. synnum ge-swencted, 976; Þæð-stapa hundum ge-swencted, 1369. — Comp. lyft-ge-swencted.

**swenge,** st. m., blow, stroke: dat. sg. swenge, 1521, 2967; swenge *(with its stroke)*, 2667; instr. pl. sweordes swengum, 2387.—Comp.: feorh-, hete-, heaðu-, heoro-sweng.

**sweðian,** st. v., to swear: pret. w. acc. I. ne me swôr fela Æða on unriht *(swore no false oats)*, 2739; he me Æðas swôr, 472.

for-sweðian, w. instr., to forsowor, renounce *(protect with magic formula?)*: pret. part. he sige-wæpnum for-sower hāfde, 805.

**swëg,** st. m., sound, noise, uproar: nom. sg. swëg, 783; hearpan swëg, 89, 2459, 3024; sige-folca swëg, 645; sang and swëg, 1064; dat. sg. swëge, 1215.—Comp.: benc-, morgen-swëg.

**swêlan,** w. v., to burn (here of wounds): inf. swêlan, 2714. See **swælan.**

**sweart,** adj., swart, black, dark: nom. sg. wudu-rèc sweatr, 3146; dat. pl. sweartum nihtum, 167.

**sweoðol** *(cf. O.H.G. suetan, sue-than = cremare; M.H.G. swadem = vapor; and Dietrich in Haupt V., 215), st. m.? n.?, vapor, smoke, smoking flame*: dat. sg. ofer swiöðol (MS. swic ðole), 3146. See **swaþul.**

**sweofot,** st. m., sleep: dat. sg. on sweofote, 1582, 2296.

**sweoloð,** st. m., heat, fire, flame: dat. sg. sweoloðe, 1116. Cf. O.H.G. sulizlo, sulizuniga = ardor, cauma.

**sweorcæn,** st. v., to trouble, darken: pres.-sg. III. ne him inwit-sorh on sefan sweorcæ (darkeu his soul), 1738.

for-sweorcæn, to grow dark or dim: pres. sg. III. Ægæna beartum for-siteæ and for-swoorcæ, 1768.

ge-sweorcæn (intrans.), to darken: pret. sg. niht-helm ge-swearcæ, 1790.

**sweord,** swurd, swyrð, st. n., sword: nom. sg. sweord, 1287, 1290, 1570, 1606, 1616, 1697; swurd, 891; acc. sg. sweord, 437, 673, 1559, 1664, 1809, 2253, 2500, etc.; sweord, 539, 1902; sweyrð, 2611, 2988; instr. sg. sweorde, 561, 574, 680, 2493, 2881; gen. sg. sweordes, 1107, 2194, 2387; acc. pl. sweord, 2639; sweyrð, 3049; instr. pl. sweordum, 567, 586, 885; gen. pl. sweorda, 1041, 2937, 2962.—Comp.: gūð-, maððum-, weag-sweord.

**sweord,** st. n., oath: in comp. Àð-sweord *(sword-oath?)*, 2065.

**sweord-bealo,** st. n., sword-bale, death by the sword: nom. sg., 1148.

**sweord-freca,** w. m., sword-waerrior: dat. sg. sweord-freçan, 1469.

**sweord-gifu,** st. f., sword-gift, giving of swords: nom. sg. swyrð-gifu, 2885.

**sweotol,** swutol, adj.: 1) clear, bright: nom. sg. swutol sang scôpes, 90. — 2) plain, manifest: nom. sg. syndolh sweotol, 818; tâcen sweotol, 834; instr. sg. sweotol-tâne, 141.

**sweðf, sweôp.** See **swâfan, swâpan.**

**swið,** st. n.? (O.N. sviti), burning pain: in comp. pryð-swîð(?).

**swift,** adj., swift: nom. sg. se swifta mearth, 2265.
swimman, _swymman_, st. v., to swim: inf. swimman, 1625.
ofer-swimman, w. acc., to swim over or through: pret. sg. ofer-swam sioleða bigong (swam over the sea), 2368.
swinca, st. v., to struggle, labor, contend: pret. pl. git on wäters æht seofon niht suncon, 517.
swinger, st. v., to swing one's self, fly: pres. sg. III. ne gōd hafoc geond sil swinged, 2265.
swiccan, st. v.: 1) to deceive, leave in the lurch, abandon: pret. sg. næfre hit (the sword) at hilde ne swāc manna ængum, 1461. — 2) to escape: subj. pres. būtan his ltc swice, 967.
ge-swiccan, to deceive, leave in the lurch: pret. sg. gūð-bill ge-swāc nacod æt niðe, 2585, 2682; w. dat. seó ecg ge-swāc heonde æt barefe (the sword failed the prince in need), 1525.
swyf, _swyd_ (Goth. swynþ-s), adj., strong, mighty: nom. sg. wās þat ge-wyn to swyð, 191. — Comp. nom. sg. sió swyðre hand (the right hand), 2099.
swyða, adv., strongly, very, much, 598, 998, 1093, 1744, 1927; swyða, 2171, 2188. Compar. swyðor, more, rather, more strongly, 961, 1140, 1875, 2199. — Comp. un-swýðe.
ofer-swigian, w. v., to overcome, vanquish, w. acc. of person: pres. sg. III. oferswyðeð, 279, 1769.
swýþ-hycegond, pres. part. (strenue cogitans), bold-minded, brave in spirit: nom. sg. swýþ-hycegonde, 920; nom. pl. swýþ-hycegonde, 1017.
swýþ-mód, adj., strong-minded: nom. sg., 1625.
on-swifan, st. v. w. acc., to swing, turn, at or against, elevate: pret. sg. biorn (Beóulf) bord-rand on-swif wið ham gryre-gieste, 2560.
swigian, w. v., to be silent, keep silent: pret. sg. lyt swígode niwra spella (kept little of the new tidings silent), 2898; pl. swígoden ealle, 1700.
swigor, adj., silent, taciturn: nom. sg. weak, þā wæs swigra secg ... on gylp-spære gūð ge-weorca, 981.
swin, _swyn_, st. n., swine, boar (image on the helm): nom. sg. swyn, 1112; acc. sg. swyn, 1287.
swin-lec, st. n., swine-image or body: instr. pl. swin-lcum, 1454.
swógan, st. v., to whistle, roar: pres. part. swógende læg, 1346.
swutol. See sweotol.
swyle, _swylc_ (Goth. swa-leik-s), demons. adj. = tali, such, such a; relative = qualis, as, which: nom. sg. swyle, 178, 1941, 2542, 2799; swylc ... swyle = tali ... qualis, 1329; acc. sg. swylc, 2799; eall ... swyle (all ... which, as), 72; ðær swylc (such another, i.e. hand), 1584; on swyle (on such things), 997; dat. sg. gūð-frem-mendra swyllum (to such a battle-worker, i.e. Beóulf), 299; gen. sg. swylces hwát (some such), 881; acc. pl. swyle, 2870; eall swyle ... swyle, 3166; swylce twegen (two such), 1348; ealle barefe swylce (all needs. that), 1798; swylce hie ... findan meahton sigla searo-gimma (such as they
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might find of jewels and cunning gems), 1157; efn e swylc mæla
swylce (at just such times as), 1250; gen. pl. swylcra searo-nīða,
582; swylcra fel . . . ær-gestreóna,
2232.

swylce, adv., as, as also, likewise, similarly, 113, 293, 758, 831, 855,
908, 921, 447, 1166, 1428, 1483,
2460, 2825; ge swylce (and likewise), 2259; swilce, 1153.

swylf, st. m., death : nom. sg., 1256,
1437.

swylt-dāg, st. m., death-day : dat.
sg. ær swylt-dāge, 2799.

swynslan, w. v., to sound : pret. sg.
hlyn swynsode, 612.

swyrd. See sbeord.

swyð. See swið.

swýn. See sfeon.

syðān (sēðian, Gen. 1525), w. v.,
to punish, avenge, w. acc. : inf.
þonne hit swordes ecg syðān
scold (then the edge of the sword
should avenge it), 1107.

syðān. See sīðān.

syfān-wintre, adj., seven-winters-
old : nom. sg., 2429.

syft. See sēon.

syl (O.H.G. swella), st. f., sill, bench-
support : dat. sg. fram sylle, 776.

sylfā. See sēlfā.

syðān. See sēllan.

syllīc. See sēllīc.

symbol, symb. st. n., banquet,
entertainment : acc. sg. symbol, 620, 1011; geaf me sinc and
symbol (gave me treasure and feast-
ing, i.e. made me his friend and
table-companion), 2432; þat hie
. . . symbol ymbseton (that they
might sit round their banquet),
564; dat. sg. symble, 81, 489, 1009;
symbel, 119, 2105; gen. pl. sym-
bla, 1233.

symble, symle, adv., continually,
ever : symble, 2451; symle, 2498;
symle wæs þy særmra (he was ever
the worse, the weaker, i.e. the
dragon), 2881.

symbol-wyn, st. f., banqueting-
pleasure, joy at feasting : acc. sg.
symbol-wynne dreoð, 1783.

syn, st. f., sin, crime : nom. synn
and sacu, 2473; dat. instr. pl. syn-
num, 976, 1256, 3072.

syn. See sin.

syn-byslāg, adj., (culpa laborans),
persecuted on account of guilt? (Rieger), guilt-haunted?: nom.sg.
secg syn-[by]sieg, 2228.

g e-syngian, w. v., to sin, commit a
crime : pret. part. ðat wæs feohlecās
ge-feoh, fyrennum ge-syngad, 2442.

syngnīg, adj., sin-laden, sinful : acc.
s. m. sinnigne secg, 1380.—
Comp.: felo-, un-syngnīg.

g e-synto, f., health : dat. pl. on
gesyntum, 1870.

syrcce. See serce.

syrvan, w. v. acc. to entrap, catch
unawares : pret. sg. duguðe and
goegoðe seamode and syrede, 161.

be-syrwan: 1) to compass or accom-
plish by finesse; effect : inf. dæd þæ
we ealle ær ne meahton snyttum
be-syrwan (a deed that all of us
could not accomplish before with
all our wisdom), 943. 2) to en-
trap by guile and destroy : inf.
mynte se mánscæða manna cynnes
summe be-syrwan (the fell foe
thought to entrap some one (all?),
see sum of the men), 714.

sýn, f., seeing, sight, scene : comp.
an-sýn.

g e-sýne, adj., visible, to be seen :
nom. sg. 1256, 1404, 2948, 3059,
3160. — Comp.: eð-ge-sýne, فد-
ge-sene.
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taligean, w.v.: 1) to count, reckon, number; esteem, think: pres. sg. I. nó ic me... hnágran guð-gē-\wegorc þonne Grendel hine (count myself no worse than G. in battle-workes), 678; wèn ic talige... þät (I count on the hope... that), 1846; telge, 2068; sg. III. þät ræd talad þät (counts it gain that), 2028. - 2) to tell, relate: sòð ic talige (I tell facts), 532; swá þu self talast (as thou thyself says), 595.

tåcen, st. n., token, sign, evidence: nom. sg. tåcen sweotol, 834; dat. instr. sg. sweotolan tācne, 141; třes tò tācne, 1655. - Comp. luf-tåcen.

tân, st. n., twig: in comp. åter-tân.

gē-tåcen, w.v., to show, point out: pret. sg. him þa hilde-deôr hof mōdiga torht ge-tåhté (the warrior pointed out to them the bright dwelling of the bold ones, i.e. Danes), 313. Hence, to indicate, assign: pret. sōna me se merra mago Healfdenes... wiht his sylfes sunu setl getæhte (assigned me a seat by his own son), 2014.

tæle, adj., blameworthy: in comp. un-tæle.

gē-tæse, adj., quiet, still: nom. sg. gif him were... niht ge-tæse (whether he had a pleasant, quiet, night), 1321.

tela, adv., fittingly, well, 949, 1219, 1226, 1821, 2209, 2738.

telge. See talian.

tellan, w. v., to tell, consider, deem: pret. sg. ne his lif-dagas gumena ðægnum nytte tealde (nor did he count his life useful to any man), 795; þät ic me ægnihe under swe-
gles begong ge-sacac ne tealde (I believed not that I had any foe under heaven), 1774; cwāð he þone guð-wine gōdnne tealde (said he counted the war-friend good), 1811; he ðusic gār-wigend gōde tealde (deemed us good spear-warriors), 2642; pl. swā (so that) hine Geāta bearn gōdnne ne tealdon, 2185. - 2) to ascribe, count against, impose: pret. sg. (Dryðo) him wæl-bend weotode tealde hand-grewiðene, 1937.

gē-tenge, adj., attached to, lying on: w. dat. gold... grunde getenge, 2759.

tèar, st. m., tear: nom. pl. tèaras, 1873.

tëoh, st. f., troop, band: dat. sg. earmre teohhe, 2939.

(g£?) - teóhlian, w. v., to fix, determine, assign: pret. sg. ic for lāssan leán teohhode... hnāhran rince, 952; pres. part. wās ðāer in ær geteohhod (assigned)... māe-rum Geáte, 1301.

tëbn, st. v., to draw, lead: inf. hēht... cahta mearas... on fēt tēbn (bade eight horses be led into the hall), 1037; pret. sg. me tò grunde teāh fāh feónd-sceāna (the many-hued fiend-foe drew me to the bottom), 553; eft-slōdas teāh (withdrawn), 1333; sg. for pl. æg-hwylcum... ðāra êe mid Beówulfe brim-lāde teāh (to each of those that crossed the sea with Beo.), 1052; pret. part. fā wæs... heard-ecg togen (then was the hard edge drawn), 1289; wearð... on nās togen (was drawn to the promontory), 1440.

ā-teón, to wander, go, intrans.: pret. sg. tò Heorute ā-teāh (drove to Heorot), 767.
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g-e-teón: 1) to draw: pret. sg. gomel swyrd ge-þeáh, 2611; w. instr. and acc. hire seaxe ge-þeáh, bræd brún-ecg, 1546. — 2) to grant, give, lend: imp. nô þu him wearnar geteóh þinræ gægn-cwida gláðnian (refuse not to gladden them with thy answer), 366; pret. sg. and þæ Beówulfe bega gehwæðres eodor Ingwina onweald ge-þeáh (and the prince of the Ingwins gave B. power over both), 1045; so, he him ðæt geteáh (gave possession of), 2166.

of-teón, to deprive, withdraw, w. gen. of thing and dat. pers. pret. sg. Scyld Scæing ... monegum mægðum meodo-setla of-þeáh, 5; w. acc. of thing, hond ... feoh-sweng ne of-þeáh, 2490; w. dat. hond (hord, MS.) swenge ne of-þeáh, 1521.

þurh-teón, to effect: inf. gef he torn-gemót þurh-teóh mihtæ, 1141.

teón (cf. teóh, materiæ, O.H.G. ziuc), w. v. w. acc., to make, work: pret. sg. teóde, 1453; — to furnish out, deck: pret. pl. nalâs hi hine læssan lâcum teódan (provided him with no less gifts), 43.

g-e-teón, to provide, do, bring on: pres. sg. unc sceal weorðan ... swâ unc Wyrd ge-þeóðæ, 2527; pret. sg. þe him ... sære ge-þeóðæ (who had done him this harm), 2296.

g-e-teóna, w. m., injurer, harmer: in comp. lâð-gê-teóna.

till, adj., good, apt, fit: nom. sg. m. Hálga till, 61; þegn ungemetel till (of Wiglaf), 2722; fem. wâs seô þeód tilu, 1251; neut. ne wâs þat ge-wrixle till, 1305.

tillian, w. v. w. gen., to gain, win: inf. gef ic ... ðwihto mæg þinre mōd-lusaf mårân tilian (if I ... gain), 1824.

timbrían, w. v., to build: pres. part. acc. sg. sâl timbréð (the well-built hall), 307.

be-timbrían, (construere), to finish building, complete: pret. pl. betimbrédon on tun dagum beadurôses bêcæn, 3161.


g-e-tîflan (from tîflian), w. v., to grant: pret. part. impers. wâs ... bêne (gen.) ge-tîfléð fæscæftum men, 2285.

fîr, st. m., glory, repute in war: gen. sg. fîres, 1655.

fîr-eáðig, adj., glorious, famous: dat. sg. fîr-eáðigum menn (of Beówulf), 2190.

fîr-fâst, adj., famous, rich in glory: nom. sg. (of Hróðgår), 923.

fîr-leáas, adj., without glory, infamous: gen. sg. (of Grendel), 844.

toga, w. m., leader: in comp. folctoga.

torht, adj., bright, brilliant: acc. sg. neut. hof ... torht, 313. — Comp.: wuldor-torht, heathor-torht (loud in battle).

torn, st. m.: 1) wrath, insult, distress: acc. sg. torn, 147, 834; gen. pl. torna, 2190. — 2) anger: instr. sg. torne ge-bolgen, 2402. — Comp. lîge-torn.

torn, adj., bitter, cruel: nom. sg. hreóswa tornost, 2130.

torn-ge-mót, st. n., (wrathful meeting), angry engagement, battle: acc. sg., 1141.

 tô, I. prep. w. dat. indicating direction or tending to, hence: 1) local = whither after verbs of motion,
to, up to, at: com to recede (to the hall), 721; code to sele, 920; code to hire freán sittan, 642; gæð eft ... to medo (goeth again to mead), 605; wand to wolcnun (wound to the wellkin), 1120; sigorto slepe (sank to sleep), 1252; 28, 158, 234, 438, 553, 926, 1010, 1014, 1155, 1159, 1233, etc.; lið-wæge bár hláum to handa (bore the ale-cup to the hands of the men? at hand?), 1864; ðat niht become ðæter to yldum, 2118; him to bearne cwm møddum-fæt mere (came to his hands, into his possession), 2405; seolde to sande sidd-færme scip (fasten the broad-boatened ship to the shore), 1918; ðat se harm-scaða to Heorute æ-ðæh (went forth to Heorot), 767. After verb sittan: sitte nu to symle (sit now to the meal), 489; síðian ... we to symle gesetan háfdon, 2105; tó hám (home, at home), 124, 374, 2993. With verbs of speaking: maþelode to his wine-drihtne (spoke to his friendly lord), 360; tó Geatum sprecc, 1172; so, héht ðat heá-to-woerc to hagan biódan (bade the battle-work be told at the hedge), 2803. — 2) with verbs of bringing and taking (cf. under on, I, d): hraðe wæs to bûre Beócwulf fetod (B. was hastily brought to the hall), 1311; síðian Háma át-wáeg to hære byrhtan byrig Brœsinga me ne (since H. carried the Broming-maþleá off to (?) the bright city), 1200: weán áhsode. fehðo to Frysum (suffered woe, feud as to, from, the Frisians), 1208. — 3) end of motion, hence: a) to, for, as, in.: ðone god sende folce to frófre (for, as, a help to the folk), 14; gesette ... sunnan and mónan leóman to leóhte (as a light), 95; ge-sát ... to rúne (sat in counsel), 172; weard he Heáðo-láfæ to hand-bonan, 460; bringe ... to helpe (bring to, for, help), 1831; Eofor forgeaf ángan dòhtor ... hyldo to wedde (as a pledge of his favor), 2999; sow, 508(?), 666, 907, 972, 1022, 1187, 1263, 1331, 1708, 1712, 2080, etc.; secgan to sōðc (to say in sooth), 51; so, 591, 2326. b) with verbs of thinking, hoping, etc., on, for, at, against: he to gyrm-wræce swífðor þôhte þonne to sce-láfæ (thought more on vengeance than on the sea-voyage), 1139; sáccce ne wëneð to Gær-Denum (nor weeneth of conflict with the Spear-Danes), 602; þonne wëne ic to þe wyrran ge-hinges (then I expect for thee a worse result), 525; ne ic to Sveéð-þeode sibbe ðærenc treowe withe ne wene (nor expect at all of, from, the Swedes ...), 2923; wiste þam ahlacan to þám heáh-sele hilde ge-hinged (battle prepared for the monster in the high hall), 648; wel bið þám þe mút to fæder fæð-mum freaðo wilian (well for him that can find peace in the Father’s arms), 188; þára þe he ge-worhte to West-Denum (of those that he wrought against the West-Danes), 1579. — 4) with the gerund. inf.: to gefremmane (to do), 174; to ge-cýþanne (to make known), 257; to secganne (to say), 473; to be-þealeonne (to avoid, escape), 1004; so, 1420, 1725, 1732, 1806, 1852, 1923, 1942, etc. With inf.: to færan, 316; to friclan, 2557. — 5) temporal: gewåt him to ge-scáþ-hwile (went at (?) the hour of fate; or, to his fated rest?), 26;
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tò wídan feore (ever, in their lives), 934; ò wída tò aldre (for life, forever), 956; so, tò aldre, 2006, 2499; tò life (during life, ever), 2433. - 6) with particles: wòd under wolcum tò jás ðe ... (went under the wealcn to the point where ...), 715; so, elne ge-odon tò jás ðe, 1968; so, 2411; he him jás leán for-gæld ... tò jás ðe he on reste geseah Grendel liegan (he paid him for that to the point that he saw G. lying dead), 1586; wás ðæt blād tò jás hát (the blood was hot to that degree), 1617; nás ðæ long tò þon hát (twas not long till), 2592, 2846; wás him se man tò þon leóf hát (the man was dear to him to that degree), 1877; tò hwan siðdan weard hond-ræs hæ-leða (up to what point, how, the hand-contest turned out), 2072; tò middes (in the midst), 3142.

II. Adverbial modifier, quasi preposition [better explained in many cases as prep. postponed]: 1) to, towards, up to, at: geóng sōna tò, 1786; so, 2649; sæhð ðæðer tò, 1756; sæ-læc ... ðæ þu her tò lócast (upon which thou here lookest), 1655; folc se segon (the folk looked on), 1423; þæt hí him tò mihton gegnum gangan (might proceed thereto), 313; se þe him bealwa tò bótge gælfa (who believed in help out of evils from him, i.e. Beówulf), 910; him tò anwal-dan áre ge-gælfa (trusted for himself to the Almighty's help), 1273; þæ þu sæcæð tò Sweóna leóða (that the Swedes will come against us), 3002. - 2) before adj. and adv., too: tò strang (too mighty), 133; tò fæst, 137; tò swæð, 191; so, 789, 970, 1337, 1743, 1749, etc.; tò fela micles (far too much), 695; he tò forð ge-stōp (he had gone too far), 2290.

tòð (G. tunþu-s), st. m., tooth: in comp. blōd-gíþ (adj.).

tredan, st. v. w. acc., to tread: inf. sæ-wong tredan, 1965; el-land tredan, 3026; pret. sg. wræc-læstas træð, 1353; medo-wongas træð, 1644; græs-moldan træð, 1882.

treddan, trýddan (see trod), w. v., to stride, tread, go: pret. sg. treddode, 726; tryddode treumute micle (trode about with a strong troop), 923.

trem, st. n., piece, part: acc. sg. ne ... fótés trem (not a fool's breadth), 2526.

treów, st. f., fidelity, good faith: acc. sg. treówe, 1073; sibbe ðibbe treówe, 2923.

treów, st. n., tree: in comp. galgtreów.

treówlan. See trúwlan.

treów-loca, w. m., troth-breaker, pledge-breaker: nom. pl. treów-logan, 2848.

troð, st. f., track, step: acc. sg. or pl. trode, 844.


trum, adj., strong, endowed with: nom. sg. heorot hornum trum, 1370.

gē-trúwan, w. v. w. acc., to confirm, pledge solemnly: pret. sg. þa hie getrúwedon on twañ healfe fæste friðōu-wære, 1096.

trúwan, treówan, w. v., to trust in, rely on, believe in: 1) w. dat.: pret. sg. stōne ne trúweode leófes mannes (I trusted not in the dear man's enterprise), 1994; bearne ne trúweode þæt he ... (she trusted not the child that ...), 2371; ge-hwylc hiora his ferhōe treówe
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bât he... (each trusted his heart that...), 1167. — 2) w. gen.: pret. sg. Geâta leôd georne trûwode mödgân mâgenes, 670; wîres ne trûwode, 2954.

gë-trûwian, to rely on, trust in, w. dat.: pret. sg. strenge gë-trûwode, mund-gripe mâgenes, 1534; — w. gen. pret. sg. bœorges gë-trûwode, wîges and wealles, 2323; strenge ge-trûwode ánse mannes, 2541.

tryddlan. See troddlan.

trywe, adj., true, faithful: nom. sg. bâ gyt wâs... æghwylc ôðrum trywe, 1166.

gë-trywe, adj., faithful: nom. sg. her is æghwylc eorl ôðrum gë-trywe, 1229.

turf, st. f., sod, soil, seat: in comp. ðêdel-turf.

tux, st. m., tooth, tusk: in comp. hilde-tux.

gë-twæfan, w. v. w. acc. of person and gen. thing, to separate, divide, deprive of, hinder: pres. sg. III. bêt þæl ðôðe ecg eafodes ge-twæfð (robs of strength), 1764; inf. god ðôðe mæg bone dol-sceaan dæda ge-twæfan (God may easily restrain the fierce foe from his deeds), 479; pret. sg. sumne Geâta leôd... feores getwæfe (cut him off from life), 1434; nô þær wæg-fœatan wind ofer yfum sîðes ge-twæfde (the wind hindered not the wave-floater in her course over the water), 1909; pret. part. át-ríhte wás gûð ge-twæfed (almost had the struggle been ended), 1659.

gë-twæman, w. v. acc. pers. and gen. thing, to hinder, render incapable of, restrain: inf. ic hine ne mihte... ganges getwæman, 969.

twegen, f. neut. twå, num., twain, two: nom. m. twegen, 1164; acc. m. twegen, 1348; dat. twem, 1192; gen. twega, 2533; acc. f. twå, 1096, 1195.

twelf, num., twelve: gen. twelfa, 3172.

tweone (Frisian twine), num. = bini, two: dat. pl. be sem two-num, 859, 1298; 1686.
	widig, adj., in comp. lang-twidig (long-assured), 1709.

tyder, st. m., race, descendant: in comp. un-tyder, 111.

tydre (Frisian teddre), adj., weak, unwarlîke, cowardly: nom. pl. tydre, 2848.

tyn, num., ten: uninflect. dat. on tyn dagum, 3161; inflect. nom. tyne, 2848.

tyrwian, w. v., to lar: pret. part. tyrved in comp.: niw-tyrved.

on-tyhtan, w. v., to urge on, incite, entice: pret. sg. on-tyhte, 3087.

†

þafian, w. v. w. acc., to submit to, endure: inf. þat se þêod-cyning þafian sceolde Eofores ánne döm, 2964.

Þane, st. m.: 1) thought: in comp. fore-, hete-, or-, searo-Þanc; inwit-Þanc (adj.). — 2) thanks (w. gen. of thing): nom. sg., 929, 1779; acc. sg. Þanc, 1998, 2795. — 3) content, favor, pleasure: dat. sg. þæ ðe giff-scettas Geâta fyredon þyder to þanc (those that tribute for the Gedtas carried thither for favor), 379.

gë-Þanc, st. m., thought: instr. pl. þêôstrum ge-boncum, 2333. — Comp. môd-ge-Þanc.

Þanc-hyçgenda, pres. part., thoughtful, 2236.
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Þancian, w. v., to thank: pret. sg. gode Þancode ... þas be hire se willa ge-lamp (thanked God that her wish was granted), 626; so, 1398; pl. bancedon, 627(?).

Þanon, bonon, bonan, adv., thence: 1) local: Þanon eft gewæt (he went thence back), 123; Þanon up ... stigon (went up thence), 224; so, Þanon, 463, 692, 764, 845, 854, 1293; Þanan, 1881; Þonon, 520, 1374, 2409; Þonan, 820, 2360, 2957—2) personal: Þanon undyras ealle on-wðcon (from him, i.e. Cain, etc.), 111; so, Þanan, 1266; Þonon, 1961; unsōtte Þonon feorch ðe-ferede (i.e. from Grendel's mother), 2141.

Þæ, adv.: 1) there, then, 3, 26, 28, 34, 47, 53, etc. With þer: þæ þær, 331. With nu: nu þæ (now then), 658.—2) conjunction, when, as, since, w. indic., 461, 539, 633, etc.;—because, whilst, during, since, 402, 465, 724, 2551, etc.

Þát, I. demons. pron. acc. neut. of se: demons. nom. þát (that), 735, 766, etc.; instr. sg. þy, 1708, 2029; þát ic þy wæpne ge-brād (that I brandished as (?) a weapon; that I brandished the weapon?), 1665; þy weorða (the more honored), 1903; þy sēft (the more easily), 2750; þy lās hym þrēm wudu wynsuman for-wrecan meahete (lest the force of the waves the winsome boat might carry away), 1919; nō þy ær (not sooner), 755, 1503, 2082, 2374, 2467; nō þy leng (no longer, none the longer), 975. þy =adv., therefore, hence, 1274, 2068; þé ... þé = on this account; for this reason ... that, because, 2639–2642; wiste þe geornor (knew but too well), 822; he ... wás sundes þe sænra þe hine swylt fornarn (he was the slower in swimming as [whom?] death carried him off), 1437; nās him wihte þe sēl (it was none the better for him), 2688; so, 2278. Gen. sg. þæs = adv., for this reason, therefore, 7, 16, 114, 350, 589, 901, 1993, 2027, 2033, etc. þæs þe, especially after verbs of thanking, = because, 108, 228, 627, 1780, 2798;—also = secundum quod: þæs þe hie gewísícst ge-witan meaheton, 1351;—therefore, accordingly, 1342, 3001; to þæs (to that point; to that degree), 715, 1586, 1617, 1968, 2411; þæs georne (so firmly), 969; ac he þæs fāste wās ... besmīðod (it was too firmly set), 774; nō þæs frōd leo-fār gūmena bārnum þat ðone grund wite (none liveth among men so wise that he should know its bottom), 1368; he þæs (hām, MS.) mōdig wās (had the courage for it), 1509.

I. conj. (relative), that, so that, 15, 62, 84, 221, 347, 358, 392, 571, etc.; ðē þát (up to that, until); see ðē.

þätte (from þat þe, see þe), that, 151, 859, 1257, 2925, etc.; þat þe (that), 1847.

þær: I) demons. adv., there (where), 32, 36, 89, 400, 757, etc.; morðor-bealo māga, þær heō ær mæste heōld worolde wynne (the death-bale of kinsmen where before she had most worldly joy), 1080. With þæ: þæ þær, 331; þær on innan (therein), 71. Almost like Eng. expletive there, 271, 550, 978, etc.;—then, at that time, 440;—thither: þær swīð-feorhǣ sīttan edodon (thither went the bold ones to sit, i.e. to the bench), 493, etc.
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— 2) relative, *where*, 356, 420, 508, 513, 522, 694, 867, etc.; *eode ... hær se snótara båd* (*went where the wise one tarried*), 1314; so, 1816; — *if*, 763, 798, 1008, 1836, 2731, etc.; — *whither*: *gā hær he wille*, 1395.

*þe*, I. relative particle, indecl., partly standing alone, partly associated with *se*, *seó*, *hát*: *Hunferð maþe-lode*, *þe åt fótum sæ†* (*H., who sat at his feet, spake*), 500; so, 138, etc.; *wás hát gewin to swyþ þe on þá leode be-com* (*the misery that had come on the people was too great*), 192, etc.; *ic wille ... þe þá and-sware ãdre ge-cyðan þe me se göda á-gifan hænsce* (*I will straightway tell thee the answer that the good one shall give*), 355; *díþ bone ánne dág þe he ... (till that very day that he ...)*, 2401; *hæo þá sēhþe wræc þe þu ... Grendel cwealdest* (*the fight in which thou slewest G.*), 1335; *mid hære sorge þe him siō sár belamp (with the sorrow wherewith the pain had vis- ited him)*, 2469; *pl. þonne þá dydon þe ... (than they did that ...)*, 45; so, 378, 1136; *þá máðmas þe he me sealde (the treasures that he gave me)*, 2491; so, *gimfástan gife þe him god sealde (the great gifts that God had given him)*, 2183. *After þára þe (of those that)*, the depend. verb often takes sg. instead of pl. (*Dietrich, Hautp XI., 444 seqq.*): *wundor-sióna fela sec- ga ge-hwyllum þára þe on swylyc staræ* (*to each of those that look on such*), 997; so, 844, 1462, 2384, 2736. *Strengthened by se, seó, hát: sægde se þe cwú† (said he that knew), 90; wás se grimma gást Grendel hâten, se þe mòras heółd* (*the grim stranger hight Grendel, he that held the moors*), 103; *here-byrne ... seó þe bânc- cofan beorgan cûþe (the corselet that could protect the body)*, 1446, etc.; *þer ge-lýfan sceal dryhtnes dôme se þe hine deáþ nimeð* (*he shall believe in God's judgment whom death carrieth off*), 441; so, 1437, 1292 (cf. *Helandi I*, 1308).

*þáþ þe*. *See þát.*

*þéþ þe*. *See þéah.*

*for ðam þe*. *See for-ðam.*

*þy, þe, the, by that*, instr. of se: *þáte ic holdra þy læs ... þe deáþ for- nam (I had the less friends whom death snatched away)*, 483; so, 1437.

*þecan*, w. v., to cover (thatch), cover over: inf. *þá sceal brond fretan, āled þeccean (fire shall eat, flame shall cover, the treasures)*, 3016; pret. pl. *þær git cågor- streám earmum þéhton (in swimming)*, 513.


*þegnian, þégnian*, w. v., to serve, do liege service: pret. sg. *ic him þenode déorán sworde (I served them with my good sword, i.e. slew them with it)*, 560.
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ţel, st. n., deal-board, board for benches: in comp. benc-ţel, 486, 1240.
ţęncan, w. v.: 1) to think: absolutely: pres. sg. III. se ɓę wel ɓęncę́d, 289; so, 2602. With depend. clause: pres. sg. næng heora bōhte bêt he . . . (none of them thought that he), 692.—2) w. inf., to intend: pres. sg. III. bā and-sware . . . ɓe me se gōda ȃ-gifan ɓęncę́d (the answer that the good one intendeth to give me), 355; (þlodig wāl) byrgean ɓęncę́d, 448; bonne he . . . gegān ɓęncę́d longsumne lof (if he will win eternal fame), 1536; pret. sg. ne ɓāt aglæca yldan bōhte (the monster did not mean to delay that), 740; pret. pl. wit unc wið hronxicas werian bōhton, 541; (hine) on healfa ge-hwone heāwan bōhton, 801.
ɑ-ţęncan, to intend, think out: pret. sg. (he) ɓis ellen weorc ána ɑ-bōhte tō ge-fremmanne, 2644.
ge-ţęncan, w. acc.: 1) to think of: Ʌát he his selfa ne māg . . . ende ge-ţęncan (so that he himself may not think of; know, its limit), 1735.—2) to be mindful: imper. sg. ge-ţęncu nu . . . hwāt wit geō spreōcn, 1475.
ţęnden: 1) adv., at this time, then, whilst: nalles fācen-stafas ɓođ-Scyldingas ţęnden fremedon (not at all at this time had the Scyldings done foul deeds), 1020 (referring to 1165; cf. Wīðfēð, 45 seqq.); ţęnden reafode rinc Ȝ̂r̂rne (whilst one warrior robbed another, i.e. Eofer robbed Ongenesw), 2986.—2) conj., so long as, whilst, 30, 57, 284, 1860, 2039, 2500, 3028.— whilst, 2419. With subj., whilst, as long as: Ʌęnden þu môte, 1178; Ʌęnden þu liȝig, 1255; Ʌęnden hit sŷ (whilst the heat lasts), 2650.
ţęngel, st. m., prince, lord, ruler: acc. sg. hringa Ʌęngel (Beōwulf), 1508.
ţes (m.), Ʌęs (f.), Ʌis (n.), demons. pron., this: nom. sg. 411, 432, 1703; f., 484; nom. acc. neut., 2156, 2252, 2644; Ʌys, 1396; acc. sg. m. Ʌisne, 75; f. Ʌês, 1682; dat. sg. neut. Ʌissum, 1170; Ʌyssum, 2640; f. Ʌisse, 639; gen. m. Ʌisses, 1217; f. Ʌisse, 929; neut. Ʌysse, 791, 807; nom. pl. and acc. Ʌâs, 1623, 1653, 2636, 2641; dat. Ʌyssum, 1063, 1220.
ɓe. See Ʌät.
ɓēh. See Ʌēah.
ɓearf, st. f., need: nom. sg. ɓearf, 1251, 2494, 2638; Ʌâ him wâs manna ɓearf (as he was in need of men), 201; acc. sg. ɓearfe, 1457, 2580, 2850; fremmað ge nu læða ɓearfe (do ye now what is needful for the folk), 2801; dat. sg. Ʌat ɓearfe, 1478, 1526, 2695, 2710; acc. pl. se for andrysum ealle be-wętede Ʌęges ɓearfe (who would supply in courtesy all the theane's needs), 1798 (cf. sele-Ʌęgn, 1795).—Comp.: firen-, nearo-, ofer-ɓearf.
ɓearf. See Ʌūrfean.
ge-ɓearflan, w. v., necessitatem imponere: pret. part. Ʌâ him swā ge-ɓearfod wâs (since so they found it necessary), 1104.
ɓearle, adv., very, exceedingly, 560.
Ʌēah, Ʌēh, conj., though, even though or if: 1) with subj. Ʌēah, 203,
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526, 588, 590, 1168, 1661, 2032, 2162. Strengthened by þe: þéáh þé, 683, 1369, 1832, 1928, 1942, 2345, 2620; þéáh...eal (although), 681. — 2) with indic. : þéáh, 1103; þéh, 1614. — 3) doubtful: þéáh he úðe wel, 2856; swá þéáh (nevertheless), 2879; nó ... swá þéáh (not then however), 973; nás þe forht swá þéh (he was not, though, afraid), 2968; hwáðe swá þéáh (yet however), 2443.

þéáw, st. m., custom, usage: nom. sg., 178, 1247; acc. sg. þéáw, 359; instr. pl. þeáwum (in accordance with custom), 2145.


þéód-cyning, st. m., (= folc-cyning), warrior-king, king of the people: nom. sg. (Hrōðgār), 2145; (Ongenþéów), 2964, 2971; þiód-cyning (Beówulf), 2580; acc. sg. þéód-cyning (Beówulf), 3009; gen. sg. þéódcyninges (Beówulf), 2695; gen. pl. þéód-cyninga, 2.

þéóden, st. m., lord of a troop, war-chief, king; ruler: nom. sg., 129, 365, 417, 1047, 1210, 1676, etc.; þiód, 2337, 2811; acc. sg. þiód, 34, 201, 353, 1599, 2385, 2722, 2884, 3080; þiód, 2789; dat. sg. þiéðne, 345, 1526, 1993, 2573, 2710, etc.; þiód, 2033; gen. sg. þiódnes, 798, 911, 1086, 1628, 1838, 2175; þiódnes, 2657; nom. pl. þiódnas, 3071.

þéóden-leás, adj., without chief or king: nom. pl. þiód-en-leása, 1104.

þéód-gestreóna, st. n., people’s-jewel, precious treasure: instr. pl. þéód-ge-streúnum, 44; gen. pl. þéód-ge-streúna, 1219.

þéódig, adj., appertaining to a þéód: in comp. el-þéódig.

þéód-sceána, w. m., foe of the people, general foe: nom. sg. þéód-sceána (the dragon), 2279, 2689.

þéód-breá, st. f., popular misery, general distress: dat. pl. wið þéód-breáum, 178.

þéof, st. m., thief: gen. sg. þéofes cræfte; 2221.

þéón (for þiðan), st. v.: 1) to grow, ripen, thrive: pret. sg. weord-myndum þáh (grew in glory), 8. — 2) to thrive in, succeed: pret. sg. húru þát on lande lyt manna þáh (that threw to few), 2837.

ge-þéón, to grow, thrive; increase in power and influence: imper. ge-þéóna telia, 1219; inf. lóf-dædum sceal ... man geþéón, 25; þát þéódnes bearn geþéóna scolde, 911.

on-þéón, to begin, undertake, w. gen.: pret. he þás ser onþáh, 901 (O.H.G. inþihhan, w. gen., Otfrid 1, 1, 31).

þéón (for þéówan), w. v., to oppress, restrain: inf. nás se folc-cyning ymb-sittendra ænig þára þe mec ... dorste egesan þéón (that durst oppress me with terror), 2737.

þéostor, adj., dark, gloomy: instr. pl. þéóstrum ge-bócum, 2333.

þicgan, st. v. w. acc., to seize, attain, eat, appropriate: inf. þát he (Grendel) mà móste manna cynnes þicgan ofer þá niht, 737; symbol þicgan (take the meal, enjoy the feast), 1011; pret. pl. þát hie me þegon, 563; þær we medu þegun, 2634.

ge-þicgan, w. acc., to grasp, take: pret. sg. (symbol and sele-ful, ful) ge-théah, 619, 629; Beówulf ge-
GLOSSARY.

... assembly, make an address: inf. ne hýrde ic snotor-licor on swå geongum feore guman þingian (I never heard a man so young speak so wisely), 1844. — 2) to compound, settle, lay aside: inf. ne wolde feorh-bealo ... feo þingian (would not compound the life-bale for money), 156; so, pret. sg. þa fiehòe feo þingode, 470.

þan. See þeòn.

þin, possess. pron., thy, thine, 267, 346, 353, 367, 459, etc. ge-bóht, st. m., thought, plan: acc. sg. án-fealdne ge-bóht, 256; fæstrædne ge-bóht, 611.

þollan, w. v. w. acc.: 1) to endure, bear: inf. (inwid-sorge) þolian, 833; pres. sg. III. þreá-nýd þolað, 284; instr. sg. þolode bryðswyð, 131. — 2) to hold out, stand, survive: pres. sg. (intrans.) þenden þis sword þolað (as long as this sword holds out), 2500; pret. sg. (se6 ecg) þolode ær fela hand-ge-mòta, 1526.

gel-bolian: 1) to suffer, bear, endure: gerund. tô ge-bolianne, 1420; pret. sg. earfoh-llice þrage ge-bolode ..., þát he ... dream gehýrde (bore till that he heard the sound of joy), 87; torn ge-bolode (bore the misery), 147. — 2) to have patience, wait: inf. þær he longe sceaf on þás waldendes were ge-bolian, 3110.

þon (Goth. þon) = tum, then, now, 504; Þæter þon (after that), 725; æþ þon dag cwóme (ere day came), 732; nð þon lange (it was not long till then), 2424; nás þá long tô þon (it was not long till then), 2592, 2846; wás him se man tô þon leóf þát ... (the man was to that degree dear to him that ...), 1877.
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 birçok: 1) adv., there, then, now, 377, 435, 525, 1105, 1456, 1485, 1672, 1823, 3052, 3098(?) — 2) conj., if, when, while: a) w. indic., 573, 881, 935, 1034, 1041, 1043, 1144, 1286, 1327, 1328, 1375, etc.; b) ic gum-cystum gödnne funde beágra byttan, breác bonne móstle (that I found a good ring-giver and enjoyed him whilst I could), 1488. b) w. subj., 23, 1180, 3065; bonne ... bonne (then ... when), 484–85, 4474–48; gif bonne ... bonne (if then ... then), 1105–1107. c) than after comparatives, 44, 248, 469, 595, 534, 679, 1140, 1183, etc.; a comparative must be supplied, l. 70, before bonne: bát he ... hætan wolde medo-ærn micel men ge-wyrcean bonne yldo bearn æfre ge-frunon (a great mead-house (greater) than men had ever known).


**bræg**, st. f., period of time, time: nom. sg. þa hine sió þrag be-cwom (when the [battle]-hour befell him), 2884; acc. sg. þragge (for a time), 87; longe (lange) þragge, 54, 114. — Comp. earfoð-bræg.

ge-bræc, st. n., multitude, crowd: in comp. searo-ge-bræc.


**bræa**, st. f., misery, distress: in comp. þeód-bræa, þrænilda, -nýd.

**brænilda**, w. m., crushing distress, misery: dat. sg. for þrænilda, 2225.

**brænýd**, st. f., oppression, distress: acc. sg. þrænýd, 284; dat. pl. þrænýdum, 833.

**breat**, st. m., troop, band: dat. sg. on þam þreête, 2407; dat. pl. sceadena þrætum, 4. — Comp. iren-breát.

**breátan**, w. v. w. acc., to press, oppress: pret. pl. mec ... þreatedon, 560.

**preotea**, num. adj. w. m., thirteenth: nom. sg. þreotea secg, 2407.

**þreð**, num. (neut.), three: acc. þríó wicg, 2175; þrð hund wintra, 2279.

**þridda**, num. adj. w. m., third: instr. þriddan st日期, 2689.

**ge-bræn**, st. n., eddy, whirlpool, crush: acc. on holmage-bræn, 2133.

**þrængan**, st. v., to press: pret. sg. wergendra tó lyt þrong ymbe þeoden (too few defenders pressed round the prince), 2884; pret. pl. syðdan Hreðlingas tó hagan þrængan (after the Hreðlingas had pressed into the hedge), 2961.

**forþrængan**, to press out; rescue, protect: inf. þat he ne mehte ... þa weá-læfe wige forþrængan þeódnes þegne (that he could not rescue the wretched remnant from the king’s thane by war), 1085.

**geþrængan**, to press: pret. sg. ceól up gefrang (the ship shot up, i.e. on the shore in landing), 1913.

**þritig**, num., thirty (neut. subst.): acc. sg. w. partitive gen.: þritig beagna, 123; gen. þritiges (XXXtiges, MS.) manna, 379.

**þrist-hydig**, adj., bold-minded, valorous: nom. sg. þiðen þrist-hydig (Bedwulf), 2811.

**þrowian**, w. v. w., acc., to suffer, endure: inf. (hát, gnorn) þrowian, 2606, 2659; pret. sg. þrowade, 1590, 1722; þrowode, 2595.

**þryð**, st. f., abundance, multitude,
excellence, power: instr. pl. þryðum (excellently, extremely: excellent in strength?), 494.


þryðlice, adj., excellent, chosen: nom. sg. þryþ-líc þegna hæáp, 400, 1628; superl. acc. pl. þryþ-lícost, 2870.

þryþ-swýð, st. n.?, great pain(?): acc., 131, 737 (?) adj., very powerful, exceeding strong.

þryþ-word, st. n., bold speech, choice discourse: acc. sg., 644. (Great store was set by good table-talk: cf. Lachmann’s Nibelunge, 1612; Rigsmál, 29, 7, in Möbius, p. 79 b, 22.)

þrym, st. m.: 1) power, might, force: nom. sg. þýþa þrym, 1919; instr. pl. = adv. þrymmum (powerfully), 235. — 2) glory, renown: acc. sg. þrym, 2. — Comp. hygeþrym.

þrym-lice, adj., powerful, mighty: nom. sg. þrec-wudu þrym-lice (the mighty spear), 1247.

þu, pron., thou, 366, 407, 445, etc.; acc. sg. þec (poetic), 948, 2152, etc.; þe, 417, 426, 517, etc.; after compar. sælran þe (a better one than thee), 1851. See ge, ðow.

þúanca, w. m. See ðé-þúanca.

g-e-þungen. See ðingan.

þúfaran, pret.-pres. v., to need: pres. sg. II. nô þu ne þearft ... sorgian (needest not care), 450; so, 445, 1675; III. ne þear ... onsittan (need not fear), 590; so, 2007, 2742; pres. subj. þát he ... sæcean þurfe, 2496; pret. sg. þorfe, 157, 1027, 1072, 2875, 2996; pl. nealles Hétware hrêmgæ þorftan (i.e. wesant) fæðe-wiges (needed not boast of their foot-fight), 2365.

g-e-þüren. See ðweran.

þurh, prep. w. acc. signifying motion through, hence: I. local, through, throughout: wôd þat þurh þone wâl-rêc (went them through the battle-reek), 2662.—II. causal: 1) on account of, for the sake of, owing to: þurh síþne nif (through fierce hostility, heathenism), 184; þurh holdne hige (from friendliness), 267; so, þurh rûmne sefan, 278; þurh síþne sefan, 1727; eð-þurh egsan uncáþne nif (shows unheard-of hostility by the terror he causes), 276; so, 1102, 1336, 2046. 2) by means of, through: heaðo-rêc for-nam mihtig mere-deôr þurh mine hand, 558; þurh ãnes cræft, 700; so, 941, 1694, 1696, 1980, 2406, 3069.

þus, adv., so, thus, 238, 337, 430.

þunian, w. v., to din, sound forth: pret. sg. sund-wudu þunedê, 1907.

þúsend, num., thousand: 1) fem. acc. ic þe þúsenda þegna bringe tô helpe, 1830. — 2) neut. with measure of value (sceat) omitted: acc. seôfón þúsendo, 2196; gen. hundþúsenda landes and locenra béaga (100,000 sceattas’ worth of land and rings), 2995. — 3) uninflected: acc. þúsend wintra, 3051.

þwære, adj., affable, mild: in comp. manþwære.

g-e-þwærê, adj., gentle, mild: nom. pl. geþwære, 1231.

g-e-þwaran, st. v., to forge, strike: pret. part. heoru ... hamere geþuren (for geþyren) (hammer-forged sword), 1286.

þyhtig. See þýchig.

g-e-þyld, st. f.: 1) patience, endurance: acc. sg. geþyld, 1396. — 2) steadfastness: instr. pl. = adv.: geþyldum (steadfastly, patiently), 1706.
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ụfara (prop. higher), adj., later: dat. pl. ufaran dōgrum, 2201.
ụfor, adv., higher, 2952.
uhte, w. i., twilight or dawn: dat. or acc. on uhtan, 126.
uht-flogan, w. m., twilight-flier, dawn-flier (epithet of the dragon): gen. sg. uht-flogan, 2761.
uht-hiem, st. m., twilight-cry, dawn-cry: acc. sg., 2008.
uht-seaða, w. m., twilight- or dawn-foe: nom. sg., 2272.
ụmbor, st. n., child, infant: nom. sg., 46, 1188.
un-blīðe, adv. (?), unblithely, sorrowfully, 130, 2269; (adj., nom. pl. ?), 3032.
un-byrnende, pres. part., unburning, without burning, 2549.
unce, dat. and acc. of the dual wit, us two, to us two, 1784, 2138, 2527; gen. hwǣr... uncer twega (which of us two), 2533; uncer Grendles (of us two, G. and me), 2003.
unce, poss. pron., of us two: nom. sg. [unce], 2002(?); dat. pl. uncran efasan, 1186.
un-cūð, adj.: 1) unknown: nom. sg. sūg... eldum uncūð, 2215; acc. sg. neut. uncūð ge-lād (unknown ways), 1411. 2) unheard-of, barbarous, evil: acc. sg. uncūðne nīð, 276; gen. sg. un-cūðes (of the foe, Grendel), 961.
under, I. prep. w. dat. and acc.: 1) w. dat., answering question where?
= under (of rest), contrasted with over: bāt (wās) under beorge, 211; āc cwom Wealhēhō forð gān under gyldnum bēge (W. walked forth under a golden circlet, i.e. decked with), 1164; sīðan he under segne sīc ealode (under his banner), 1205; he under rande ge-cranc (sank under his shield),
GLOSSARY.

un-fæge, adj., not death-doomed or "fey": nom. sg., 2292; acc. sg. un-fægne eorl, 573.

un-filtme, adv., solemnly, incontestably: Finn Hengeste elne un-filtme ånum benemde (F. swore solemnly to H. with oaths) [if an adj., elne un-f. = unconquerable in valor], 1098.

un-forht, adj., fearless, bold: nom. sg., 287; acc. pl. unforhtes (adv.?), 444.

un-from, adj., unfit, unwarlike: nom. sg., 2189.

un-frød, adj., not aged, young: dat. sg. guaman un-frødum, 2822.

un-gedéfelice, adv., unjustly, contrary to right and custom, 2436.

un-gemete, adv., immeasurably, exceedingly, 2421, 2722, 2729.

un-gemetes, adv. gen. sg., the same, 1793.

un-gæra, adv., (not old), recently, lately, 933; soon, 603.

un-githe, adj., not to be granted; refused: nom. sg., 2922.

un-glæaw, adj., regardless, reckless: acc. sg. sweord . . . ecgum un-glæaw (of a sharp-edged sword), 2565.

un-hår, adj., very gray: nom. sg., 357.

un-hælo, st.f., mischief, destruction: gen. sg. wiht un-hælo (the demon of destruction, Grendel), 120.

un-heóre, un-hyre, adj., monstrous, horrible: nom. sg. m., weard un-hiør (the dragon), 2414; neut. wif un-hyre (Grendel’s mother), 2121; nom. pl. neut. hand-speru . . . unheóru (of Grendel’s claws), 988.

un-hlytme, un-hlítme, adv. (cf. A.S. hlytm = lot; O.N. hluti = part, division), undivided, unseparated,
united, I130 [unless = un-fitme, 1098].
un-leof, adj., hated: acc. pl. seah on un-leofe, 2864.
un-lytet, adj., not little, very large: nom. sg. duguð un-lytel (a great band of warriors? or great joy?), 498; dôm un-lytel (no little glory), 886; acc. sg. torn un-lytet (very great shame, misery), 834.
un-murnlice, adv., unpityingly, without sorrowing; 449, 1757.
unnan, pret.-pres. v., to grant, give; wish, will: pret.-pres. sg. I. ic þe an tela sinc-gestreôna, 1226; weak pret. sg. I. ðuþ ic swîðor þat þu hine selfne ge-seðn móste, 961; III. he ne ðuð þat . . . (he granted not that . . .), 503; him god ðuð þat . . . he hyne syllne ge-wrâc (God granted to him that he avenged himself), 2875; þeah he ðuð wel (though he well would), 2856.
ge-unnan, to grant, permit: inf. gif he ðus ge-unnan wile þat we hine . . . grêtan mótan, 346; me ge-ðuð yelda waldend, þat ic . . . ge-seah hangian (the Ruler of men permitted me to see hanging . . .), 1662.
un-nyt, adj., useless: nom. sg., 413, 3170.
un-ríht, st. n., unright, injustice, wrong: acc. sg. unriht, 1255, 2740; instr. sg. un-rihte (unjustly, wrongly), 3060.
un-rim, st. n., immense number: nom. sg., 1239, 3136; acc. sg., 2625.
un-ríme, adj., countless, measureless: nom. sg. gold un-ríme, 3013.
un-rót, adj., sorrowing: nom. pl. un-rôte, 3149.
un-snytru, f., lack of wisdom: dat. pl. for his un-snytrum (for his unwisdom), 1735.
un-softe, adv., unsolutely, with violence (hardly?), 2141; scarcely, 1656.
un-swýðe, adv., not strongly or powerfully: compar. (eg) bát unswýðor þonne his þið-cyning þearfe hâðe (the sword bit less sharply than the prince of the people needed), 2579; fyr unswýðor wéoll, 2882.
un-synnom, adv. instr. pl., guiltlessly, 1073.
un-tæle, adj., blameless: acc. pl. un-tæle, 1866.
un-týder, st. m., evil race, monster: nom. pl. un-týdras, 111. [Cf. Ger. un-mensch.]
un-wâclie, adj., that cannot be shaken; firm, strong: acc. sg. ðad . . . un-wâclínc, 3139.
un-wearnum, adv. instr. pl., unawares, suddenly; (unresistingly?), 742.
un-wrecen, pret. part., unavenged, 2444.
up, adv., up, upward, 224, 519, 1374, 1620, 1913, 1921, 2804; (of the voice), þà wäs . . . wôp up åhafen, 128; so, 783.
up-lang, adj., upright, erect: nom. sg., 760.
uppe (adj., ðe, ðffe), adv., above, 566.
up-riht, adj., upright, erect: nom. sg., 2093.
unton. See wuton.
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WADAN, st. v., (cf. wade, waddle), to traverse: stride, go: pret. sg. wòd burh þone wál-rèc, 2662; wòd under wulcennum (stalked beneath the clouds), 715.

gwædan, to attain by moving, come to, reach: pret. part. ðæt ... wunden-stefna ge-wadend hæfde, þat ðæ lícende land ge-sawon (till the ship had gone so far that the sailors saw land), 220.
on-wadan, w. acc., to invade, befall: pret. sg. hine fyren on-wòd(?), 916.

þurh-wædan, to penetrate, pierce: pret. sg. þæt swurd þurh-wòd wæt-lícne wyrn, 891; so, 1568.
wag, st. m., wall: dat. sg. on wage, 1663; dat. pl. áfter wagum (along the walls), 996.
wala, w. m., boss: nom. pl. walan, 1032 (cf. Bouterwek in Haupt XI., 85 seqq.).
wald, w. m., wielder, ruler: in comp. an-, eal-walda.
wale-swæfu, st. l., forest-path: dat. pl. áfter wale-swæfu (along the wood-paths), 1404.
wam, wom, st. m., spot, blot, sin: acc. sg. him be-organ ne con wom (cannot protect himself from evil or from the evil strange order's, etc.; wom = wogum = crooked?), 1748; instr. pl. wommum, 3074.
wæn, won, adj., wane, lurid, dark: nom. sg. ðæ-geblond ... won (the dark waves), 1375; se wonna hrefn (the black raven), 3025; winna lèg (lurid flame), 3116; dat. sg. f. on wanre niht, 703; nom. pl. neut. scadu-helma ge-sceapu ... wan, 652.
wæn, w. m., mead, field; place: acc. sg. wæn, 93, 225; wong, 1414, 2410, 3074; dat. sg. wange, 2004.

WACAN, st. v., to awake, arise, originate: pret. sg. þanon (from Cain) wòc fela ge-sceaf-gästa, 1266; so, 1961; pl. þam feówer bearn ... in worold wòcon, 60.
on-wacan: 1) to awake (intrans.): pret. sg. þa se wyrm on-wòc (when the drake awoke), 2288. — 2) to be born: pret. sg. him on-wòc heáh Healcdene, 56; pl. on-wòcon, 111.
wacian, w. v., to watch: imper. sg. waca wòd wrådum! 661.

**wang-stede**, st. m., (locus campestris), *spot, place*: dat. sg. wong-stede, 2787.

**wan-hyð** (for hygd), st. f., *heedlessness, recklessness*: dat. pl. for his won-hyðum, 434.

**wanian**, w. v.: 1) *intrans., to decrease, wane*: inf. þa þat sweord ongan ... wanian, 1608. — 2) w. acc., *to cause to wane or lessen*: pret. sg. he tó lange leóde miné wanode, 1338.

g-e-wanian, *to decrease, diminish*: pret. part. is mín flét-wérod ... ge-wanod, 477.

**wan-sælig**, adj., *unhappy, wretched*: nom. sg. won-sælig wer (Grendel), 105.

**wan-sceaft**, st. f., *misery, want*: acc. sg. won-sceaft, 120.

**warian**, w. v. w. acc., *to occupy, guard, possess*: pres. sg. III. hær he hæðen gold warað (*where he guards heathen gold*), 2278; pl. III. hie (Grendel and his mother) dýgel land warigeæt, 1359; pret. sg. (Grendel) goldsele warode, 1254; (Cain) wésten warode, 1266.


**wā,** interj., *woe! wā bið þám þe ... (woe to him that ...)*, 183.

**wāfu,** st. f., *way, journey*: in comp. gamen-wāfu.

**wānian**, w. v., *to sweep, whine, howl*, w. acc.: inf. gehyrdon ... sár wānigean helle hæftan (they heard the hell-fastened one lamenting his pain), 788; pret. sg. [wānode], 3152(?).

**wāt.** See witan.

**wāccan**, w. v., *to watch*: pret. part. wāccende, 709, 2842; acc. sg. m. wāccendne wer, 1269. See wāccian.

**wāccan, w. v., to be awake, come forth*: inf., 85.

**wād**, st. n., (the moving) *sea, ocean*: acc. wado weallende, 546; wadu weallendu, 581; gen. pl. wada, 508.

**wāfre**, adj., *wavering (like flame), ghostlike, without distinct bodily form*: nom. sg. wāl-gest wāfre (of Grendel’s mother), 1332; — *flickering, expiring*: nom. sg. wāfre mōd, 1151; him wās geðmor sefa, wāfre and wāl-fūs, 2421.

**be-wāgnan**, w. v., *to offer*: pret. part. him wās ... freónd-lāðu wordum be-wāgned, 1194.

**wāl**, st. n., *battle, slaughter, the slain in battle*: acc. sg. wāl, 1213, 3028; blōðig wāl, 448; oðde on wāl crunge (or in battle, among the slain, *fall*), 636; dat. sg. sume on wāle crunga (some fell in the slaughter), 1114; dat. sg. in Fr ... es wāle (proper name in MS. destroyed), 1071; nom. pl. walu, 1043.

**wāl-bed**, st. n., *slaughter-bed, death-bed*: dat. sg. on wāl-bedde, 965.

**wāl-bend**, st. f., *death-bond*: acc. sg. or pl. wāl-bende ... hand-gewiðene, 1937.

**wāl-bléat**, adj., *deadly, deadly-pale(?)*: acc. sg. wunde wāl-bléate, 2726.

**wāl-deaf**, st. m., *death in battle*: nom. sg., 696.

**wāl-dreór**, st. m., *battle-gore*: instr. sg. wāl-dréore, 1632.
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wälfâh, adj., slaughter-stained, blood-stained: acc. sg. wäl-fâgne winter, 1129.

wälfæh, st. f., deadly feud: gen. pl. wäl-fæhda, 2029.

wälfæall, st. m., (fall of the slain), death, destruction: dat. sg. tô wälfealle, 1712.

wälfûs, adj., ready for death, foreboding death: nom. sg., 2421.

wälf-ylo, f., fill of slaughter: dat. sg. mid ëære wäl-fûle (i.e. the thirty men nightly slaughtered at Heorot by Grendel), 125; wäl-fylla? 3155.

wälfyr, st. n.: 1) deadly fire: instr. sg. wäl-fyr (of the fire-spewing dragon), 2583.— 2) corpse-consuming fire, funeral pyre: gen. pl. wäl-fyrmæst, 1120.

wälgæst, st. m., deadly sprite (of Grendel and his mother): nom. sg. wäl-gæst, 1332; acc. sg. ëone wäl-gæst, 1996.


wälm, st. m., flood, whelming-water: nom. sg. ëære burnan wäl, 2547; gen. sg. ëas wälmes (of the surf), 2136.— Comp. earwäl.

wälnûf, st. m., deadly hostility: nom. sg., 3001; dat. sg. efter wäl-nûfe, 85; nom. pl. wäl-nûfas, 2066.

wälrâp, st. m., flood-fetter, i.e. ice: acc. pl. wäl-râpas, 1611; (cf. wâll, wel, wyl = well, flood: leak seal on wæle mid sceote scrîðan, Gnom. Cott. 39).

wälræs, st. m., deadly onslaught: nom. sg., 2048; dat. sg. wäl-ræse, 825, 2532.

wälrêst, st. f., death-bed: acc. sg. wäl-rêste, 2903.

wälrêc, st. m., deadly reek or smoke: acc. sg. wôd ëa þurh ëone wäl-rêc, 2662.

wälrêaf, st. n., booty of the slain, battle-plunder: acc. sg., 1206.

wälréow, adj., bold in battle: nom. sg., 630.

wälsceafâ, st. m., deadly shaft, spear: acc. pl. wäl-sceafastas, 398.

wälsceax, st. n., deadly knife, war-knife: instr. sg. wäl-sceaxa, 2704.

wälstenge, st. m., battle-spear: dat. sg. on þám wäl-stenge, 1639.

wälstôw, st. f., battle-field: dat. sg. wäl-stôwe, 2052, 2985.

wästm, st. m., growth, form, figure: dat. sg. on weres wästmum (in man's form), 1353.

wäter, st. n., water: nom. sg., 93, 1417, 1515, 1632; acc. sg. wäter, 1365, 1620; deôp wäter (the deep), 509, 1905; ofer wôd wätä (over the high sea), 2474; dat. sg. ëfter wätere (along the Grendel-sea), 1426; under wätere (at the bottom of the sea), 1657; instr. wätere, 2723; wätre, 2855; gen. sg. ofer wäteres hrycg (over the surface of the sea), 471; on wäteres æht, 516; þurh wäteres wylm (through the sea-wave), 1694; gen. = instr. wäteres wëorpan (to sprinkle with water), 2792.

wäter-egesa, st. m., water-terror, i.e. the fearful sea: acc. sg., 1261.

wäter-ýf, st. f., water-wave, billow: dat. pl. wäter-ýffum, 2243.


ge-wædæ, st. n., clothing, especially battle-equipments: acc. pl. gevædu, 292.— Comp. eorl-gewæde.

wäeg, st. m., wave: acc. sg. wæg, 3133.

wäeg-bora, w. m., wave-bearer, swimmer (bearing or propelling
the waves before him): nom. sg. wundorlic wæg-bora (of a sea-monster), 1441.

wæg-flota, w. m., sea-sailer, ship: acc. sg. wæg-flota, 1908.

wæg-holm, st. m., the wave-filled sea: acc. sg. ofer wæg-holm, 217.

wæge, st. n., cæp, can: acc. sg. fæted wege, 2254, 2283.—Comp.: ealo-, lið-wæge.

wæg-liðend, pres. part., sea-farer: dat. pl. wæg-liðendum (et liðendum, MS.), 3160.

wæg-sweord, st. n., heavy sword: acc. sg., 1490.

wæn, st. m., wain, wagon: acc. sg. on wæn, 3135.

wæpen, st. n., weapon; sword: nom. sg., 1661; acc. sg. wæpen, 686, 1574, 2520, 2688; instr. wæpne, 1665, 2966; gen. wæpnes, 1468; acc. pl. wæpen, 292; dat. pl. wæpnum, 250, 331, 2039, 2396.—Comp.: hilde-, sige-wæpen.

wæpned-man, st. m., warrior, man: dat. sg. wæpned-men, 1285.

wær, st. f., covenant, treaty: acc. sg. wære, 1101;—protection, care: dat. sg. on freán (on þæs waldendes) wære (into God’s protection), 27, 3110.—Comp.: friðo-wær.

wæasma, w. m., fierce strength, war-strength: in comp. here-wæasma, 678.

we, pers. pron., we, 942, 959, 1327, 1653, 1819, 1820, etc.

web, st. n., woven work, tapestry: nom. pl. web, 996.

webbe, w. f., webster, female weaver: in comp. freoðu-webbe.

weccan, weccan, w. v. w. acc., to wake, rouse; recall: inf. wlg-bealu weccan (to stir up strife), 2047; nalles hearpan swæg (sceal) wigend weccan (the sound of the harp shall not wake up the warriors), 3025; ongunnon þa ... bel-fyra mæst wigend weccan (the warriors then began to start the mightiest of funeral pyres), 3145; pret. sg. wehte hine wætre (roused him with water, i.e. Wlgåf recalled Beowulf to consciousness), 2855.

tò-weccan, to stir up, rouse: pret. pl. hû þa fōlc mid him (with one another), fæhðe tò-wehton, 2949.

wed, st. n., (cf. wed-ding), pledge: dat. sg. hyldo tò wedde (as a pledge of his favor), 2999.

weder, st. n., weather: nom. pl. wuldor-torhtan weder, 1137; gen. pl. wederas cealdost, 546.

g-e-wæ, st. n., woof, weaving: acc. pl. wlig-spêda ge-wiifu (the woof of war-speed: the battle-woof woven for weal or woe by the Wal-kyries; cf. Njâls-saga, 158), 698.

weg, st. m., way: acc. sg. on weg (away, off), 264, 764, 845, 1431, 2097; gyf bu on weg cymest (if thou comest of safe, i.e. from the battle with Grendel’s mother), 1383.—Comp.: fœor-, fold-, forð-, wîd-weg.

wegan, st. v. w. acc., to bear, wear, bring; possess: subj. pres. náh hwâ sword wege (I have none that may bear the sword), 2253; inf. nalles (sceal) eorl wegan måððum tò ge-myndum (no earl shall wear a memorial jewel), 3016; pret. ind. he þa frátwe wæg ... ofer ðæa ful (bore the jewels over the goblet of the wæces), 1208; wál-seaxe ... þât he on byrran wæg, 2705; heortan sorge wæg (bore heart’s sorrow); so, 152, 1778, 1932, 2781.

ät-wegan = ausferre, to carry off: syððan Hâma ât-wâg-tò ðære byrhtan byrig Brosinga mene
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· (since H. bore from (to?) the bright city the Brosing-collar), 1199.

gē-wegan (O.N. wega), to fight: inf. þe he wið þam wyrmge gē-wegan seceleð, 2401.

wel, adv.: 1) well: wel bið þam þe ... (well for him that ...!), 186; se þe wel heneð (he that well thinketh, judgeth), 289; so, 640, 1046, 1822, 1834, 1952, 2602; well, 2163, 2813. — 2) very, very much: Geåt ungemetes wel ... restan lyste (the Geat longed sorely to rest), 1793. — 3) indeed, to be sure, 2571, 2856.

wela, w. m., wealth, goods, possessions: in comp. ær-, burg-, hord-, māðum-wela.

wel-hwlec, indef. pron., = quivis, any you please, any (each, all): gen. pl. wel-hwylcra wilna, 1345; w. partitive gen.: nom. sg. witena wel-hwyle, 266; — substantively: acc. neut. wel-hwyle, 875.

welg, adj., wealthy, rich: acc. sg. wic-stede weligne Wægmundinga, 2608.


wenian, w. v., to accustom, attract, honor: subj. pret. þat ... Foclewadan sunu ... Hengestes heæþringum weneð (honored), 1092.

be-(bi-)wenian, to entertain, care for, attend: pret. sg. mæg þás þonne of-ljuncan þeoden Heåðo-bèaderna ... þonne he mid fœmannan on flet geæð, dryht-beorn Dena duguða bi-weneð (may well displease the prince of the H. ... when he with the woman goes into the hall, that a noble scion of the Danes should entertain, bear wine to, the knights, cf. 494 seqq.; or, a noble scion of the Danes should attend on her?), 2036; pret. part. nom. pl. wareon her tela willum be-weneð, 1822.

wendan, w. v., to turn: pres. sg. III. him eal worold wendeð on willan (all the world turns at his will), 1740.

ge-wendan; w. acc.: 1) to turn, turn round: pret. sg. wic gewende (turned his horse), 315. — 2) to turn (intrans.), change: inf. wå bið þam þe sceal ... frôfre ne wénan, wihte ge-wendan (woe to him that shall have no hope, shall not change at all), 186.

on-wendan, to avert, set aside: 1) w. acc.: inf. ne mihte snotor hâleð weán on-wendan, 191. — 2) intrans.: sibb æfre ne mæg wiht on-wendan þam þe wel heneð (in, to, him that is well thinking friendship can not be set aside), 2602.

wer, st. m., man, hero: nom. sg. (Grendel), 105; acc. sg. wer (Beò-wulf), 1269, 3174; gen. sg. on weres wästum (in man's form), 1353; nom. pl. weras, 216, 1223, 1234, 1441, 1651; dat. pl. werum, 1257; gen. pl. wera, 120, 994, 1732, 3001; (MS. weora), 2948.

wered, st. n., (as adj. = sweet), a sort of beer (probably without hops or such ingredients): acc. sg. scět wered, 496.

were-feohte, f., defensive fight, fight in self-defence: dat. pl. for were-fyhtum (fere fyhtum, MS.), 457.

werhðo, st. f., curse, outlawry, condemnation: acc. sg. þu in helle scealt werhðo dreogan, 590.

werlan, to defend, protect: w. acc., pres. sg. III. beadstrúð ... þat mûne breóst wered, 453; inf. wit unc wið hron-fixas werian þôhton,
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541; pres. part. w. gen. pl. wer-
gendra tô lyt (too few defenders), 2883; pret. ind. wäl-reaf werede (guarded the battle-spoil), 1206; se hwita helm hafelan werede (the shining helm protected his head), 1449; pl. hafelan weredon, 1328; pret. part. nom. pl. ge... hyrnum werede (ye... corselet-clad), 238, 2530.

be-werian, to protect, defend: pret. pl. bêt hie... leód land-gewere læðum be-weredon scuccum and scynnnum (that they the people’s land-work from foes, from mon-
sters and demons, might defend), 939.

werig, adj., accursed, outlawed: gen. sg. wergan gástes (Grendel), 133; (of the devil), 1748.

werod, weorod, st. n., band of men, warrior-troop: nom. sg. werod, 652; weorod, 290, 2015, 3031; acc. sg. weorod, 319; dat. instr. sg. weorode, 1012, 2347; werede, 1216; gen. sg. werokes, 259; pl. pl. werada, 2187; weoroda, 60.—Comp.: eorl-, flet-werod.

wer-peód, st. f., people, humanity: dat. sg. ofer wer-peóde, 900.

wesan, v., to be: pres. sg. I. ic eom, 335, 407; II. bu eart, 352, 506; III. is, 256, 272, 316, 343, 375, 473, etc.; nu is þines mægenes blæd âne hwile (the prime [fame?] of thy powers lasteth now for a while), 1762; ys, 2911, 3000, 3085; pl. I. we synt, 260, 342; II. syndon, 237, 393; III. syndon, 257, 361, 1231; synt, 364; sint, 388; subj. pres. sfe, 435, 683, etc.; s9, 1832, etc.; sig, 1779, etc.; imper. sg. II. wes, 269 (cf. was-sail, wes hæl), 407, 1171, 1220, 1225, etc.; inf. wesan, 272, 1329, 1860, 2709, etc. The inf. wesan must sometimes be supplied: nälles Hetware hrêmge þoriton (i.e. wesan) feðe-wiges, 2364; so, 2498, 2660, 618, 1858; pres. part. wesende, 46; dat. sg. wesendum, 1188; pret. sg. I., III. wäs, 11, 12, 18, 36, 49, 53, etc.; wäs on sundre (was a-swimming), 1619; so, 848, 850(?), 970, 981, 1293; progressive, wäsecgendé (for sænde), 3029; II. wäre, 1479, etc.; pl. waron, 233, 536, 544, etc.; wæran (w. reflex. him), 2476; pret. subj. wäre, 173, 203, 594, 946, etc.; progressive, myndgiendære (for myndgié), 1106.—Contracted neg. forms: nis = ne + is, 249, 1373, etc.; näs = ne + wäs, 134, 1300, 1922, 2193, etc. (cf. uncontracted: ne wäs, 890, 1472); náron = ne + waron, 2658; nære = ne + waren, 861, 1168. See cniht-wesende.

wég. See væg.

wén, st. f., expectation, hope: nom. sg., 735, 1874, 2324; nu is leódum wén orlég-hwile (gen.) (now the people have weening of a time of strife), 2911; acc. sg. ðäs ic wén häbbe (as I hope, expect), 383; so, ðäs þe ic [wén] hafó, 3001; wén ic talige, 1846; dat. pl. bega on wénum (in expectation of both, i.e. the death and the return of Beówulf), 2896. See dr-wena.

wénan, w. v., to ween, expect, hope: 1) absolutely: pres. sg. I. þäs ic wénne (as I hope), 272; swá ic þe wénne tô (as I hope thou wilt: Beówulf hopes Hrōdgar will now suffer no more pain), 1397. — 2) w. gen. or acc. pres. sg. I. bonne wénne ic tô þe wyrzan ge-pinges, 525; ic þær heádu-fyres háttes wénne, 2523; III. sácce ne wénec tô Gär-
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Denum (weeneth not of contest with the Gar-Danes), 601; inf. (beorhtre bôte) wênan (to expect, count on, a brilliant [a lighter penalty] atoment), 157; pret. pl. hâs ne wêndon ær witan Scyldinga, hât ... (the wise men of the Scyldings weened not of this before, that ...), 779; hât hig hâs aðelinges eft ne wêndon hât he ... sêcian cwôme (that they looked not for the atheling again that he ... would come to seek ...), 1597. — 3) w. acc. and inf.: pret. sg. wênde, 934. — 4) w. depend. clause: pres. sg. I. wêne ic hât ... , 1185; wên’ ic hât ... , 338, 442; pret. sg. wênde, 2330; pl. wêndon, 938, 1605.

wêpan, st. v., to weep: pret. sg. [weâp], 3152(?).

wêrlig, adj., weary, exhausted, w. gen.: nom. sg. stôes wêrîg (weary from the journey, way-weary), 579; dat. sg. stôes wêrgum, 1795; — w. instr.: acc. pl. wundum wêrge (wound-weary), 2938. — Comp.: deá, fyl-, gûð-wêrlig.

gê-wêrligean, w. v., to weary, exhaust: pret. part. ge-wêrgad, 2853.


wêsten, st. n., waste, wilderness: acc. sg. wêsten, 1266.

wêsten, f., waste, wilderness: dat. sg. on þere wêstenne, 2299.


gê-weald, st. n., power, might: acc. sg. on feónda ge-weald (into the power of his foes), 809, 904; so, 1685; geweald âgan, hâbban, â-beôdan (w. gen. of object = to present) = to have power over, 79, 655, 765, 951, 1088, 1611, 1728. See on-weald.

wealdan, st. v., to wield, govern, rule over, prevail: 1) absolutely or with depend. clause: inf. gif he wealdan môt (if he may prevail), 442; þær he ... wealdan môste swâ him Wyrd ne ge-scrâf (if [where?] he was to prevail, as Weard had not destined for him), 2575; pres. part. waldend (God), 1694; dat. waldendes, 2330; gen. waldendes, 2293, 2858, 3110. — 2) with instr. or dat.: inf. þám wæpnum wealdan (to wield, prevail with, the weapons), 2039; Geátum wealdan (to rule the Ged-tas), 2391; beá-hordum wealdan (to rule over, control, the treasure of rings), 2828; wál-stôwe wealdan (to hold the field of battle), 2985; pret. sg. wêold, 465, 1058, 2380, 2596; þenden wordum wêold wine Scyldinga (while the friend of the S. ruled the G.), 30; pl. wêoldon, 2052. — 3) with gen.: pres. sg. I. þenden ic wealde widan rices, 1860; pres. part. wuldres waldend (waldend), 17, 183, 1753;
ylda waldend, 1662; waldend firæ, 2742; sigora waldend, 2876 (designations of God); pret. sg. weólod, 703, 1771.

ge-wéaldan, to wield, have power over, arrange: 1) w. acc.: pret. sg. hâlig god ge-weólod wig-sigor, 1555. — 2) w. dat.: pret. cying ge-weólod his ge-witte (the king possessed his senses), 2704. — 3) w. gen.: inf. he ne mihte nò ... wænna ge-wéaldan, 1510.

ge-wéalden, pret. part., subject, subjected: acc. pl. gedêð him swa gewealdene worolde dælas, 1733.

weallan, st. v.: 1) to toss, be agitated (of the sea): pres. part. nom. pl. wadu weallende (weallendu), 546, 581; nom. sg. brim weallende, 848; pret. ind. weól, 515, 850, 1132; weólil, 2139. — 2) figuratively (of emotions), to be agitated: pres. pl. III. syðdan Ingelde weallað wæl-niðas (deadly hate thus agitates Ingeld), 2066; pres. part. weallende, 2465; pret. sg. hreðer inne weól (his heart was moved within him), 2114; hreðer æðme weól (his breast [the dragon’s] swelled from breathing, snorting), 2594; breóst innan weól þeôstrum ge-joncum, 2332; so, weólil, 2600, 2715, 2883.


weallan, w. v., to wander, rove about: pres. part. in comp. heoroweallende, 2782.

weard, st. m., warden, guardian; owner: nom. sg. weard Scyldinga (the Scyldings’ warden of the march), 229; weard, 286, 2240; se weard, ðaweðe hyrde, 1742; the king is called beáh-horda weard, 922; ðrices weard, 1391; folces weard, 2514; the dragon is called weard, 3061; weard un-hiðre, 2414; beorges weard, 2581; acc. sg. weard, 669; (dragon), 2842; beorges weard (dragon), 2525, 3067. — Comp.: þát-, ðéð-, gold-, heáfod-, hord-, hyrð-, land-, rín-, sele-, yrfe-weard.

weard, st. m., possession (Dietrich in Haupt XI, 415): in comp. eorð-weard, 2335.

weard, st. f., watch, ward: acc. sg. weardhealdan, 319; weardeheòld, 305. — Comp. æg-weard.

weard, adj., -ward: in comp. and-, innan-, ðút-weard, 1288, etc.

weardian, w. v. w. acc.: 1) to watch, guard, keep: inf. he his folme for-lét to lif-wraðe, last weardian (Grendel left his hand behind as a life-support; to guard his track [Kemble]), 972; pret. sg. him sió swtíðre swæðe weardade hand on Hiorte (his right hand kept guard for him in H., i.e. showed that he had been there), 2099; sg. for pl. hýrde ic þat þám frâtwum féower mearas lungere gelice læst weardode (I heard that four horses, quite alike, followed in the traces of the armor), 2165. — 2) to hold, possess, inhabit: pret. sg. fífel-cynnes eard ... weardode (dwelt in the abode of the sea-fiends), 105; reced weardode un-rín eorla (an immense number of ears held the hall), 1238; pl. þær we gesunde sál weardodon, 2076.

wærh, st. m., the accursed one; wolf: in comp. heoro-wærh, 1268.


wæxan, st. v., to wax, grow: pres. sg. III. ðát þát him on innan ofer-
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hygda del weaxeð (till within him pride waxeth), 1742; inf. weaxon, 3116; pret. sg. weðx, 8.

g-e-weaxon, to grow up: pret. sg. ðæt seó geogðæ ge-weðx, 66.

g-e-weaxon to, to grow to or for something: pret. sg. ne ge-weðx he him to willan (grew not for their benefit), 1712.

wēá, w. m., woe, evil, misfortune: nom. sg., 937; acc. sg. wēán, 191, 423, 1207, 1992, 2293, 2938; gen. pl. wēána, 148, 934, 1151, 1397.

wēá-láf, st. f., wretched remnant: acc. pl. þæ wēá-láf (the wretched remnant, i.e. Finn’s almost annihilated band), 1085, 1099.


g-e-woeldum. See ge-wild.

wēorc, st. n.: 1) work, labor, deed: acc. sg., 74; (war-deed), 1657; instr. sg. wēorc, 1570; dat. pl. wēorcum, 2097; wordum ne (and) wēorcum, 1101, 1834; gen. pl. wēorda and worca, 289. — 2) work, trouble, suffering: acc. sg. þás gewinnes wēorc (misery on account of this strife), 1722; dat. pl. adv. wēorcum (with labor), 1639. — Comp.: beado-, ellen-, heaðo-, niht-wēorc.


wēorc, adj., painful, bitter: nom. sg., 1419.

wēorð, st. n., precious object, valuable: dat. sg. wēorðe, 2497.

wēorð, adj., dear, precious: nom. sg. wēorð Denum ædeling (the

atheling dear to the Danes, Beó-wulf), 1815; compar. nom. sg. þæt he syðdan wæs ... mæöne þý wēorða (more honored from the jewel), 1903; cf. wyrdē.

wēorðan, st. v.: 1) to become: pres. sg. III. beholen wēorðan (is concealed), 414; underne wēorðan (becomes known), 2914; so, pl. III. wēorðan, 2067; wūr đað, 282; inf. wēorðan, 3179; wūrðan, 808; pret. sg. I., III. wēarð, 6, 77, 149, 409, 555, 754, 768, 819, 824, etc.; pl. wūrdon, 228; subj. pret. wūrdede, 2732. — 2) inf. tō frōfre wēorðan (to become a help), 1708; pret. sg. wēarð he Heāþolafe to hand-bonan, 460; so, wēærð, 906, 1262; ne wēærð Heremōd swā (i.e. tō frōfre) eāforum Ecgawelan, 1710; pl. wūrdon, 2204; subj. pret. sg. II. wūrdede, 588. — 3) pret. sg. ðæt he on fylle wēarð (that he came to a fall), 1545. — 4) to happen, befall: inf. unc sceal wēorðan ... swā unc Wyrd ge-teðō (it shall befall us two as Fate decrees), 2527; þurh hwēt his worulde gedāl wēorðan sceolde, 3069; pret. sg. þær sōna wēarð ed-hwyrt eorum (there was soon a renewal to the ears, i.e. of the former perils), 1281.

ge-wēorðan: 1) to become: pret. sg. ge-wēorð, 3062; pret. part. cearu wæs geniwod ge-worden (care was renewed), 1305; swā ðæs ge-worden is, 3079. — 2) to finish; complete?: inf. ðæt þu ... lēte Sūs-Dene sylfe ge-wēorðan gūðe wið Grendel (that thou wouldst let the S. D. put an end to their war with Grendel), 1997. — 3) impersonally with acc., to seem, appear: pret. sg. þæs monige ge-wēorð þæt ... (since it seemed to many that ...),
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1599: pret. part. hafað þás ge-
worden wine Scyldinga, rces hyr-
de, at þät rad talæ þät he .
(therefore hath it so appeared?,
happened?, to the friend of the S.,
the guardian of the realm, and he
counts it a gain that . . .), 2027.
woerðful, adj., glorious, full of
worth: nom. sg. woerð-fullost,
3100.
woerðian, w. v., to honor, adorn:
pret. sg. þær ic . . . Thæle leðde woer-
dode woercum (there honored I
thy people by my deeds), 2097; subj.
pret. (þat he) æt feoh-gytum .
Dene woerðode (that he would
honor the Dames at, by, treasure-
giving), 1091.
ge-woerðian, ge-wurðian, to
dock, ornament: pret. part. hire
syððan wás æfter beáh-þege breóst
ge-woerðod, 2177; wæpnum ge-
woerðad, 250; since ge-woerðad,
1451; so, ge-wurðad, 331, 1039,
1646; wide ge-woerðad (known,
honored, afar), 1960.
woerðlice, adv., worthily, nobly:
superl. woerð-li-cost, 3163.
woerð-mynd, st. f., dignity, honor,
glory: nom. sg., 65; acc. sg. ge-
seah þå eald sweord . . ., wigena
woerðmynd (saw an ancient sword
there, the glory of warriors), 1560;
dat. instr. pl. woerð-myndum, 8;
tè worð-myndum, 1187; gen. pl.
woerð-mynda dael, 1753.
woerðung, st. f., ornament: in
comp. breóst-, hám-, heorð-, hring-
wig-woerðung.
woerod. See werod.
woerpan, st. v.: 1) to throw, cast
away, w. acc.: pret. sg. wearp þå
wunden-mæl wrättum gebunden
yrre oretta, þåt hit on eorðan lág
(the wrathful warrior threw the
ornamented sword, that it lay on
the earth), 1532. — 2) to throw
around or about, w. instr.: pret.sg.
beorges weard . . . wearp wäl-fyre
(throw death-fire around), 2583.
— 3) to throw upon: inf. he hine
eft ongan wäteres (instr. gen.)
weorpan (began to cast water upon
him again), 2792.
for-woerpan, w. acc., to cast away.
• squander, subj. pret. þät he ge-
nunga guth-gewædu wråde for-
wrupre (that he squandered useless-
ly the battle-weeds, i.e. gave them
to the unworthy), 2873.
ofer-woerpan, to stumble: pret.
sg. ofer-wearp þå . . . wigena
strengest, 1544.
woetian, w. v., to provide with, ad-
just (?): pret. part. acc. pl. wäl-
bende weotode, 1937.
be-woetian, be-witian, w. v. w.
acc., to regard, observe, care for:
pres.pl. III. be-witian, 1136; pret.
sg. þegn . . . se þe . . . ealle be-
weotede þegnes þearfe (who would
attend to all the needs of a thane),
1797; draca se þe . . . hord be-
weotode (the drake that guarded a
treasure), 2213; — to carry out,
undertake: pres. pl. III. þå . . . oft
be-witiæð sorh-fulne stð on segi-
råde, 1429.
wicg, st. n., steed, riding-horse:
nom. sg., 1401; acc. sg. wicg, 315;
dat. instr. pl. wicgæ, 234; on wicge,
286; acc. pl. wicg, 2175; gen. pl.
wicga, 1046.
ge-widor, st. n., storm, tempest:
acc. pl. låð ge-widru (loathly
weather), 1376.
wif, prep. w. dat. and acc., with
fundamental meanings of division
and opposition: 1) w. dat., against,
with (in hostile sense), from: þå wið
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bealo seorran (would not cease his life-plotting against any of the men; or, withdraw life-bale from, etc.? or, peace would not have with any man...mortal bale withdraw?, Kemble), 155; ic þa leode wæt ge wið feónd ge wið feónd fæste geworhte (towards foe and friend), 1865; heóð heáh-lufan wið hælēsa brego (cherished high love towards the prince of heroes), 1955; wið ord and wið ege ingang forstød (prevented entrance to spear-point and sword-edge), 1550. b) against, on, upon, in: setton side scyldas...wið þæs recedes weal (against the wall of the hall), 326; wið eordan fæðm (eardodon) (in the bosom of the earth), 3050; wið earm ge-sát (sat on, against, his arm), 750; so, stīð-mód ge-stød wið steápne ronde, 2567; [wið duru healle eode] (went to the door of the hall), 389; wið Hrefna-wudu (over against, near, H.), 2926; wið his sylfes sunu setl ge-tæhte (showed me to a seat with, near, beside, his own son), 2014. c) towards, with (of contracting parties): þát he healfire ge-weald wið eotena bearn ágan móston (that they power over half the hall with the enemies' (Jutes?) sons were to possess), 1089; þen- den he wið wulf wil reásfode (whilst with the wolf he was robbing the slain), 3028. — 3) Alternately with dat. and acc., against: nu wið Grendel sceal, wið þæm a-glæcan, ána gehegan þing wið þyrse, 424–426; — with, beside: ge-sát þá wið sylfne...maeg wið maeg, 1978–79.

wiðer-gyld, st. n., compensation: nom. sg., 2052, [proper name?].
wilber-râhtes, adv., opposite, in front of, 3040.

willre, st. n., resistance: gen. sg. wiôres ne tràwode, 2954.

wig-weordung, st. f., idol-worship, idolatry, sacrifice to idols: nom. pl. -weordunga, 176.

wiht, st. m. n.: 1) wight, creature, demon: nom. sg. wiht unhælo (the demon of destruction, Grendel), 120; acc. sg. syllícarn wiht (the dragon), 3039. — 2) thing, something, aught: nom. sg. w. negative, ne hine wiht dweleð (nor does aught check him), 1736; him wiht ne spéow (it helped him naught), 2855; acc. sg. ne him þás wyrmes wig. for wiht dyde (nor did he count the worm’s warring for aught), 2349; ne meahet ic... wiht gewyrçan (I could not do aught...), 1661; — w. partitive gen. nô... wiht swylcARNING nêða, 581; — the acc. sg. = adv. like Germ. nichet: ne hie hûru wine-drihten wiht ne lôgon (did not blame their friendly lord aught), 863; so, ne wiht = naught, in no wise, 1084, 2602, 2858; nô wiht, 541; instr. sg. wihtæ (in aught, in any way), 1992; ne... wihtæ (by no means), 186, 2278, 2688; wihtæ ne, 1515, 1996, 2465, 2924. — Comp.: á-wiht (áght = aught), ðl-wiht, ó-wiht.

will-cuma, w. m., one welcome (qui gratus advenit): nom. pl. wilcuman Denigiea leóðum (welcome to the people of the Danes), 388; so, him (the lord of the Danes) wil-cuman, 394; wil-cuman Wedera leóðum (welcome to the Geddas), 1895.

g-e-wild, st. f., free-will? dat. pl. nealles mid ge-weoldum (sponte, voluntarily, Bugge), 2223.

wil-deór (for wild-deôr), st. n., wild beast: acc. pl. wil-deór, 1431.

will-gesêð, st. m., chosen or willing companion: nom. pl. -gesêðas, 23.

will-geofa, w. m., ready giver (= voti largitor: princely designation), joy-giver?: nom. sg. wil-geofa Wedra leóða, 2901.

willa, w. m.: 1) will, wish, desire, sake: nom. sg. 627, 825; acc. sg. willan, 636, 1740, 2308, 2410; instr. sg. ânes willan (for the sake of one), 3078; so, 2590; dat. sg. tô willan, 1187, 1712; instr. pl. willum (according to wish), 1822; sylfes wyllum, 2224, 2640; gen. pl. wilna, 1345. — 2) desirable thing, valuable: gen. pl. wilna, 691, 951.

willan, aux. v., will: in pres. also shall (when the future action is depend. on one’s free will): pres. sg. I. wille ic â-seccan (I will set forth, tell out), 344; so, 351, 427; ic tô sê wille (I will to sea), 318; wylle, 948, 2149, 2513; sg. II. ðu wylt, 1853; sg. III. he wil, 346, 446, 1050, 1182, 1833; wyle, 2865; wille, 442, 1004, 1185, 1395; ær he in wille (ere he will in, i.e. go or flee into the fearful sea), 1372; wylle, 2767; pl. I. we... wyllað, 1819; pret. sg. I., III. wolde, 68, 154, 200, 646, 665, 739, 756, 797, 881, etc.; nô ic fram him wolde (i.e. fêðtan), 543; so, swâ he hira mā wolde (i.e. â-cwellan), 1056; pret. pl. wolden, 482, 2637, 3173; subj. pret., 2730. — Forms contracted w. negative: pres. sg. I. nelle (= ne + wille, I will not, nolo), 680, 2525(?); pret. sg. III. nolde (= ne + wolde), 792, 804, 813, 1524; w. omitted inf. þa metod nolde, 707, 968; pret. subj. nolde, 2519.
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**wilnan,** w. v., to long for, beseech: inf. wel bið þam þe mór... tó fæder fædmum freoðo wilnan (well for him that may beseech protection in the Father’s arms), 188.

**wil-sf.,** st. m., chosen journey: acc. sg. wil-sf, 216.

**ge-winan,** st. n.: 1) strife, struggle, enmity, conflict: acc. sg., 878; þá hie ge-winan drugon (endured strife), 799; under þóa ge-winan (under the tumult of the waves), 1479; gen. sg. þæs ge-winnes weorc (misery for this strife), 1722. — 2) suffering, oppression: nom. sg., 133, 191; acc. sg: eald ge-winan, 1782. — Comp.: fyrn-, ðë-ge-winan.

**winærn,** st. n., hall of hospitality, hall (wine-hall?): gen. sg. winærnes, 655.

**wind,** st. m., wind, storm: nom. sg., 547, 1375, 1908; dat. instr. sg. windes, 217; wið winde, 1133.

**windan,** st. v.: 1) intrans., to wind, whirl: pret. sg. wand tó wolcenum wál-fyræræ mast, 1120. — 2) w. acc., to twist, wind, curl: pret. pl. streamas wunden sund wið sande, 212; pret. part. wunden gold (twisted, spirally-twined, gold), 1194, 3135; instr. pl. wundenum (wundum, MS.) golde, 1383.

ät-windan, to wrest one’s self from, escape: pret. sg. se þám feónde átwand, 143.

be-winan, to wind with or round, clasp, surround, envelop (involvere): pret. sg. þe hit (the sword) mundum be-wand, 1462; pret. part. wrum be-wunden (wound with wires), 1032; feorh... flæsce be-wunden (flesh-enclosed), 2425; gár... mundum be-wunden (a spear grasped with the hands), 3023; ið-manna gold galdre be-

wunden (spell-encircled gold), 3053; (ástah...) læg wðpe bewunden (uprose the flame mingled with a lament), 3147.

**ge-wíndan,** to writhe, get loose, escape: inf. wídre ge-wíndan (to flee further), 764; pret. sg. on fleám ge-wand, 1002.

on-wíndan, to unwind, loosen: pres. sg. (bonne fæder) on-wíndeð wál-rápas, 1611.

**win-dag,** st. m., day of struggle or suffering: dat. pl. on lýssum wíndagum (in these days of sorrow, i.e. of earthly existence), 1063.

**wind-blænd (blond),** st. n., windroar: nom. sg., 3147.

**wind-gerest, f., resting-place of the winds:** acc. sg., 2457.

**windig,** adj., windy: acc. pl. windige (weallas, nässas), 572, 1359; windige weallas (wind geard weallas, MS.), 1225.

**wine,** st. m., friend, protector, especially the beloved ruler: nom. sg. wine Scyldinga, lóf land-fruma (Scyld), 30; wine Scyldinga (Hrðógar), 148, 1184. As vocative: mín wine, 2048; wine mín, Beówulf (Hunferð), 457, 530, 1705; acc. sg. holdne wine (Hrðógar), 376; wine Deniga, Scyldinga, 350, 2027; dat. sg. wine Scyldinga, 170; gen. sg. wines (Beówulf), 3097; acc. pl. wine, 21; dat. pl. Denum eallum, winum Scyldinga, 1419; gen. pl. winigea leásum, 1665; winia bealdor, 2568. — Comp.: freá-, freð-, gold-, göð-, mæg-wine.

**wine-dríhten,** st. m., (dominus amicus), friendly lord, lord and friend: acc. sg. wine-dríhten, 863, 1605; wine-dríhten, 2723, 3177; dat. sg. wine-dríhtne, 360.
wine-geðmor, adj., friend-mourning: nom. sg., 2240.
wine-leas, adj., friendless: dat. sg., wine-leámum, 2614.
wine-mæg, st. m., dear kinsman: nom. pl. wine-mágas, 65.
ge - winna, w. m., striver, struggler, foe: comp. eald-, ealdor-gewinna.
winnan, st. v., to struggle, fight: pret. sg. III. wan ána wið eallum, 144; Grendel wan . . . wið Hrōðgār, 151; holm . . . won wið winde (the sea fought with the wind: cf. wan wind endi water, Heliand, 2244), 1133; II. eart þu se Breðwulf, se þe wið Brecan wunne, 506; pl. wið gode wunnon, 113; þær þā gramán wunnon (where the foes fought), 778.
win-sele, st. n., the same (wine-hall?): nom. sg., 772; acc. sg. win-sele, 696 (cf. Heliand Glossary, 369 [364]).
winter, st. m.: 1) winter: nom. sg., 1133, 1137; acc. sg. winter, 1129; gen. sg. wintres, 516. — 2) year (counted by winters): acc. pl. fīftīg wintru (neut.), 2210; instr. pl. wintrim, 1725, 2115, 2278; gen. pl. wintra, 147, 264, 1928, 2279, 2734, 3051.
wintre, adj., so many winters (old): in comp. syfan-wintre.
ge-wislice, adj., certainly, undoubtedly: superl. gewislicest, 1351.
wist, st. f., fundamental meaning = existentia, hence: 1) good condition, happiness, abundance: dat. sg. wunað he on wiste, 1736. — 2) food, subsistence, booty: dat. sg. þā wās áfter wiste wōp up ða-hafen (a cry was then uplifted after the meal, i.e. Grendel’s meal of thirty men), 128.
wist-fyllo, st. f., fulness or fill of food, rich meal: gen. sg. wist-fylle, 735.
wit, st. n., (wit), understanding: nom. sg., 590. — Comp.: fyhr-, in-wit.
ge-wit, st. n.: 1) consciousness: dat. sg. ge-wǫuld his ge-witte, 2704. — 2) heart, breast: dat. sg. fyhr unswīðor weōll (the fire surged less strongly from the dragon’s breast), 283.
wit, pers. pron. dual of we, we two, 535, 537, 539, 540, 544, 1187, etc. See unc, uncer.
wita, weota, w. m., counsellor, royal adviser; pl., the king’s council of nobles: nom. pl. witan, 779; gen. pl. witenā, 157, 266, 937; weotena, 1099. — Comp.: fyhr-, rūn-wita.
witan, pret.-pres. v., to wit, know: 1) w. depend. clause: pres. sg. I., III. wāt, 1332, 2657; iec on Higelāce wāt þat he . . . (I know as to H., that he . . .), 1831; so, god wāt on mec þat . . . (God knows of me, that . . .), 2651; sg. II. þu wāst, 272; weak pret. sg. I., III. wiste, 822; wisse, 2340, 2726; pl. wiston, 799, 1605; subj. pres. I. gif ic wiste, 2520. — 2) w. acc. and inf.: pres. sg. I. ic wāt, 1864. — 3) w. object, predicative part. or adj.: pret. sg. III. tō þās he win-reced . . . gearwost wisse, fāttum fāhne, 716; so, 1310; wiste þām ablaecan hilde ge-pinged, 647. — 4) w. acc., to know: inf. witan, 252, 288; pret. sg. wisse, 169; wiste his fingra ge-weald on grames grāpum, 765; pl. II. wisson, 246; wiston, 181.
nāt = ne + wāt, I know not : 1) elliptically with hwic, indef. pronoun = some or other : sceaxa ic nāt hwic. — 2) w. gen. and depend. clause: nāt he þæra gōda, þāt he me on-geān sleā, 682.

gē-witan, to know, perceive: inf. þās þe hie gewis-līcost gē-witan meahton, 1351.

bē-witian. See bē-weotian.

wītig, adj., wise, sagacious: nom. sg. wigīgod, 686, 1057; wītig drihten (God), 1555; wīttig drihten, 1842.

gē-wīttig, adj., conscious: nom. sg. 3905.

gē-wītnian, w. v., to chastise, punish: wommum gewitinad (punished with plagues), 3074.

wīc, st. n., dwelling, house: acc. sg. wīc, 822, 2590; — often in pl. because houses of nobles were complex: dat. wīcum, 1305, 1613, 3084; gen. wīca, 125, 1126.

gē-wīcan, st. v., to soften, give way, yield (here chiefly of swords): pret. sg. ge-wāc, 2578, 2630.

wīc-stede, st. m., dwelling-place: nom. sg. 2463; acc. sg. wīc-stede, 2608.


wīde, adv., widely, afar, 18, 74, 79, 266, 1404, 1589, 1960, etc.; wide cūð (widely, universally, known), 2136, 2924; so, underne wīde, 2914; wide geond eorōdan (over the whole earth, widely), 3100; — modifier of superl.: wrecce na wīd mērost (the most famous of wan-
derers, exiles), 899. — Compar. wīdre, 764.

wīd-cūð, adj., widely known, very celebrated: nom. sg. neut., 1257; acc. sg. m. wīd-cūðne man (Beō-wulf), 1490; wīd-cūðne weān, 1992; wīd-cūðes (Hrōdgar), 1043.

wīde-ferhō, st. m., (long-life), great length of time: acc. sg. as acc. of time: wīde-ferhō (down to distant times, always), 703, 938; ealne wīde-ferhō, 1223.

wīd-floga, w. m., wide-flier (of the dragon): nom. sg., 2831; acc. sg. wīd-flogan, 2347.


wīd-weg, st. m., wide way, long journey: acc. pl. wīd-wegas, 841, 1705.

wīf, st. n., woman, lady, wife: nom. sg. freō-lic wīf (Queen Wealh-þēow), 616; wīf un-hyre (Grendel’s mother), 2121; acc. sg. driht-līce wīf (Finn’s wife), 1159; instr. sg. mid þy wīf (Hrōdgar’s daughter, Freawares), 2029; dat. sg. þam wīf (Wealh-þēow), 640; gen. sg. wīfes (as opposed to man), 1285; gen. pl. wera and wīfa, 994. — Comp.: aglēc-, mere-wīf.

wīf-lūfe, w. f., wife-love, love for a wife, woman’s love: nom. pl. wīf-lūfan, 2066.

wīg, st. m.: 1) war, battle: nom. sg., 23, 1081, 2317, 2873; acc. sg., 686, 1084, 1248; dat. sg. wīge, 1338, 2630; as instr., 1085; (wigge, MS.), 1657, 1771; gen. sg. wīges, 65, 887, 1269. — 2) valor, warlike prowess: nom. sg. wīs his mōd-sefa manegum ge-cyðed, wīg and wīsdōm, 350; wīg, 1043; wīg . . . eafōð and ellen, 2349; gen. sg. wīges, 2324. — Comp. fēðe-wīg.
wiga, st. m., warrior, fighter: nom. sg., 630; dat. pl. wigum, 2396; gen. pl. wigena, 1544, 1560, 3116. — Comp.: ásc-, byrn-, gár-, guð-, lind-, rand-, scyld-wiga.

wigan, st. v., to fight: pres. sg. III. wigðæ, 600; inf., 2510.


wig-bealu, st. n., war-bale, evil contest: acc. sg., 2047.

wig-bill, st. n., war-bill, battle-sword: nom. sg., 1608.

wig-bord, st. n., war-board or shield: acc. sg., 2340.

wig-craft, st. m., war-power: acc. sg., 2954.

wig-craftig, adj., vigorous in fight, strong in war: acc. sg. wigcraftigne (of the sword Hrûnting), 1812.

wig-freca, w. m., war-wolf, war-hero: acc. sg. wig-freçan, 2497; nom. pl. wig-freca, 1213.

wig-fruma, w. m., war-chief or king: nom. sg., 665; acc. sg. wig-frumana, 2262.

wig-geatwe, st. f. pl., war-ornaments, war-gear: dat. pl. on wig-geatweum (-getawum, MS.), 368.

wig-geworfaed, pret. part., war-honored, distinguished in war, 1784.

wig-gryre, st. m., war-horror or terror: nom. sg., 1285.

wig-hete, st. m., war-hate, hostility: nom. sg., 2121.

wig-heafola, w. m., war head-piece, helmet: acc. sg. wig-heafolan, 2662. — Leo.

wig-heaep, st. m., war-band: nom. sg., 447.

wig-hryre, st. m., war-ruin, slaughter, carnage: acc. sg., 1620.

wig-algor, st. m., war-victory: acc. sg., 1555.


wín, st. n., wine: acc. sg., 1163, 1234; instr. wine, 1468.

wîr, st. n., wire, spiral ornament of wire: instr. pl. wirum, 1032; gen. pl. wirana, 2414.

wis, adj., wise, experienced, discreet: nom. sg. m. wîs (in his mind, conscious), 3095; f. wîs, 1928; in w. form, wisa, 1401, 1699, 2330; acc. sg. bone wisan, 1319; gen. pl. wisana, 1414; w. gen. nom. sg. wîs wordcwida (wise of speech), 1846.

wîsa, w. m., guide, leader: nom. sg. werodes wîsa, 259. — Comp. brim-, here-, hilde-wîsa.

wisete. See wîscean.


wise, w. f., fashion, wise, custom: acc. sg. (instr.) ealde wisan (after ancient custom), 1866.

wis-fás, adj., wise, sagacious (sapieniþ firmus): nom. sg. f., 627.

wis-hyegende, pres. part., wise-thinking, wise, 2717.

wislan, w. v., to guide or lead to, direct, point out: 1) w. acc.: inf. heán wisa, 2410; pret. sg. secc wisað land-geyrnce, 208. — 2) w. dat.: pres. sg. I. ic eáow wlsige (I shall guide you), 292, 3104; pret. sg. se þæm heaðorincum hider wisað, 370; sôna him sele-begn . . . forð wisað (the hall-thane led him thither forth-with, i.e. to his couch), 1796; stig
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wisode gumum āt-gādere, 320; so, 1664. — 3) w. prep.? pret. sg. þā secg wisode under Heorotes hrōf (when the warrior showed them the way under Heorot's roof; [but under H.'s hrōf depends rather on snyredon ātsomme]), 402.

witan, st. v., properly to look at; to look at with censure, to blame, reproach, accuse, w. dat. of pers. and acc. of thing: inf. for-ham me witan ne beart waldend firu morhor-bealo mãga, 2742.

āi-witan, to blame, censure (cf. 'twit'), w. acc. of thing: pret. pl. āt-witon wefna dæl, 1151.

gē-witan, properly spectare aliquo; to go (most general verb of motion): 1) with inf. after verbs of motion: pret. sg. þanon eft gewāt . . . tō hām faran, 123; so, 2570; pl. þanon eft gewiton . . . nearum rīdan, 854. Sometimes with reflex. dat.: pres. sg. him þā Scyld ge-wāt . . . fēran on freān wǣre, 26; gewāt him . . . rīdan, 234; so, 1964; pl. ge-witon, 301. — 2) associated with general infinitives of motion and aim: imper. pl. ge-wītāð forð beran wēpen and gewēardu, 291; pret. sg. ge-wāt þā neōsian heān hūses, 115; he þā fāg ge-wāt . . . man-dream fēōn, 1264; nyðer eft gewāt dennes niōsian, 3045; so, 1275, 2402, 2820. So, with reflex. dat.: him eft gewāt . . . hāmes niōsan, 2388; so, 2950; pl. ge-witon, 1126. — 3) without inf. and with prep. or adv.: pres. sg. III. þer firgen-straēm under nässa genipu niðer ge-wīteð, 1361; ge-wīteð on sealman, 2461; inf. on flōdes æht feor ge-wītan, 42; pret. sg. ge-wāt, 217; him ge-wāt, 1237, 1904; of life, ealdre ge-wāt (died), 2472, 2625; fryst forð ge-wāt (time went on), 210; him ge-wāt ðūt of healle, 663; ge-wāt him hām, 1602; pret. part. dat. sg. me forð ge-witenum '(me defuncto, I dead)', 1480.

ðū-wītan, to blame, censure, reproach: inf. ne forhte him þā leān ðū-wītan man on middan-gearde, 2996.

wlanċ, wlonc, adj., proud, exulting: nom. sg. wlanċ, 341; w. instr. ēse wlonc (proud of, exulting in, her prey, meal), 1333; wlonc, 331; w. gen. máðm-æhta wlonc (proud of the treasures), 2834; gen. sg. wlonces, 2954. — Comp. gold-wlocal.

wlātian, w. v., to look or gaze out, forth: pret. sg. se be ær . . . feor wītode, 1917.


wlite, st. m., form, noble form, look, beauty: nom. sg., 250.

wlite-beorht, adj., beauteous, brilliant in aspect: acc. sg. whitebeorhtne wang, 93.


wltig, adj., beautiful, glorious, fair in form: acc. sg. wltig (swoerd), 1663.

wlitan, st. v., to see, look, gaze: pret. sg. he æftær recede wīt (looked along the hall), 1573; pret. pl. on holm wīt (looked on the sea), 1593; witan on Wīglāf, 2853.

ge ond-wītan, w. acc., to examine, look through, scan: inf. wrāte gjond-wītan, 2772.


wolcen, st. n., cloud (cf. welkin):
dat. pl. under wolcnum (under the clouds, on earth), 8, 652, 715, 1771; tō wolcnum, 1120, 1375.

wollen-teār, adj., tear-flowing, with flowing tears: nom. pl. wollen-teārē, 3033.

wom. See weam.

won. See wean.

wore. See weoric.

word, st. n.: 1) word, speech: nom. sg., 2818; acc. sg. bāt word, 655, 2047; word, 315, 341, 390, 871, 2552; instr. sg. worde, 2157; gen. sg. wordes, 2792; nom. pl. hā word, 640; word, 613; acc. pl. word (of an alliterative song), 871; instr. pl. wordum, 176, 366, 627, 875, 1101, 1173, 1194, 1319, 1812, etc.; ge-saga him wordum (tell them in words, expressly), 388. The instr. wordum accompanies biddan, bāncian, be-wāgnan, secgan, hērgan, to emphasize the verb, 176, 627, 1194, 2796, 3177; gen. pl. worda, 289, 398, 2247, 2263(?), 3031. — 2) command, order: gen. sg. his wordes geweald habban (to rule, reign), 79; so, instr. pl. wordum weōld, 30. — Comp.: beót-, gylp-, megel-, trīot-word.

word-cwilde, st. m., (word-utterance), speech: acc. pl. word-cwyd-das, 1842; dat. pl. word-cwydum, 2754; gen. pl. word-cwīdā, 1846.

word-gild, st. n., speech, saying: acc. sg. word-gyð, 3174.

word-hord, st. n., word-hoard, treasury of speech, mouth: acc. sg. word-hord on-leāc (unlocked his word-hoard, opened his mouth, spoke), 259.

word-riht, st. m., right speech, suitable word: gen. pl. Wiglāf mađe-lode word-rihta fela, 2632.

worō-mynd. See weorō-mynd.

worōg (for weorōg), st. m., palace, estate, court: acc. sg. on worōg (into the palace), 1973.

worn, st. n., multitude, number: acc. sg. worn eall (very many), 3095; wintra worn (many years), 264; ēonne he wintrum frōd worn ge-munde (when he old in years thought of their number), 2115. Used with fela to strengthen the meaning: nom. acc. sg. worn fela, 1784; hwāt hē worn fela... sprece (how very much thou hast spoken!), 530; so, eal-fela eald-gesegenā worn, 871; gen. pl. worna fela, 2004, 2543.

worulē, worolē, st. f., humanity, world, earth: nom. sg. eal worolē, 1739; acc. sg. in worolē (wacan) (to be born, come into the world), 60; worolē ofsetap, of-gifan (die), 1184, 1682; gen. sg. worolde, 951, 1081, 1388, 1733; worulde, 2344; his worulde ge-dāl (his separation from the world, death), 3069; worulde brūcan (to enjoy life, live), 1063; worlde, 2712.

worolē-år, st. f., worldly honor or dignity: acc. sg. worolē-årē, 17.


worolē-cyning, st. m., world-king, mighty king: nom. sg., 3182; gen. pl. worolē-cynings, 1685.

worulē-ende, st. m., world's end: acc. sg., 3084:

worolē-raeden, st. f., usual course, fate of the world, customary fate: dat. sg. worolē-raedenne, 1143.

wōp, st. m., (whoop), cry of grief, lament: nom. sg., 128; acc. sg. wōp, 786; instr. sg. wōpe, 3147.

wracu, st. f., persecution, vengeance, revenge: nom. sg. wracu (MS.
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uncertain), 2614; acc. sg. wrāce, 2337. — Comp.: gyrn-, nŷd-wrācu. 
wrādu, st. f., protection, safety: in comp. lif-wrādu. 
wrād, adj., wroth, furious, hostile: acc. sg. neut. wrāð, 319; dat. sg. 
wrāðum, 661, 709; gen. pl. wrā-
ðra, 1620. 
wrāðe, adv., contemptibly, disgrace-
fully, 2873. 
wrāðlice, adv., wrathfully, hos-
tilely (in battle), 3063. 
wrāsn, st. f., circlet of gold for the 
head, diadem, crown: in comp. 
freá-wrāsn. 
wrāc-lāst, st. m., exile-step, exile, 
banishment: acc. sg. wrāc-lāstas 
trād (trod exile-steps, wandered 
in exile), 1353. 
wrāc-mācg, st. m., exile, outcast: 
nom. pl. wrāc-mācgas, 2380. 
wrāc-sīf, st. m., exile-journey, ban-
ishment, exile, persecution: acc. 
sg., 2293; dat. sg. -sīðum, 338. 
wrāt, st. f., ornament, jewel: acc. 
pl. wrāte (wrece, MS.), 2772, 
3061; instr. pl. wrāttum, 1532; 
gen. pl. wrāatta, 2414. 
wrāt-líc, adj.: 1) artistic, orna-
mental; valuable: acc. sg. wrāt-
liche wundor -māðum, 2174; 
wrāt-líc wæg-sweord, 1490; wīg-
bord wrāt-líc, 2340. — 2) won-
drous, strange: acc. sg. wrāt-lícne 
wyrm [from its rings or spots?], 
892; white-seón wrāt-líc, 1651. 
wræc, st. f., persecution; hence, 
wrataedless, misery: nom. sg., 
170; acc. sg. wræc, 3079. 
wræcan, st. v. w. acc.: 1) to press 
force: pret. part. ūer wās Ongen-
beó ... on bíd wrecen, 2963. — 
2) to drive out, expel: pret. sg. 
ferð ellen wrāc, 2707. — 3) to 
wrāk or utter: gid, spel wrecan 
(to utter words or songs); subj. pres. 
sg. III. he gyd wrece, 2447; inf. 
wrecan spel ge-rāde, 874; word-
gydt wrecan, 3174; pret. sg. gyd 
āfter wrāc, 2155; pres. part. ūa 
wās ... gid wrecen, 1066. — 4) to 
avenge, punish: subj. pres. ūat he 
his freónd wrece, 1386; inf. wolde 
hire mæg wrecan, 1340; so, 1279, 
1547; pres. part. wrecend (an 
avenger), 1257; pret. sg. wrāc 
Wedera nīð, 423; so, 1334, 1670. 
ā-wrāc, to tell, recount: pret. 
sg. ic ās gid be ū ā-wrāc (I have 
told this tale for thee), 1725; so, 
2109. 
for-wrāc, w. acc., to drive away, 
expel; carry away: inf. ūa ūa him ūa 
hrum wudu wyn-suman 
for-wrāc meahte (lest the force 
of the waves might carry away the 
winsome ship), 1920; pret. sg. he 
hine feor for-wrāc ... man-cynne 
fram, 109. 
ge-wrāc, w. acc., to avenge, 
wrecan vengeance upon, punish: 
pret. sg. ge-wrāc, 107, 2006; he 
ge-wrāc (i.e. hit, this) cealdum 
cean-sīðum, 2396; he hine sylfne 
ge-wrāc (avenged himself), 2876; 
pl. ge-wrāc, 2480; pret. part. 
ge-wrēc, 3063. 
wreca, w. m., (wretch), exclude, ad-
venturer, wandering soldier, hero: 
nom. sg. wreca (Hengest), 1138; 
gen. pl. wreccena wīde mærost 
(Sigemund), 899. 
wreōðen-hilt, adj., wreathe-n-hilted, 
with twisted hilt: nom. sg., 1699. 
wrīdan, w. v., to flourish, spring 
up: pret. sg. III. wrīdā, 1742. 
wrīða, w. m., bond: in comp. beg-
wrīða (bracelet), 2019. 
wrixt, st. n., exchange, change: 
instr. sg. wyrsan wrixt (in a worse
way, with a worse exchange), 2970.
ge-wrixle, st. n., exchange, arrangement, bargain: nom. sg. ne
wäs þät ge-wrixle til (it was not a good arrangement, trade), 1305.
wrixlan, w. v., to exchange: inf. wordum wrixlan (to exchange
words, converse), 366; 875 (tell).
wrifan, st. v. v. acc.: 1) to bind, fasten, wreath together: inf. ic
hine (him, MS.) ... on wäl-bedde wrifan ßóhte, 965. — 2) to bind up
(a wounded person, a wound): pret. pl. þa waron monige þe his
mieg wrifon, 2983. See hand-
gewriifen.
wrifan, st. v., to incise, engrave: 
pret. part. on þám (hilte) wäs ðr
written fyrn-gewinnes (on which
was engraved the origin of an
ancient struggle), 1689.
for-wrinko, to cut to pieces or in two: pret. sg. for-wrát Wedra
helm wyrm on middan, 2706.
wröht, st. f., blame, accusation, crime; here strife, contest, hostility:
nom. sg., 2288, 2474, 2914.
wudu, st. m., wood: 1) material, timber: nom. pl. wudu, 1365;
hence, the wooden spear: acc. pl.
wudu, 398. — 2) forest, wood: acc.
sg. wudu, 1417. — 3) wooden ship:
nom. sg. 298; acc. sg. wudu, 216,
1920. — Comp.þel,bord,gamen,
heal-, holt-, mägen-, sæ-, sund-
þrec-wudu.
wudu-þec, st. m., wood-reek or
smoke: nom. sg., 3145.
wuldor, st. m., glory: nom. sg.
kyninga wuldor (God), 666; gen.
sg. wuldres wealdend, 17, 183,
1753; wuldres hyrde, 932, (design-
nations of God).
wuldor-þyning, st. m., king of glory;
God: dat. sg. wuldur-þyninge, 2796.
wuldor-torht, adj., glory-bright,
brilliant, clear: nom. pl. wuldor-
toran weder, 1137.
wulf, st. m., wolf: acc. sg., 3028.
wulf-hlið, st. n., wolf-slope, wolf's
retreat, slope whereunder wolves
house: acc. pl. wulf-hleoðu, 1359.
wund, st. f., wound: nom. sg., 2712,
2977; acc. sg. wunde, 2532, 2907;
dat. sg. wunde, 2726; instr. pl.
wundum, 1114, 2831, 2938. —
Comp. feorh-wund.
wund, adj., wounded, sore: nom.
sg., 2747; dat. sg. wundum, 2754;
nom. pl. wunde, 565, 1076.
wunden-feax, adj., curly-haired
(of a horse's mane): nom. sg., 1401.
wunden-heals, adj., with twisted
or curved neck or prow: nom. sg.
wudu wunden-hals (the ship), 298.
wunden-heorde?, curly-haired ?: 
nom. sg. f., 3153.
wunden-mæl, adj., damascened,
etched, with wavy ornaments(?) :
nom. sg. neut., 1532 (of a sword).
wunden-stefna, w. m., curved prow,
ship: nom. sg., 220.
wundor, st. n.: 1) wonder, wonder-
work: nom. sg., 772, 1725; wundur,
3063; acc. sg. wundor, 841; wun-
der, 932; wundur, 2760, 3083(?),
3104; dat. sg. wundre, 932; instr.
pl. wundrum (wondrously), 1453,
2688; gen. pl. wundra, 1608. —
2) portent, monster: gen. pl. wun-
dra, 1510. — Comp.: hand-, neð-,
searo-wundor.
wundor-bebod, st. n., wondrous
command, strange order: instr.
pl. -bebodum, 1748.
wundor-deaf, st. m., wonder-death,
strange death: instr. sg. wundor
deaf, 3038.
wundor-fat, st. n., wonder-sat,
strange vessel: dat. pl. of wundorfatum (from wondrous vessels), 1163.

wundor-lic, adj., wonderlike, remarkable: nom. sg., 1441.

wundor-måðrum, st. m., wonder-jewel, wonderful treasure: acc. sg., 2174.

wundor-smith, st. m., wonder-smith, skilled smith, worker of marvellous things: gen. pl. wundor-smiða ge-weorc (the ancient giant’s sword), 1682.

wundor-seón, st. f., wondrous sight: gen. pl. wunder-siōna, 996.

wunian, w. v.: 1) to stand, exist, remain: pres. sg. III. ðenend þen wunað on heah-stede húsæ sælæst (as long as the best of houses stands there on the high place), 284; wunað he on wiste (lives in plenty), 1736; inf. on sele wunian (to remain in the hall), 3129; pret. sg. wunode mid Finne (remained with F.), 1129.—2) w. acc. or dat., to dwell in, to inhabit, to possess: pres. sg. III. wunað wæl-reste (holds his death-bed), 2903; inf. wæter-egesan wunian, cealdre streðmæs, 1261; wícum wunian, 3084; w. prep.: pres. sg. Higelac þær at hâm wunan, 1924.

gæ-wunian, w. acc.: 1) to inhabit: inf. gæ-[wunian], 2876.—2) to remain with, stand by: subj. pres. þät hine on ylde eft gæ-wunigen wil-ga-sísas, 22.

wurðan. See weordan.

wutan, v. from wftan, used as interj., let us go! up! w. inf.: wutan gangan þā (let us go to him!), 2649; uton hræðe ūrstan! 1391; uton nu ēfstan, 3102.

wyld, st. f., she-wolf: in comp. brim-wyld.

wyld, st. m., surge, surf, billow: nom. sg. ðîðes wyld, 1765; dat. wintres wyldme (with winter’s flood), 516; acc. sg. þurh wæters wyld, 1694; acc. pl. heortan wylmes, 2508.—Comp.: breóst, brim-, byrne-, ear-, fyr-, heðó-, holm-, ðæ-, sorh-wylm. See wælma.

wyn, st. f., pleasantness, pleasure, joy, enjoyment: acc. sg. mæste... worold wynne (the highest earthly joy), 1081; eorðan wynne (earth-joy, the delightful earth), 1731; heofenes wynne (heaven’s joy, the rising sun), 1802; hearpan wynne (harp-joy, the pleasant harp), 2108; þät he... ge-drogon hæfde eorðan wynne (that he had had his earthly joy), 2728; dat. sg. weord wæs on wynne, 2015; instr. pl. mægenes wynnum (in joy of strength), 1717; so, 1888.—Comp.: ēobel-, hord-, lif-, lyft-, symbol-wyn.

wyn-leās, adj., joyless: acc. sg. wyn-leāsne wudu, 1417; wyn-leās wic, 822.

wyn-sum, adj., winsome, pleasant: acc. sg. wudu wyn-suman (the ship), 1920; nom. pl. word wēron wyn-sume, 613.

wyrcan, v. irreg.: 1) to do, effect, w. acc.: inf. (wundor) wyrcan, 931.—2) to make, create, w. acc.: pret. sg. þät se ēl-mihtiga eorðan wörh[te], 92; swā hine (the helmet) worhē wæþna smið, 1453.—3) to gain, win, acquire, w. gen.: subj. pres. wyrcē, se þe mōte, dōmes ger deáðe, 1388.

be-wyrcean, to gird, surround: pret. pl. bronda betost wealle be-worhten, 3163.

gæ-wyrcean: 1) intrans., to act, behave: inf. swā sceal geong gumē gode gewyrcean...on fæder wine,
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bât ... (a young man shall so act with benefits towards his father's friends that ...), 20. — 2) w. acc., to do, make, effect, perform : inf. ne meahte ic ât hilde mid Hruntinge wiht ge-wyrcean, 1661; sweorde ne meahte on ðam aglæcan ... wunde ge-wyrcean, 2907; pret. sg. ge-worhte, 636, 1579, 2713; pret. part. acc. ic āþ leóde wāt ... fāste ge-worhtes. 1865.— 3) to make, construct: inf. (med-o-ārn) ge-wyrcean, 69; (wīg-bord) ge-wyrcean, 2338; (hlæw) ge-wyrcean, 2803; pret. pl. II. ge-worhten, 3097; III. ge-worhten, 3158; pret. part. ge-worht, 1697.— 4) to win, acquire: pres. sg. ic me mid Hruntinge dōm ge-wyrce, 1492.

Wyrd, st. f., Weird (one of the Norns, guide of human destiny; mostly weakened down = fate, providence): nom. sg., 455, 477, 572, 735, 1206, 2421, 2527, 2575, 2815; acc. sg. wyrd, 1057, 1234; gen. pl. wyrdas, 3031. (Cf. Weird Sisters of Macbeth.)

wyrdan, w. v., to ruin, kill, destroy: pret. sg. he āþ lange leóde mine wānode and wyrde, 1338. ā- wyrdan, w. v., to destroy, kill: pret. part. āþel ing monig wun-dum ā- wyrdes, 1114.

wyrðe, adj., noble; worthy, honored, valued: acc. sg. m. wyrðe (ge-dōn) (to esteem worthy), 2186; nom. pl. wyrðe, 368; compar. nom. sg. rīces wyrða (worthier of rule), 862. — Comp. fyrd-wyrðe. See weorðe.

wyrge, st. f., throtter [cf. sphinx], she-wolf: in comp. grund-wyrge.

gē-wyrht, st. n., work; desert: in comp. eald-gē-wyrht, 2658.

wyrm, st. m., worm, dragon, drake: nom. sg., 898, 2288, 2344, 2568, 2630, 2670, 2746, 2828; acc. sg. wyrm, 887, 892, 2706, 3040, 3133; dat. sg. wyrmes, 2308, 2520; gen. wyrmes, 2317, 2349, 2760, 2772, 2903; acc. pl. wyrmes, 1431.

wyrm-cyn, st. m., worm-kin, race of reptiles, dragons: gen. sg. wyrm-cynnes fela, 1426.

wyrm-fāh, adj., dragon-ornamented, snake-ornamented (ornamented with figures of dragons, snakes, etc.): cf. Dietrich in Germania X., 278: nom. sg. sdeord ... wro-ðen-hilt and wyrm-fāh, 1699.

wyrm-hord, st. n., dragon-hoard: gen. pl. wyrm-horda, 2223.

for wyrnan, w. v., to refuse, reject: subj. pres. II. āþt þu me nō for-wyrne, āþt ... (that thou refuse me not that ...), 429; pret. sg. he ne for-wyrnde worold-rædenne, 1143.

gē-wyrpan, w. v. reflex., to raise one's self, spring up: pret. sg. he hyne gē-wyrpe, 2977.

wyrm, st. m., change: acc. sg. āþfer weā-spelle wyrm ge-fremman (after the weā-spell to bring about a change of things), 1316.

wyrsæ, compar. adj., worse: acc. sg. neut. þāt wyrse, 1740; instr. sg. wyrsan wryxls, 2970; gen. sg. wyrsan geþinges, 525; nom. acc. pl. wyrsan wīg-freccan, 1213, 2497.

wyrt, st. f., [-wort], root: instr. pl. wudu wyrtum fāst, 1365.

wySCAN, w. v., to wish, desire: pret. sg. wiscte (rīhde, MS.) þās yldan (wished to delay that or for this reason), 2240.
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yfel, st. n., evil: gen. pl. yfla, 2095.
yldan, w. v., to delay, put off: inf. ne bāt seagleca yldan bōhte, 740; weard wine-ĝēðnor wīscet ās yldan, hāt he lytel fāc long-gestreōna brūcan mōste, 2240.
ylde, st. m. pl., men: dat. pl. yldum, 77, 706, 2118; gen. pl. ylda, 150, 606, 1662. See elde.
yldest. See eald.
yldo, st. f., age (senectus), old age: nom. sg., 1737, 1887; atol yldo, 1767; dat. sg. on yldo, 22. — 2) age (aetas), time, era: gen. sg. yldo bearne, 70. See eldo.
yldra. See eald.
ylf, st. n., elf (incubus, alp): nom. pl. ylfe, 112.
ymb, prep. w. acc.: 1) local, around, about, up, upon: ymb hine (around, with him), 399. With prep. postponed: hine ymb, 690; ymb brontnete ford (around the sea, on the high sea), 568; ymb ā gif-healhe (around the gift-hall, throne-hall), 839; ymb ās helmes hrōf (around the helm’s roof, crown), 1031. — 2) temporal, about, after: ymb āntide ðōres dōgores (about the same time the next day), 219; ymb āne niht (after a night), 135. — 3) causal, about, on account of, for, owing to: (frīnan) ymb þinne sēð (on account of, concerning?, thy journey), 353; hwāt þu ... ymb Breccan sprecē (hast spoken about B.), 531; so, 1596, 3174; nā ymb his lif cearað (careth not for his life), 1537; so, 450; ymb feorh sacan, 439; sundor-nytte beheōld ymb aldor Dena, 669; ymb sund (about the swimming, the prise for swimming), 507.
ymbe, I. prep. w. acc. = ymb: 1) local, 2884, 3171; hēaw oft ymbe hwearf (prep. postponed), 2297. 2) causal, 2071, 2619. — II. adv., around: him ... ymbe, 2598.
ymbe-sittend, the same: nom. pl. ymbe-sittend, 1828; gen. pl. ymbe-sittendra, 2735.
yþpe, w. f., high seat, dais, throne: dat. sg. eode ... tō yppan, 1816.
yrfe, st. n., bequest, legacy: nom. sg., 3052.
yrfe-láf, st. f., sword left as a bequest: acc. sg. yrfe-láfæ, 1054; instr. sg. yrfe-láfæ, 1904.
yrfe-þwarð, st. m., heir, son: nom. sg., 2732; gen. sg. yrfe-þwarðes, 2454.
yrre, st. m., anger, ire, excitement: acc. sg. godes yrre, 712; dat. sg. on yrre, 2093.
yrre, adj., angry, irate, furious: nom. sg. yrre oretta (Beowulf), 1533; þegn yrre (the same), 1576; gàst yrre (Grendel), 2074; nom. pl. yrre, 770. See eorre.
yrrings, adv., angrily, fiercely, 1566, 2965.
yrre-mōd, adj., wrathful-minded, wild: nom. sg., 727.
yþ, he is. See wesan.

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¥ (O.II.G. unda), st. f., wave, sea: nom. pl. ða, 548; acc. pl. ðe, 46, 1133, 1910; dat. pl. ðum, 210, 421, 534, 1438, 1908; ðum weallan (to surge with waves), 515, 2694; gen. pl. ða, 464, 849, 1209,
GLOSSARY.

1470, 1919.—Comp: fōd-, lig-, wāter-fō.  
fōan, w. v., to ravage, devastate, destroy: pret. sg. fōde eotena cyn, 421 (cf. thēnde = depopulating, Bosworth, from Ælfric’s Glossary; pret. fōde, Wanderer, 85).  

fōe. See ēafe.  
fōe-līce, adv., easily: fōe-līce he eft ā-stōd (he easily arose after-wards), 1557.  
fōe-gēbland, st. n., mingling or surging waters, water-tumult: nom. sg. -gēblond, 1374, 1594; nom. pl.-gēbland, 1621.  
fōe-gēwin, st. n., strife with the sea, wave-struggle, rushing of water: dat. sg. fōe-gēwinne, 2413; gen. sg. -gēwinnes, 1435.  

fō-lāf, st. f., water-leaving, what is left by the water (undarum reli- quiae), shore: dat. sg. be fō-lāfe, 566.  
fō-līda, w. m., wave-traverser, ship: acc. sg. fō-līdan, 198.  
fō-naca, w. m., sea-boat: acc. sg. [fō-]nacan, 1904.  
fō-gesēne. See fō-gesēne.  
fōwan, w. v. w. acc., to show: pret. sg. an-syn fōde (showed itself, ap- peared), 2835. See eāwan, ēo- 
wan.  
ge-fōwan, w. acc. of thing, dat. of pers., to lay before, offer: inf., 2150.  

GLOSSARY TO FINNSBURH.

ābrecean, st. v., to shatter: part. his byrne ábrocen wēre (his byrne was shattered).  
Anyman, st. v., to take, take away.  
bān-helm, st. m., bone-helmet; skull, [shield, Bosw.].  
būruh-hēlu, st. f., castle-floor.  
cēlod, part. (adj.?), keeled, i.e. boat-shaped or hollow.  
daglan, w. v., to dawn: ne bīs ne dagia lái eāstan (this is not dawning from the east).  
deōr-mōd, adj., brave in mood: deōr-mōd hāleō.  
driht-gesēl, st. m., companion, associate.  
eāstan, adv., from the east.  
eorō-būnd, st. m., earth-dweller, man.  

fēr, st. m., fear, terror.  
fyrēn, adj., flaming, afire: nom. f. swylice eal Finns-buruh fyrenu wēre (as if all Finnsburh were afire).  
gehlyn, st. n., noise, tumult.  
gellan, st. v., to sing (i.e. ring or resound): pres. sg. gylleō græg-hama (the gray garment [byrne] rings).  
genesan, st. v., to survive, recover from: pret. pl. þa wīgend hyra wunda genesen (the warriors were recovering from their wounds).  
gold-hladen, adj., laden with gold (wearing heavy gold ornaments).  
græg-hama, w. m., gray garment, mail-coat.  
gūs-wudu, st. m., war-wood, spear.
håg-steald, st. m., one who lives in his lord’s house, a house-carl.
heado-geong, adj., young in war.
here-sceorp, st. n., war-dress, coat of mail.
bleoðrian, w. v., to speak, exclaim:
   pret. sg. bleoðrode . . . cyning (the prince exclaimed).
hraw, st. n., corpse.
hroð, adj., strong: here-sceorpum hrôr (strong [though it was] as armor, Bosw.).
lac (laθ)?.
onweðan, st. v., to answer: pres.
   sg. scylde scefte oncwys (the shield answers the spear).
onwacnlian, w. v., to awake, arouse one’s self: imper. pl. onwacnigeð . . . , wîgend mîne (awake, my warriors!).
sceft (sceafþ), st. m., spear, shaft.
sealo-brûn, adj., dusky-brown.
sîge-beorn, st. m., victorious hero, valiant warrior.
swäðer (swâ hwäðer), pron., which of two, which.
swän, st. m., swain, youth; warrior.
sweart, adj., swart, black.
swêt, adj., sweet: acc. m. swêtne medo . . . forgyladan (requite the sweet mead, i.e. repay, by prowess in battle, the bounty of their chief).
swurd-leóma, st. m., sword-flame, flashing of swords.
þyr, adj., pierced, cloven.
undearnina, adv., without concealment, openly.
wandrian, w. v., to fly about, hover:
   pret. sg. hrîfn wandrode (the raven hovered).
waðol, st. m., the full moon [Grein];
   [adj., wandering, Bosw.].
wâl-sliht (-sleahþ), st. m., combat, deadly struggle: gen. pl. wîl-slihta gehlyn (the din of combats).
weâ-dæd, st. f., deed of woe: nom.
   pl. árisaære weâ-daða.
witian (weotian), w. v., to appoint, determine: part. þe is . . . witod.
wurðlice (weorðlice), adv., worthily, gallantly: compar. wurð-lícor.
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(For explanation of prices, see first inside page of cover.)

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(March 7, 1882.)
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*English Literature.*

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(March 17, 1883.)

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