



# Analecta Anglo-Saxonica.

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A SELECTION,

IN

PROSE AND VERSE,

FROM

ANGLO-SAXON AUTHORS

OF VARIOUS AGES;

WITH

A GLOSSARY.

*DESIGNED CHIEFLY AS A FIRST BOOK FOR STUDENTS.*

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HON. MEMB. OF THE ISL. LIT. SOC. COPENH.

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## P R E F A C E.

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THE present Volume is the result of a wish to promote amongst us the study of the language and literature of our Saxon forefathers, by supplying students to whom the inflections of the tongue are already familiar, with a Work, though small in compass, yet, from the nature of its contents and its glossarial illustrations, capable of conducting them far onward towards the possession of their object<sup>a</sup>.

Like the generality of first attempts, it is, I am too well aware, extremely defective both in plan and execution, and has large demands to make upon the indulgence of its readers; but I shall not regret having sent it forth to the world, if, by its publication, the study of the old vernacular tongue of England, so much neglected at home, and so successfully cultivated by foreign philologists, shall be promoted in the land where it once flourished.

<sup>a</sup> Should the plan ever be carried into effect of forming in this country an establishment similar to the *Ecole des Archives* at Paris, it is hoped that the present volume will be found useful as a text-book for the instruction of the pupils in what will undoubtedly be considered an important branch of their education.

In selecting the pieces of which the volume consists, I have not confined myself to extracts from works already printed, but, for the sake of adding to its interest, have occasionally borrowed from the manuscript stores of the Cottonian and Bodleian libraries. A brief notice of the several extracts will best enable the reader to form a judgement of the Work here laid before him. They are as follows :—

I. Extracts from the Gospels, from the edition of Marshall and Junius, printed at Dort, in 4to, 1665.

One chapter is given in the Saxon character, that the student may have no difficulty when he meets with any work in that character, either printed or manuscript. The first chapter of Mark is accompanied by the Northumbrian Gloss, from the celebrated Durham Book, MS. Cott. Nero D. IV.<sup>a</sup>, for the sake of comparing the dialects.

II. Ælfric's Preface to the Book of Genesis.  
The First Chapter of Genesis.  
The History of Job.

The above are from Thwaites's edition of the Heptateuch, corrected, in one or two instances, from De Lisle's transcript in the Bodleian Library.

III. Extracts from the Saxon Chronicle ;

Chiefly from the text of Dr. Ingram's edition. In these extracts, especially the later ones, the student will find the language extremely corrupt and ungrammatical.

<sup>a</sup> This, as well as the Rushworthian Gloss, MS. Bodl., together with all the A. S. translations of the Gospels, are about to appear in a quarto volume, through the munificence of the University of Cambridge.



IV. Extracts from King Alfred's Translation of Orosius, from a MS. in the Cottonian Library.

V. The Life of St. Hilda, with an Account of the Poet Cædmon, from a MS. of Bedæ Hist. Eccles. in the Library of C. C. C. Oxon., collated with Smith's edition.

VI. Homilies.

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|--|----------------------|
| 1. De Fide Catholica,                    | } from Bodleian MSS. |
| 2. In Septuagesima,                      |                      |
| 3. In Natale S <sup>ci</sup> Cuthberhti, |                      |
| 4. In Natale S <sup>ci</sup> Eadmundi,   |                      |

In the Homily for St. Cuthbert's Day occur some incidents not mentioned, I believe, in Bedæ's Life of St. Cuthbert. The Homily for St. Edmund's Day, which is a translation from Abbo's Latin narrative, is in barbarous Semi-Saxon, apparently in the East-Anglian dialect, and, as well as that for St. Cuthbert's Day, is alliterative, a circumstance which had escaped my notice, until pointed out to me by my friend Jos. Stevenson, Esq., of the British Museum, by whom I am informed that a purer text of the same Homily exists among the treasures of the Cottonian.

VII. Extracts from King Alfred's translation of Boetius.

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|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. The Story of Orpheus, | } from Rawlinson's edi-<br>tion. |
| 2. The Story of Ulysses, |                                  |

VIII. A Description of the Mandrake, from the Saxon translation of Apuleius de Herbis. MS. Cott.

At the head of this article in the Cottonian MS. is an illumination representing a dog in the act of drawing the plant out of the earth, according to the method laid down in the text.

IX. A Dialogue between Saturn and Solomon, from a Cottonian MS.

In this singular composition, which seems founded upon Rabbinical fictions, the language, apparently from ignorance of the scribe, is occasionally ungrammatical. In the Red Book of Derby, MS. C. C. C. Camb., is a metrical dialogue between the same parties, which, with other curious extracts from Cambridge MSS., it is to be hoped, will soon be given to the public by my highly gifted friend, J. M. Kemble, Esq., M.A., of Trin. Coll. Camb., to whose zeal in the cause of our old native literature we are already indebted for a very correct and critical edition of the text of *Beowulf*, accompanied by a Glossary of the more difficult words, &c., a work which cannot be too strongly recommended to the advanced scholar, as being, if not the most, at least among the most, valuable relics of the literature of Teutonic Europe. At the same time, I cannot withhold my regret that we have not been favoured with his complete Glossary, earnestly wishing that it may soon appear, accompanied by his translation of the poem.

X. *Ælfrici Colloquium*, from a Cottonian MS.

In this Colloquy, the Saxon is only an interlinear gloss to the Latin; the design of its author being, by means of a Hamiltonian version<sup>a</sup>, to facilitate to children the acquirement of the Latin tongue. As presenting a curious picture of times and manners, it is both valuable and entertaining. Lye cites it under the title *Coll. Mon.*

XI. Two Wills, from the Cottonian Library,

Barbarously written in the dialect of East Anglia, which naturally bears a near resemblance to that of Northumbria,

<sup>a</sup> "There is no new thing under the sun," Eccles. 1. 9.

as seen in the Durham Book. Archbishop Ceolnoth, mentioned in the second of these Wills, was consecrated A.D. 830, and died A.D. 870.

XII. The Death of Byrhtnoth, or, The Battle of Maldon,  
—a fragment, printed as prose at the end of  
Hearne's edition of *Johannis Glastoniensis*  
*Chronicon*, from a Cottonian MS.

The MS. containing this valuable relic perished in the fire of 1731. That the poem was not wholly lost to us is owing to the zeal of Thomas Hearne for publishing everything curious relating to early English history. The chief of the Northmen, though not mentioned in the fragment, was the famous Olaf Tryggvason, as appears from the following passages in the Chronicle:—"A.D. DCCCXCIII. Her on  
" þyssum geare com Unlaf<sup>a</sup> mid þrym 7 hund-nigentigon  
" scipum to Stane 7 forhergodon þ̅ on ytan, 7 fór þanon to  
" Sandwic, 7 swa þonan to Gypeswic, 7 þ̅ eal ofer-eode; 7  
" swa to Mældune, 7 him com þær togenes Byrhtnoð eal-  
" dorman mid his fyrde, 7 him wið gefeagt, 7 hie þone eal-  
" dorman þær ofslogon, 7 wæl-stowe geweald ahton, 7 him  
" man nam frið wið, 7 hine nam se cyning syððan to bi-  
" scopes handa, þurh Sirices lare, Cantware bscopes."

"A.D. DCCCXCIV. Ða sende se cyng æfter Anlase cyningc  
" Alfeah biscop 7 Æþelweard ealdorman, 7 man gislade þa  
" hwile into þam scipum, 7 hi þa læddon Anlaf mid myc-  
" clum wurðscipe to þam cyngc to Andeferan, 7 se cyng  
" Æðelræd his onfeng æt bscopes handa, 7 him cynelice  
" gifode, 7 him þa Anlaf behet swa he hit eac gelæste, þ̅ he  
" næfre eft to Angel-cynne mid unfriðe cuman nolde."<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Unlaf and Anlaf are mistakes of the Saxon scribe for Olaf.

<sup>b</sup> The substance of the above was communicated by my friend Mr. Richard Taylor.

For further particulars respecting the Battle of Maldon, the reader is referred to Conybeare's Illustrations, p. lxxxvii, &c. where a translation of the poem is given, and an interesting extract from the Ely Chronicle upon the subject.

XIII. Judith, a fragment ;

Printed as prose at the end of Thwaites's edition of the Heptateuch. The present text is, however, founded upon a careful collation of Thwaites's with the Cott. MS. This fragment, perhaps, more than any other composition, leads us to form a very high idea of the poetic powers of our forefathers. The entire poem, of which it probably formed but an inconsiderable portion, must have been a noble production.

XIV. The Grave, a fragment, from a Bodleian MS.

This singularly impressive and almost appalling fragment is in the margin of a volume of Semi-Saxon Homilies in the Bodleian Library. It is also printed in Conybeare's Illustrations, with a Latin and an English translation: but the text now given, which deviates in several places from Mr. Conybeare's, is founded upon a careful and repeated collation with the MS.

XV. The History of King Leir and his Daughters, from two Cottonian MSS. ,

One of these (Otho C. XIII.) is now only a bundle of fragments, having suffered severely in the fire of 1731. It differs both in age (being more recent) and dialect from the other (Calig. A. IX.), of which it nevertheless seems to be a *refacimento*, and by no very skilful hand; several obscure passages in the earlier MS. being in this either misunderstood, or wholly left out. The entire Chronicle, in both texts, with a translation, is about to be edited by Sir F. Madden, under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries.



This and the following extracts are in Semi-Saxon, in which the vocabulary is still free from foreign terms, but the grammatical construction nearly subverted.

#### XVI. Extracts from the Ormulum.

This singular work is among the Junian MSS. in the Bodleian Library. It consists of a metrical paraphrase of the Gospels, interspersed with moralizations, by an ecclesiastic named Orm, or Ormin, by whom it is addressed to his brother Walter. It is without rime, in lines of fifteen syllables, which for smoothness of rhythm<sup>a</sup> may vie with many modern productions. The author seems to have been a critic in his mother-tongue; and to his idea of doubling the consonant after a short vowel (as in German), we are enabled to form some tolerably accurate notions as to the pronunciation of our forefathers. Thus he writes *min* with a single *n* only, because the *i* is long or diphthongal, as in our *mine*. So also in *kinde* (pronounced as our *kind*), *dom*, *boc*, *had*, *lif* (pronounced as our *life*), &c. On the other hand, wherever the consonant is doubled, the vowel preceding is short and sharp, as in *gett* (pronounced as our *yet*, not *yate*, as it would be if written with a single *t*), *Godd* (pronounced *God*, not *Gode*), &c. Thus *hus* is to be pronounced *hoos*, whereas *þuss*, with a double *s*, is our *thus*. Mr. Tyrwhitt, therefore, had done well, even for his own sake, to have spared his injudicious remark upon this peculiarity of the author, for which every critical student of our early language is so much indebted to him<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> This rhythmus is preserved, as in the pure Anglo-Saxon and other languages, by pronouncing the final *e* as a syllable, except where it precedes a vowel or an aspirate.

<sup>b</sup> “ There is a peculiarity in the author’s orthography, which consists in doubling the consonants; e. g. brother he writes *brotherr*; after,

Orm's dialect merits, if any, to be called Dano-Saxon : his name also betrays a Scandinavian descent.

XVII. By way of Supplement, I have reprinted the " Spell," which had been given somewhat incorrectly by Rask at the end of his Anglo-Saxon Grammar, who copied it from Nyerup's *Symbolæ ad Literaturam Teutonicam Antiquiorem*. The present text is founded upon two careful collations of the Cottonian MS., one by myself, the other sent me by a friend.

This Spell, written in *Anglo-Saxon*, was considered by one who has been styled "*Magnum linguæ Anglo-Saxonicæ oraculum*," as being by the same hand, and in the same style as the *Old-Saxon Harmonia Evangelica*, Cott. MS., which the same individual opines to have been composed by an Anglo-Saxon for the use of Canute the Great, then recently converted to Christianity, in a dialect mixed up for the occasion (so as to suit both the Saxon writer and Danish reader), of Anglo-Saxon and Old Norse<sup>a</sup>. Had this indeed

" *affterr*, &c. He has done this by design, and charges those who shall copy his book, to be very careful to write those letters twice which he has written so, as otherwise he assures them 'they will not write the word right.' Hicke has taken notice of this peculiarity, but has not attempted to explain the author's reasons for it; and indeed, without a more perfect knowledge than we now probably can have of the Saxon pronunciation, they seem totally inexplicable. In the few lines which I think it necessary to quote here as a specimen of the metre, I shall venture (first begging Ormin's pardon for disregarding his injunction,) to leave out the superfluous letters; and I shall also, for my ease as well as that of the reader, transcribe them in modern characters."—*Essay on the Language and Versification of Chaucer*.

<sup>a</sup> " Junius locum hunc (*Exorcismum* scil.) desumsit ex codice nuper memorato Cottoniano membranaceo, Calig. A. 7., apographoque suo



been the case, the Danish king would have had to study a strange jargon<sup>a</sup> for his edification. But such ingredients, however long brayed together, would never produce a compound so grammatically regular as the fine Old-Saxon Harmony of the Four Gospels<sup>b</sup>.

Of the Glossary, little is to be said beyond expressing the wish that it may be found useful and convenient. I have occasionally given the German and Danish synonyms, but rather for the amusement than instruction of students. An attempt is also for the first time made to assign the declensions and genders to the nouns-substan-

“ talem præfecit præfationem; ‘Mihi uterque tractatus (Harmonia Evan-  
 “ ‘gelica et Exorcismus) eadem manu atque eodem stilo videtur scrip-  
 “ ‘tus. Eandem utrobique manum statim agnoscent inspicientium oculi.  
 “ ‘Eundem in utroque tractatu stilum actutum quoque dignoscent in  
 “ ‘antiquitate Cædmoniana leviter modo versati: totus enim in eo fuisse  
 “ ‘deprehenditur utriusque operis auctor, ut aliquam operi suo reveren-  
 “ ‘tiam crebra grandisoni ac paucissimis jam intellecti poematis vesti-  
 “ ‘gia.’”—Nyerup, *Symbolæ*, Præf. p. xxiii.

“ In præfatione ad excerpta ex hoc codice, quæ inter Juniana in Bibl.  
 “ Bodl. asservantur, Franciscus Junius ita judicat: ‘Mihi ab Anglo-  
 “ ‘Saxone quodam tractatus videtur scriptus . . . . . Fortasse  
 “ ‘tunc temporis major adhuc fuerit affinitas Anglo-Saxonica Danicæ-  
 “ ‘que dialecti cum Gothica vetere, atque adeo studuerit autor hanc pa-  
 “ ‘raphrasticam Evangeliorum versionem *per quandam affinium dialecto-*  
 “ ‘*rum mixturam accommodare captui Regis, doctrina salutari nuperrime*  
 “ ‘*imbuti, forte an adhuc imbuendi.’*”—*Ib.*, p. xx.

<sup>a</sup> “ A Babylonish dialect,

As if h’ had talk’d three parts in one;  
 Which made some think, when he did gabble,  
 Th’ had heard three labourers of Babel,  
 Or Cerberus himself pronounce

A leash of languages at once.”—*Hudibras*, Part I. Canto 1.

<sup>b</sup> The Bamberg (now Munich) text of this valuable relic has been recently published at Munich, with the various readings of the Cottonian MS., by Mr. Schmeller.

tive, which would have been carried further, and with greater accuracy, had not the Glossary been already completed, and partly printed, before the third part of the *DEUTSCHE GRAMMATIK*, that noblest monument of Teutonic philology, reached my hands<sup>a</sup>. The Grammar quoted throughout the work is my translation of Prof. Rask's.

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<sup>a</sup> *Deutsche Grammatik*, von Jacob Grimm, 3 Theile. Göttingen, 1822, 1826, 1831.

# ANALECTA ANGLO-SAXONICA.

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## FROM THE NEW TESTAMENT.

### MATTHEW, CHAPTER II.

1. **EORNOSTLICE** þa se Hælend acénned wæs on Iudeiscre Bethleem, ón þæs cyninges dagum Heródes, þa comon þa tungol-wítegan fram eást dæle, to Hierusalem.

2. And cwædon: Hwær ys se Iudea cyning þe acénned ys? Sóðlice we gesawon hys steorran ón eást-dæle, and we comon ús him to ge-eadmedenne.

3. Ða Heródes þæt gehýrde, þa wearð he gedréfed, and eal Hierosolim-waru mid him.

4. And þa gegaderode Heródes ealle ealdras þæra sacerda, and folces wríteras, and axode hwær Crist acénned wære.

5. Ða sædon hi him: On Iudeiscre Bethlem: witodlice þus ys awríten þurh þone wítegan,

6. And þu Bethleem, Iudea-land, witodlice ne eart þu læst ón Iuda ealdrum: of þe forð-gæð se here-toga, se þe récð mín folc Israhel.

7. Heródes þa clypode ón sunder-spræce ða tungel-wítegan, and befrán hi georne, hwænne se steorra him ateowde.

8. And he asénde hi to Bethleem, and þus cwæð: Farað, and axiað geornlice be þam cilde, and þonne ge hyt gemétað, cyþað eft me, þæt ic cume, and me to him gebidde.

9. Ða hi þæt gebód gehýrdon, þa férdon hi; and sóðlice se

steorra, þe hi ón eást-dáele gesawon, him befóran férde, oð he stód ofer þær þæt cild wæs.

10. Sóðlice þa ða tungel-wítegan þone steorran gesawon, hi fægenodon swyðe myclum gefeán.

11. And gángende into þam húse hi gemétton þæt cild, mid Marían hys meder, and hi aþenedon hi, and hi to him gebádon; and hi untýndon hyra gold-hórdas, and him lác brohton; þæt wæs gold, and recels, and myrre.

12. And hi afengon andsware ón swefnum, þæt hi eft to Heróde ne hwyrfdon, ac hi, ón oðerne wég, on hyra ríce férdon.

13. Ða hi þa férdon, þa ætywde Dryhtnes engel Iosepe ón swefnum, and þus cwæð: Arís, and nim þæt cild and his modor, and fleoh ón Ægypta-lánd, and beo þær oð ic þe secge: Towerd ys þæt Heródes secð þæt cild to forspillenne.

14. He arás þa and nám þæt cild, and his modor ón niht, and férde ón Ægyptum:

15. And wæs þær oð Heródes forð-sið: þæt wære gefylled þæt þe fram Drihtne gecweden wæs, þurh þone wítegan: Of Ægyptum ic mínne sunu geclypode.

16. Ða wæs Heródes swyðe gebolgen, forþam þe he bepæht wæs fram þam tungel-wítegum, and he asénde þa and ofsloh ealle þa cild þe ón Bethleem wáeron, and ón eallum hyre gemáerum, fram twy wintrum cilde and binnan þam; æfter þære tíde þe he geahsode fram þam tungol-wítegum.

17. Ða wæs gefylled þæt gecweden wæs þurh Hieremiam þone wítegan.

18. Stefn wæs ón hehnysse gehýred, wóp and mycel þotorung; Rachel weóp hyre bearn, and heo nolde beón gefrefred, forþam þe hi náeron.

19. Sóðlice þa Heródes wæs forðfáren, witodlice, ón swefne, Drihtnes engel ætywde Iosepe, ón Ægyptum,

20. And þus cwæð: Arís, and nim þæt cild and his modor, and far ón Israhela-lánd: nu synd forðfárene ðe þæs cildes sawle sohton.



21. He arás þa, and ónfeng þæt cild, and his modor, and com ón Israhela-land.

22. Ða he gehýrde þæt Archelaus ríxode ón Iudea þeóde, for þæne Heródem [his fæder], he óndred þyder to faranne : and, ón swefnum gemýngod, he férd e ón Galileisce dælas :

23. And he com þa, and eardode ón þære ceastre þe ys genémned Nazareth ; þæt wære gefylled þæt gecweden wæs þurh þone wítegan : Forþam þe he Nazàrenisc býð genémned.

## CHAPTER III.

1. O'n þam dagum com Iohannes se fulluhtere, and bódude ón þam wéstene Iudeæ.

2. And cwæð : Dóð dáedbóte : sóðlice genealáe ceð heofona ríce.

3. Ðis is se be þam þe gecweden ys, þurh Esaiam þone wítegan : Clypiendes stefn wæs ón wéstene, gegearwiað Drihtnes wég, dóð hys síþas rihte.

4. Se Iohannes witodlice hæfde reáf of olfenda hárum, and fellenne gyrdel embe hys lendenu, and hys mete wæs gærstápan and wudu-hunig.

5. Ða férd to him Hierosolim-waru, and eal Iudea þeód, and eal þæt ríce wið geondan Iordanen,

6. And hi wæron gefullode ón Iordane fram him, and hi an-dettan hyra synna.

7. Sóðlice þa he geseh manega þæra sunder-halgena and þæra geriht-wísendra to his fulluhte cumende, he cwæð to him : La næddrena cyn, hwá geswutelode eów to fleonne fram ðam to-wardan yrre ?

8. Eornostlice, dóð medemne wæstm þære dáedbóte.

9. And ne cweþað betwyx eów : We habbað Abraham ús to fæder : Sóðlice ic secge eów, þæt God ys swá mihtig, þæt he mæg of þysum stánnum aweccean Abrahames bearn.

10. Eallunga ys seo æx to þæra trywa wurtrúnum asett : Eor-

nustlice ælc tryw þe góðne wæstm ne bringð bíð forcorfen, and on fýr aworpen.

11. Witodlice ic eów fullige ón wætere to dáedbóte: se þe æfter me towerd ys, he ys strengra þonne ic, ðæs gescy neom ic wyrþe to bérenne: he eów fullað ón halgum Gaste, and ón fýre:

12. Ðæs fann ys ón his hánda, and he afeormað his þýrscelflóre, and he gegáderað his hwæte ón his bérn; þa ceafu he forbærnð ón unadwæscendlicum fýre.

13. Ða com se Hælend fram Galilea to Iordane to Iohanne, þæt he hine fullode.

14. Iohannes þa sóðlice forbeád him, and cwæð: Ic sceal fram þe beón gefullod, and cymst þu to me?

15. Ða andswarode se Hælend him, and cwæð: Læt nu: þus unc gedafenað ealle rihtwísnisse gefyllan. Ða forlet he hine.

16. Sóðlice þa se Hælend gefullod wæs, hrædlice he astah of þam wætere; and him wurdon þær rihte heofenas óntynede, and he geseah Godes gast niþer-stigende swá swá culfran, and wunigende ofer hyne:

17. And sóðlice þa com stefn of heofenum, and þus cwæð: Her is mín se gecórena sunu, ón þam me gelícode.

#### CHAPTER IV.

1. Ða wæs se Hælend gelæd fram gaste ón wésten, þæt he wære fram deofle costud.

2. And þa ða he fæste feowurtig daga and feowurtig nihta, þa óngán hine syððan hyngrian.

3. And þa genealæhte se costnigend, and cwæð: Gyf þu Godes sunu sý, cweð þæt þas stánas to hláfe gewurðon.

4. Ða andswarode se Hælend: Hit is awriten; Ne leofað se man be hláfe ánum, ac be ælcon wórde þe of Godes múþe gæð.

5. Ða gebrohte se deofol hine ón þa halgan ceastre, and asette hine ofer þæs temples heahnesse,

6. And cwæð to him: Gif þu Godes sunu eart, asénd þe þonne



nyþer: sóðlice, hyt is awriten, þæt he his englum bebeád be ðe, þæt híg þe ón hyra hándum béron, þe læs þe ðín fót æt stáne ætsporne.

7. Ða cwæð se Hælend eft to him: Hit is awriten: Ne costna ðu Drihten þínne God.

8. Eft se deofol hine genám, and lædde hine ón swiðe heahne múnt, and æteowde him ealle middan-eardes rícu, and hyra wuldor;

9. And cwæð to him: Ealle þas ic sylle þe, gif þu feallende to me ge-eadmetst.

10. Ða cwæð se Hælend to him: Gáng þu, sceocca, ón-bác: sóðlice hit is awriten: To Drihtne þínum Gode þu ðe ge-eadmetst, and him ánum þeówast.

11. Ða forlet se deofol hine, and englas genealæhton, and him þenodon.

12. Sóðlice þa se Hælend gehýrde þæt Iohannes belæwed wæs, þa férde he to Galileam;

13. And forlætenre þære ceastre Nazareth, he com and eardode ón Capharnaum, ón þam sáe-gemárum, ón éndum Zabulon and Neptalim:

14. Ðæt wære gefylled þæt þe gecwéden wæs þurh Esaiam þone wítegan,

15. Zabulones eorðu and Neptalimes eorþe, sás wég ofer Iordane, þara þeóda Galilea:

16. Ðeóda-folc þe on þystrum sæt geseah mycel leoht; and sittendum ón gearde deáþes scade is leoht úp-asprungun.

17. Sýððan óngán se Hælend bódian, and cweþan: Dóð dáed-bóte, sóðlice heofona ríce genealæcð.

18. Ða se Hælend eode wið ða Galileiscan sáe, he geseh twégen gebróðru, Simonem, se wæs genémned Petrus, and Andream his broþor, séndende hyra nett on þa sáe; sóðlice hi wæron fisceras.

19. And he sæde him: Cumað efter me, and ic do þæt gyt beoð manna fisceras.

20. And hi þær rihte forleton hyra net, and him fylidon.

21. And þa he þanon eode, he geseh twégen oðre gebróðru, Iacobum Zebedei; and Iohannen his broður, ón scype mid hyra fæder Zebedeo, remigende hyra net, and he clypode hi.

22. Hi þa sona forleton hyra nett and hyra fæder, and him fylidon.

23. And þa beférde se Hælend ealle Galileam, lárende ón hyra gesomnungum; and he wæs bódiende godspell þæs ríces, and hælende ælce adle and ælce úntrumnyse ón þam folce.

24. And þa férde his hlisa into ealle Syriam, and hi brohton him ealle yfel hæbbende [mid] missenlicum adlum, and ón tintregum gegripene, and þa ðe deofel-seócnessa hæfdon, and monað-seóce, and láman; and he þa gehælde.

25. And him fyligdon mycele menigu fram Galilea, and fram Decapoli, and fram Hierusalem, and fram Iudea, and fram be-geondan Iordanen.

#### MARK, CHAPTER V.

1. Ða comon hi ofer þære sáes múðan, ón þæt ríce Gerase-norum.

2. And hym of scipe gángendum, hym sona agen arn án man of þam byrgenum, ón uncláenum gaste,

3. Se hæfde ón byrgenum scræf: and hyne nán man mid racenteagum ne mihte gebindan.

4. Forþam he oft, mid fótcopsum and racenteagum gebunden, to-slát þa racenteaga, and þa fótcopsas to-bræc; and hyne nán man gewyldan ne mihte.

5. And symble, dæges and nihtes, he wæs ón byrgenum, and ón múntum, hrýmende, and hyne sylfne mid stánum ceorf-ende.

6. Sóðlice, þa he þæne Hælend feorran geseah, he arn and hyne gebæd,

7. And mycelre stemne hrémde, and þus cwæð: Eála máera

Hælend, Godes sunu, hwæt is me and þe? Ic hálsige þe, þurh God, þæt þu me ne þreage.

8. Ða cwæð se Hælend: Eála þu unclæna gast, gá of þyssum men.

9. Ða ahsode he hyne: Hwæt is þín náma? Ða cwæð he: Mín náma is Legio, forþam we manega synt.

10. And he hyne swyðe báed, þæt he hyne of þam ríce ne dyde.

11. Ðar wæs embe þone múnt mycel swýna heórd læswigende.

12. And þa unclænan gastas hyne bádon, and cwædon: Send us ón þas swýn, þæt we ón híg gán.

13. And þa lyfde se Hælend sona; and þa eodon þa unclænan gastas ón þa swýn; and ón mycelum hrýre seo heórd wearð ón sáe bescófen, twa þusendo, and wurdon adruncene ón þære sáe.

14. Sóðlice þa þe híg heoldon flugun, and cyðdon ón þære ceastre, and ón lánde: and híg út-eodun þæt híg gesawon hwæt þar gedón wære.

15. And híg comon to þam Hælende, and híg gesawon þone þe mid deofle gedreht wæs, gescrýdne sittan, and hales módes; and híg hym ondredun.

16. And híg rehtun hym, þa ðe hit gesawon, hu hit gedón wæs be þam þe deofol-seócnesse hæfde, and be þam swýnum.

17. And híg bádon hyne þæt he of hyra gemárum fóre.

18. Ða he ón scip eode, hyne óngán biddan, se þe áer mid deofle gedreht wæs, þæt he mid hym wære.

19. Hym þa se Hælend ne getiþode; ac he sáede hym: Gá to þínum húse, to þínum hiwum, and cyð hym hu mycel Drihten gedyde, and he gemiltsode þe.

20. And he þa féerde, and óngán bodigeán on Decapolim hu fela se Hælend hym dyde; and híg ealle wundredon.

21. And þa se Hælend eft ón scype féerde ofer þone múþan, him com to mycel menigeo; and wæs embe þa sáe.

22. And þa com sum of heah-gesamnungum, Iairus hatte; and þa he hyne geseah, he astrehte hyne to hys fótum.

23. And hyne swyþe báed, and he cwæð: Mín dohtor is ón

ytemestum síþe; com and sete þíne hánd ofer híg, þæt heo hal sý, and lybbe.

24. Ða férde he mid him; and hym fyligde mycel menigu, and þrungon hyne.

25. And þa þæt wíf þe ón blódes rýne twelf winter wæs.

26. And fram manegum lácum fela þinga þolode, and dælde eall þæt heo ahte, and hit naht ne fremode, ac wæs þe wyrse:

27. Ða heo be þam Hælende gehýrde, heo com wíð-æftan þa menigu, and hys reáf æthrán.

28. Sóðlice heo cwæð: Gif ic furþon hys reáfes æthríne, ic beo hal.

29. And þa sona wearð hyre blódes rýne adruwud; and heo ón hyre gefredde, þæt heo of þam wíte gehæled wæs.

30. And þa se Hælend óncneow ón him silfum, þæt hym máegen of-eode, he cwæð, bewend to þære menigu: Hwá æthrán míne reáf?

31. Ða cwædon hys leorning-cnihtas: Ðu gesýhst þas menigu þe þringende, and þu cwyst: Hwá æthrán me?

32. And þa beseah hyne, þæt he gesawe þæne þe þæt dyde.

33. Ðæt wíf þa, ondráedende and forhtigende, com and astrehte híg befóran hym, and sáede hym eall þæt ryht.

34. Ða cwæð se Hælend: Dohtor, þín geleáfa þe hale gedyde; gá þe ón sibbe, and beo of þissum hal.

35. Hym þa gyt sprécendum, híg comon fram þam heah-gesamnungum, and cwædon: Ðín dohtor is deád; hwí drecst þu leng þone láreow?

36. Ða he gehýrde þæt wórd, þa cwæð se Hælend: Ne ondráed þu þe, gelyf for án.

37. And he ne let hym ænig ne fylgean, buton Petrum, and Iacobum, and Iohannem Iacobes broðor.

38. And híg comon on þæs heah-ealdres hús, and he geseah mycel gehlyd, wépende and geomrigende.

39. And þa he in-eode he cwæð, Hwí synd ge gedréfede and wépað? Nys þis máeden deád, ac heo sláepð. Ða táeldon hi hyne.



40. He þa, eallum út-adrifenum, nám þæs mædenes fæder and moder and þa þe mid him wæron, and in-eódon suwiende þar þæt mæden wæs.

41. And hyre hand nám, and cwæð: Thalimtha cumi: þæt is, ón úre geþeóde gereht: Mæden, þe ic secge, arís.

42. And heo sona arás and eóde: sóðlice heo wæs twelf wintre, and ealle híg wundredun mycelre wundrunge.

43. And he him þearle bebeád, þæt híg hyt nánum men ne sádon; and he hét hyre étan syllan.

## CHAPTER XI.

1. Ða he genealæhte Hierusalem, and Bethania, to Olivetes dúne, he sénde his twégen leorning-cnihtas,

2. And cwæð to hym: Farað to þam castelle þe óngean inc ys; and gyt þar sona gemétað assan fólán getíggedne, ofer þæne nán man gyt ne sæt; úntígeað hyne, and to me gelédað.

3. And gyf hwá to inc hwæt cwyð, secgað þæt Drihten hæfð hys neóde; and he hyne sona hider læt.

4. And þa híg út-férdon, hi gemetton þone fólán úte, ón twycinan, befóran dúra, getíggedne: þa úntígdon hy hine.

5. And sume þe þar stódon, þus sádon him: Hwæt do gyt þone fólán untígende?

6. Ða cwædon híg: Swá se Hælend unc beád, and hi leton híg þa.

7. Ða læddon híg þone fólán to þam Hælende, and hi hyra reáf ón-alédon; and he ón-sæt.

8. Manega hyra reáf ón þone wég strehton; sume þa bógas of þam treowum heowun, and streowodon ón þone wég.

9. And þa ðe befóran eódon, and þa ðe æfter folgodon, cwædon þus: Osanna; sý gebletsod se þe com ón Drihtnes náman.

10. Sý gebletsod þæt ríce þe com ures fæder Dauides; Osanna, ón heahnessum.

11. And he eóde þá ón Hierosolima tempel, and ealle þing he

besceawode, ða æfen tíma wæs, he fërde to Bethaniam, mid his twelf leorning-cnihtum.

12. And oþrum dæge, þa híg fërdon fram Bethania, hyne hingrode.

13. Ða he feorran gesealh án fic-treow þe leáf hæfde, he com and sohte hwæþer he þarón aht fúnde; þa he hym to-com, ne fúnde he þar buton leáf áne; sóðlice hit wæs þæs fic-treowes tíma.

14. Ða cwæð he: Heononforð óu ecnesse ne ete áenig man wæstm of ðe. And hys leorning-cnihtas þæt gehýrdon.

15. Ða comon híg eft to Hierusalem; and þa he óu þæt templ eóde, he óngánn drífan of þam temple syllende and biggende, and mynetera þrocu, and heah-setlu þe ða culfran ciptun he to-brác;

16. And he ne geþafode þæt áenig man áenig fæt þurh þæt templ báere.

17. And he þa lárende, þus cwæð to hym: Nys hit awriten þæt mín hús fram eallum þeódum býð genémned gebéd-hús? sóðlice ge dydon þæt to sceaþena scræfe.

18. Ða þæra sacerda ealdras and þa bóceras þis gehýrdon, hi þohton hu hi hyne forspíldon; þeh hi hym adredon hyne, forþam eall seo menigu wundrode be hys láre.

19. And þa hit æfen wæs, he eóde of þære ceastre.

20. O'n mergen, þa híg fërdon, hi gesawon þæt fic-treow, for-scrúncen of þam wurtrúman.

21. Ða [myndig wæs Petrus and] cwæð: Láreow, lóca hu forscránc þæt fic-treow þe þu wyrgdest.

22. Ða cwæð se Hælend, him andswarigende: Habbað Godes truwan.

23. Ic secge eów to soþe: Swá hwylc swá cwyð tó þisum múnte: Sý þu afyrrer and ón sáe aworpen, and ón his heortan ne twynað, ac gelyfð; swá hwæt swá he cwyð: Gewurðe þis, þæt gewyrð.

24. Forþam ic eów secge, swá hwæt swá ge gyrnende biddað, gelyfað þæt ge hit ónfóð, and hit eów becymð.

25. And þonne ge stándað eów to gebiddenne, forgyfað, gif



ge hwæt agen ænigne habbað; þæt eów eower synna forgyfe eower heofonlica Fæder, se þe ón heofonum ys.

26. Gyf ge ne forgyfað, ne eów eower synna ne forgyfð eower Fæder, þe ón heofonum ys.

27. Ða com he eft tó Hierusalem; and þa he ón þam temple eóde, him to-genealæhton þa heah-sacerdas, and bóceras, and ealdras,

28. And þus cwædon: O'n hwylcum anwealde dest þu þas þing? and hwá sealde þe þisne anweald, þæt þu þis do?

29. Ða cwæð se Hælend: And ic ahsige eów ánre spráce; andswariað me, and ic secge eów þonne ón hwylcum anwealde ic þis do.

30. Hwæþer wæs Iohannes fulluht þe of heofone, þe of mannum? andswariað me.

31. Ða þohton híg, and cwædon betweox hym: Gyf we secgað, of heofone; he secgð us: Hwí ne gelyfde ge him?

32. Gyf we secgað: Of mannum; we óndrádað þis folc: ealle hi hæfdon Iohannem þæt he wære sóðlice wítega.

33. Ða andswaredon hi þam Hælende and cwædon: We nyton. Ða cwæð se Hælend: Ne ic eów ne secge ón hwylcum anwealde ic þas ðincg do.

## LUKE, CHAPTER II.

1. Soðlice ón þam dagum wæs gewórden gebód fram þam Cásere Augusto, þæt eall ymb-hwyrft wære to-mearcod.

2. Ðeos to-mearcodnes wæs árest gewórden fram þam déman Syrie Cirino.

3. And ealle hi eódon, and synderlice férdon ón hyra ceastre.

4. Ða férd e Iosep fram Galilea of þære ceastre Nazareth, ón Iudeisce ceastre Dauides, seo is genémned Bethleem; forþam þe he wæs of Dauides húse and hirede.

5. Ðæ the férd mid Marían þe him beweddod wæs, and wæs ge-eácnod.

6. Sôðlice wæs gewórden, þa hi þar wæron, hyre dagas wæron gefyllede þæt heo cénde.

7. And heo cénde hyre frumcénnedan sunu, and hyne mid cild-cláþum bewand, and hyne ón binne aléde, forþam þe híg næfdon rúm ón cúmena-húse.

8. And hyrdas wæron ón þam ylcan ríce wacigende, and nyht-wæccan healdende ofer heora heorda.

9. Ða stóð Drihtnes engel wið híg, and Godes beorhtnes hym ymbe-sceán : and hí hym mycelum ege adredon.

10. And se engel hym to-cwæð : Nelle ge eów adrædan : sôðlice nu ic eów bodige mycelne gefeán, se býð eallum folce.

11. Forþam to dæg eów is Hælend acénned, se is Drihten Crist, ón Dauides ceastre.

12. And þis tácen eów býð ; Ge gemétað án cild hræglum bewúnden, and ón binne aléd.

13. And þa wæs færinga gewórden mid þam engle mycelnes heofonlices weredes, God herigendra and þus cwependra :

14. God sý wuldor ón heahnesse, and ón eorþan sybb mannum gódes willan.

15. And hit wæs gewórden, þa ða englas to heofone férdon, þa hyrdas hym betwynan spræcon and cwædon : Utun fáran to Bethleem, and geseón þæt wórd þe gewórden is, þæt Drihten us ætywde.

16. And híg efstende comon, and gemétton Marían and Iosep, and þæt cild ón binne aléd.

17. Ða hi þæt gesawon, þa oncneowon hi be þam wórde þe hym gesæd wæs be þam cilde.

18. And ealle ða þe gehýrdon wundredon be þam þe hym þa hyrdas sádon.

19. María geheold ealle þas wórd, on hyre heortan smeágende.

20. Ða gewendon hám þa hyrdas, God wuldrigende and heriende ón eallum þam ðe hi gehýrdon and gesawon, swá to hym gecwéden wæs.

21. Æfter þam ðe ehta dagas gefyllede wæron, þæt þæt cild

emb-snyden wære, his náma wæs Hælend, se wæs fram engle genémned, áer he ón innoðe ge-eácnod wære.

22. And æfter þam þe hyre clænsunge dagas gefyllede wæron æfter Moyses á, hi læddon hyne ón Hierusalem, and hi hyne Gode gesettun.

23. Swá swá ón Drihtnes á awriten is: Ðæt álc wæpned gecynd-lim ontynende, bíð Drihtne halig genémned.

24. And þæt hi offrunge seáldon, æfter þam þe Drihtnes á gecwéden is, twá turtlan, oþþe twégen culfran briddas.

25. And þa wæs án man ón Hierusalem, þæs náma wæs Simeon; and þes man wæs rihtwís, and Israhela frofor ge-ánbidiende: and halig Gast him ón wæs.

26. And he andsware fram þam halegan Gaste ónfeng, þæt he deáð ne gesawe buton he áer Drihten Crist gesawe.

27. And ón gaste he ón þæt tempel com. And þa hys magas læddon þone Hælend, þæt híg for hym æfter þære á gewunan dydon;

28. He ónfeng hyne mid hys hándum, and God bletsode, and cwæð,

29. Drihten, nu þu lætst þínne þeów, æfter þínum wórde, ón sibbe:

30. Forþam míne eágan gesawon þíne hæle,

31. Ða þu ge-earwudest beforan ansyne ealra folca:

32. Leoht to þeóda awrigenesse: and to þínes folces wuldre Israhel.

33. Ða wæs his fæder and his modor wundrigende be þam þe be hym gesáede wæron.

34. And þa bletsude híg Simeon, and cwæð to Marían hys meder, Lóca nu, þes is ón hryre and ón áryst asett manegra ón Israhel, and ón tácen þam ðe wið-cweden býð;

35. And hys swurd þíne sawle þurh-færð, þæt geþohtas syn awrigene of manegum heortum.

36. And Anna wæs wítegestre, Fanueles dohtor, of Asseres mægðe; þeos wunude mænigne dæg, and heo leofode mid hyre were seofan ger of hyre fæmnháde;

37. And heo wæs wudewe oð feower and hund eahtatig geara, seo of þam temple ne gewát, dæges and nihtes þeowigende ón fæstenum and ón hálsungum.

38. And þeos þære tíde becumende, Drihtne ándette; and be him sprác eallum þam þe ge-ánbidedon Hierusalem alysednesse.

39. And þa hi ealle þing gefylدون, æfter Drihtnes á, hi gehwurfon ón Galileam ón hyra ceastre Nazareth.

40. Sódlice þæt cild weox and wæs gestrángod wísdomes full; and Godes gyfu wæs on hym.

41. And his magas férdon ælce geare to Hierusalem ón Eáster-dæges freols-tíde.

42. And þa he wæs twelf wintre, hy fóron to Hierusalem to þam Eásterlican freolse, æfter hyra gewunan.

43. And gefylledum dagum, þa híg agen-gehwurfon, beláf se Hælend ón Hierusalem, and hys magas þæt nyston.

44. Wéndon þæt he on hyra gefere wære, þa comon híg ánes dæges fær; and hyne sohton betwux hys magas and hys cuðan.

45. Ða híg hyne ne fúndon, híg gewendon to Hierusalem, hine sécende.

46. Ða æfter þrym dagum, híg fúndon hine ón þam temple, sitende ón middan þam láreowum, hlystende and hi ahsiende.

47. Ða wundredon híg ealle þe gehýrdon be hys gleawscype and his andswarum.

48. Ða cwæð his modor to him: Sunu, hwí dydest þu unc þus? þín fæder and ic sárigende þe sohton.

49. Ða cwæð he to him: Hwæt is þæt gyt me sohton? Nyste gyt þæt me gebyrað to beonne ón þam þingum þe mínes fæder synt?

50. Ða ne ongeáton híg þæt wórd þe he to him sprác.

51. Ða férde he mid him, and com to Nazareth, and wæs him únder-þeód. And his modor geheold ealle þas wórd, ón hyre heortan smeágende.

52. And se Hælend þeah ón wísdomes and ón ylde, and mid gyfe mid Gode and mid mannum.



## JOHN, CHAPTER I.

1. On fruman pær rórd. ⁊ þ rórd pær mid Gode. and God pær þ rórd.

2. Þæt pær on fruman mid Gode.

3. Ealle þing pæron zepórhete þurh hýne. ⁊ nán þing nær zepórhete butan hým ðæt zepórhete pær.

4. O'n hým pær líf. and ðæt líf pær manna leoht.

5. And þ leoht lýht ón þýrtum. and þýrtu þ ne zenámon:

6. Mann pær fram Gode arénd. þær náma pær Iohanner.

7. Þer com to zepitnerre. þ he zepitnerre cýðde be þam leohte. ⁊ ealle men þurh hýne zelyfdon:

8. Nær he leoht. ac þæt he zepitnerre forð-bæje be þam leohte:

9. Sód leoht pær. þæt onlýht ælcne cumendne man ón þýrne middan-earð.

10. He pær ón middan-earde. ⁊ middan-earð pær zepórhete þurh hýne. and middan-earð hýne ne zecneop.

11. Tó hir ágenum he com. ⁊ híz hýne ne únderfenzon.

12. Sódlice rpá hpýlce rpá hýne únderfenzon. he reálde him anpeald þ hi pæron Godes bearn. þam þe zelyfað on hýr náman.

13. Þa ne rýnt acénnede of blóðum. ne of flærcef pillan. ne of þerþer pillan. ac híz rýnt of Gode acénnede:

14. And þ rórd pær flærce zepórden. ⁊ earðode ón ur. and þe zeraþon hýr puldon rpýlce án-cénneder puldon of Fæder. þ pær full mid zýfe and róðfærtnerre:

15. Iohanner cýð zepitnerre be hým. and clýpað.



þuſ cpeþende. Þeſ þæſ þe ic ſæde. Se þe to cumenne  
iſ æfter me. þæſ ƒeþóſden beſoran me. ſoþþam he  
þæſ ær þonne ic.

16. And of hýr ƒeſýlledneſſe þe ealle ónſengon ƒýſe  
ſoþ ƒýſe.

17. Forþam þe á þæſ ƒereáld þuſh Moýſen. and ƒýſu  
ƒ ſóðſæſtneſ iſ ƒeþóſden þuſh Nælend Cſiſt:

18. Ne ƒereah næſſe nán man God. buton ſe án-  
cénneða Sunu hýt cýðde. ſe iſ ón hiſ Fædeſ bearne:

19. And þæt iſ Iohanneſ ƒeſiſtneſ. Þa þa Iudeaſ  
ſéndon hýna ſaceſdaſ ƒ hýna diaconas ſſam Ieruſalem  
to him. ꝥ hi axodon hýne. ƒ þuſ cpædon. Nþæt eaſt  
þu:

20. And he cýðde. ƒ ne pið-ſóc. ƒ þuſ cpæð. Ne  
eom ic na Cſiſt:

21. And hi axodon hýne. and þuſ cpædon. Eaſt þu  
Neliar. And he cpæð. Ne eom ic hýt. Ða cpædon híƒ.  
Eaſt þu piſteƒa. And he andſuſe and cpæð. Nic:

22. Híƒ cpædon to hým. Nþæt eaſt þu. ꝥ þe and-  
pýſe bſingon þam þe uſ to ðe ſendon. hþæt ſeƒſt þu  
be þe ſýlſum:

23. Ðe cpæð. Ic eom clýpiƒendeſ ſteſn on þéſtene.  
ſeſihtað Ðſihtaſ þéƒ. ſſá ſe piſteƒa Iſraiaſ cpæð:

24. And þa ðe þæſ aſénde þæſon. þa þæſon of ſun-  
don-halƒan

25. And híƒ axodon hýne. and cpædon to hým. Nþí  
ſullaſt þu. ƒýſ þu ne eaſt Cſiſt. ne Neliar. ne piſteƒa:

26. Iohanneſ him andſſapode. Ic ſullíƒe ón þæteſe.  
to miðdeſ eóp ſtód. þe ƒe ne cunnon.

27. Ðe iſ þe æfter me toþeapð iſ. ſe þæſ ƒeþóſden  
beſoran me. ne eom ic pýſe ꝥ ic únbinde hiſ ſceo-  
þpanƒ:

28. Ðar þing þæron zepórdene ón Bethania bezeon-  
dan Iorðanen. þær Iohannez fullode:.

29. Oþre dæg Iohannez zereah þone Hælend to him  
cumende. ⁊ cwæð. Ðer iſ Goder lamb. her iſ ze þe  
deð apég middan-earðer gýnne.

30. Þer iſ be þam ic ræde. Feſter me cýmð per þe  
me beſonan zepórden pær. forþam þe he pær ær þonne  
ic.

31. And ic hine nýrte. ac ic com ⁊ fullode ón pæ-  
tere. to þam ꝥ he pære zerputelud ón Iſrahela folce:.

32. And Iohannez cýððe zepitnerre. cweþende. Ðæt  
ic zereah nýðer-cumendne Gært of heofenum ſpá ſpá  
culſnan. ⁊ punode ofer hine.

33. And ic hine ne cuðe. ac ze þe me rénðe tó ful-  
lianne ón pætere. he cwæð to me. Ofer þæne þe þu  
zeſýhſt nýðer-ſtízendne Gært. and ofer hine puni-  
endne. ꝥ iſ ze þe fullað ón halzum Gærte:.

34. And ic zereah. ⁊ zepitnerre ciððe. ꝥ þer iſ  
Goder ſunu:.

35. Eft oðre dæg ſtód Iohannez ⁊ tpezgen of hiſ  
leornung-cnihtum.

36. And he cwæð. þa he zereah þæne Hælend záng-  
endne. Ðer iſ Goder lamb:.

37. Ða zehýrdon hýne tpezgen leornung-cnihtaſ ſppé-  
cende. and fýliздon þam Hælend.

38. Ða beſeah ze Hælend. ⁊ zereah híz him fýliende.  
and cwæð to him. Ðræt ſece zýt: Ði cwædon to him.  
Rabbi. ꝥ iſ zecweden ⁊ zereht Láreop. hpaſ earðar  
þu:.

39. Ðe cwæð to him. Cumað ⁊ zereoð: Ðiz comon  
⁊ zeraſon hpaſ he punode. ⁊ mid him punodon ón þam  
dæge. hýt pær þa ſeo teoðe tíð:.

40. And þear simoneſ broþur Petreſ þær oðer of þam tram. Ða gehýrdon æt Iohanne. 7 him fýligrdon.

41. Ðeſ gemette áreſt Dimónem hiſ broðor. and cpæð to him. Þe gemetton Meſſiam. ꝥ iſ zereht Criſt.

42. And híg zelæddon hýne to þam Ðælende: Ða beheold ſe Ðælend hýne 7 cpæð. Þu eart Simon Ionan ſunu. þu bírt zenémned Cephar. ꝥ iſ zereht Petruſ:

43. On moſzen he polde fápan ón Galilea. 7 he gemette Philippuſ. 7 ſe Ðælend cpæð to hým. Fýligr me:

44. Ðóðlice Philippuſ þær fram Bethſaida. And þear ceartre 7 Petreſ:

45. Philippuſ gemette Nathanahel. 7 cpæð to him. Þe gemetton þone Ðælend. Iorepeſ ſunu of Nazareth. þone fram Móyſeſ and þa rítegan ón þære áe:

46. And Nathanahel cpæð to him. Mæg ænig þing zódeſ beón of Nazareth: Philippuſ cpæð to him. Cum 7 zereoh:

47. Ða zereah ſe Ðælend Nathanael to him cumendne. 7 cpæð be him. Ðer iſ Iſraheliſc peſ. ón þam niſ nán facn:

48. Ða cpæð Nathanahel to hým. Ðpanon cuþeſt þu me. þa andſpawode ſe Ðælend. 7 cpæð to him. Ic zereah þe. þa þu wære únder þam ric-treowe. árþam þe Philippuſ þe clýpode:

49. Ðim andſpawode þa Nathanahel. 7 þuſ cpæð. Rabbi. Þu eart Godeſ ſunu. 7 þu eart Iſrahela cýng:

50. Ðá cpæð ſe Ðælend to him. Þu zeſýhrſt máne þonne þýſ ſý. foſþam þe þu zelýfdeſt. Ða ic cpæð ꝥ ic zereape þe únder þam ric-treowe:

51. And he ſæde hým. Ðóð ic ſecze eow. ze zereoð opene heoſonaf. and Godeſ englaſ úp-ſtízende 7 nýðer-ſtízende ofeſ manneſ ſunu.

## MARK, CHAPTER I.

## THE SAXON TEXT FROM MARSHALL'S EDITION.

## THE NORTHUMBRIAN GLOSS FROM THE DURHAM MS.\*

1. Her ys godspellys angyn Hælendes Cristes, Godes suna.

2. Swá awriten is ón þæs wít-egan béc Isaiaim: Nu ic asénde mínne engel beforan þínre ansyne, se gegearwað þínne wég beforan ðe.

3. Clypigendes stefen ón þam wéstene: Gegearwiað Drihtnes wég; dóð rihte hys siðas.

4. Iohannes wæs ón wéstene fulligende and bodigende dádbóte fulwiht, ón synna forgyfnesse.

5. And to him férde eall Iudeisc ríce, and ealle Hierosolima-ware; and wæron fram him gefullode ón Iordanes flóde, hyra synna andættende.

6. And Iohannes wæs gescreydd mid oluendes hárum; and fellen gyrdel wæs ymbe his

1. Godspelles fruma, Hælendes Crist, Godes suna.

2. Suæ awriten is in Esaia ðone witgo: Heonu *ic asende* mín engel befora onsione ðín, seðe foregearwas wég ðín.

3. Cliopendes stefn in *ðam* woesten: Gearuas Drihtnes woeg; doeð [wyrca] rehta his stigo [geongas].

4. Iohannes wæs in woesten; *and* gefulwade and bodade hreownisses fulwiht, on synna forgefnesse.

5. And to him foerde all Iudæa lónd, and alle ða Hierosolomisco-waras, and weoron fram him gefulwad in Iordanes stream, hiora synno ondetende.

6. And Iohannes wæs gegerelad mið camelles hérum; and fellera gyrdils *wæs* ymb his

\* In the Northumbrian Gloss, the words between brackets are various renderings of the Latin. Those in italics are wanting in the Gloss, but are here supplied, in order to complete the sense.



lendenu; and gærstápan and wudu-hunig he æt.

7. And he bodude and cwæð: Strengra cymð æfter me. þæs ne eom ic wyrðe þæt ic his sceona þwanga bugende uncnytte.

8. Ic fullige eow ón wætere; he eow fullað ón halgum gaste.

9. And ón þam dagum com se Hælend fram Nazareth Galilee, and wæs gefullod ón Iordane fram Iohanne.

10. And sóna of þam wætere he geseah opene heofenas, and haligne gast swá culfran astigende and ón him wunigende.

11. And þa wæs stefn of heofonum gewórden: Ðu eart mín gelufoda sunu, ón þe ic gelícode.

12. And sóna gast hine ón wésten genyðde.

13. And he ón wéstene wæs feowertig daga, and feowertig nihta, and he wæs fram Satane gecostnod, and he mid wild-deorum wæs, and him englas þenodon.

14. Syððan Iohannes ge-

sído; and lopestro and wudu-hunig *he* wæs brucende [he gebréc].

7. And *he* bodade cuoeðende: Strongre cymes [cuom] æfter mec. his [ðæs] nam ic wyrðe forehlutende undoa his scoeðuongas.

8. Ic fulwade iwih mið wætre; he uutodlice iwih gefulwas mið hálig gást.

9. And *hyt* wæs aworden in ðæm dagum *ðæt* se Hælend cuom from Nazareth ðær byrig, and wæs gefulwad in Iordanem from Iohanne.

10. And sóna of *ðam* wætre *he* astág, and gesæh untynde heofnas, and gaast swelce culfre ofstigende and ón him wunigende.

11. And stefn wæs of heofnum gewórden. Ðu arð mín leof sunu, on ðec ic wel lícade.

12. And sóna ðe gást hine ón woesten dráf.

13. And feoertig daga, and feoertig næhta, he wæs from ðæm wiðerwearde acunnad, and *he* mið wild-deorum wæs, and him englas gehérdon.

14. Efter ðon [ða] Iohannes



seald wæs, com se Hælend ón Galileam, Godes ríces godspell bodigende,

15. And þus cweðende: Witodlice tíð is gefylled, and heófena ríce genealæcð; dóð dædbóte, and gelyfað þam godspelle.

16. And þa he férd e wið þa Galileiscan sáe, he geseah Simonem, and Andream hys broðor, hyra nett on þa sáe lætende; sóðlice hí wæron fisceras.

17. And þa cwæð se Hælend: Cumað æfter me, and ic do inc þæt gyt beoð sawla ónfónde.

18. And hi þa hræðlice him fyligdon, and forleton heora nett.

19. And þanon hwon agan, he geseáh Iacobum Zebedei, and Iohannes hys broðor; and hi ón heora scype heora nett logodon.

20. And he hi sóna clypode, and hi heora fæder Zebedeum ón scipe forleton mid hyrlingum, and him folgodon.

21. And férdon to Capharnaum, and sóna reste-dagum he lærde hi ón gesamnunge ingángende.

22. And hi wundredon be

gesald wæs, cuom se Hælend in Galilea, and Godes ríces godspell bodade,

15. And cuoeðende: Forðon tíð is gefylled, and Godes ríc to-geneolecde; hreowiges, and gelefes to ðæm godspell.

16. And fáernde æt Galilæas sáe, he gesæh ðone Simon, and Andreas his broðor, hiora hnetta in ða sáe séndende; forðon hía weron fisceras.

17. And him cuoeð se Hælend: Cymað æfter mec, and ic gedo iuih þæt ge sie monna fisceras.

18. And hi hreconlice, forletnum nettum, weron him fylgendo.

19. And ðóna he lytel huon foerde, and gesæh Iacob Zebedies sunu, and ðone Iohannem his broðer; and ða ilco [hia] in hiora scip gesetton ða netto.

20. And he hia sóna geceigde, and mið ðy hia hiora fæder Zebedeum forleorton mið ðæm celmert-monnum, and hine [him] fylgedon.

21. And in-foerdon Capharnaum ða burug, and sóna to somnung ineóde [foerde] and lærde hia.

22. And hia swigdon [styl-

his lár; soðlice he wæs hi lærende swá se þe anweald hæfð, næs swá bóceras.

23. And ón heora gesamnunge wæs sum man ón únclænum gaste, and he hrymde,

24. And cwæð: Eala Nazarenisca Hælend, hwæt is ús and þe? Com þu ús to forspilanne? Ic wát þu eart Godes halga.

25. Ða cidde se Hælend him and cwæð: Adumba, and gá of þisum men.

26. And se únclæna gast hine slitende, and mycelre stefne clypigende, him of-eóde.

27. Ða wundredon hi ealle, swá þæt hi betwux him cwædon: Hwæt is þis? Hwæt is þeos niwe lár, þæt he ón anwealde únclænum gastum bebyt, and hi hyrsumiað him?

28. And sóna férde his hlisa to Galilea ríce.

29. Hrædlice of hyra gesamnunge hi comon ón Simonis and Andreas hús, mid Iacobe and Iohanne.

30. Sóðlice þa sæt Simonis sweger hriðigende, and hi him be hyre sædon.

don] ofer his lár; forðon *he* wæs hia lærende swælce he mæht hæfde, and ne suæ uðuta.

23. And in hiora somnung wæs *sum* monn in únclæne gást, and he of-cliopade,

24. Cuoeðende: Huæt ús and ðe, ðu Hælend ðe Nazare? Cwome ðu losige [to losane] úsig? Ic wát ðæt ðu arð Godes haligu.

25. And bebeád *hine* se Hælend cwoeðende: Suiga ðu, and gaa of ðæm menn.

26. And se únclænæ gást hine bídtende, and micla [mið micle] stefne of-clioppende, from him of-eóde.

27. And alle wundrande weron, ðus ðætte hia gefregndon betuih him cuoeðende: Huæt is ðis? Huælc is ðius niwe lár, forðon [ðætte] *he* in mæht únclænum gástum hátas, and *hia* eðmodigað him?

28. And hraðe foerde [gesprang] his mersung [merða] in all Galilea lónd.

29. And recone of somnunge foerdon *and* cuomon in Symones and Andreæ hús, mið Iacob and Iohaþne.

30. Ða wæs Symones swer gelegen feбриende, and *hia* him sóna of ðær cuedon.

31. And genealæcende he hi úp-ahóf, hyre hánda gegripenre; and hrædlice se fefor hi forlet; and heo þenode him.

32. Sóðlice þa hyt wæs æfen gewórden, þa sunne to setle eóde, hi brohton to him ealle þa únhalan, and þa þe wóde wæron.

33. And eall seo burh-waru wæs gegaderod to þære duran.

34. And he manega gehælde þe missenlicum adlum gedrehte wæron, and manega deofolseócnyssa he út-adráf; and hi sprecan ne let, forþam hi wiston þæt he Crist wæs.

35. And swiðe ár arísende, he férde ón wéste stowe, and hyne þar gebáed.

36. And him fyligde Simon, and þa ðe mid him wæron.

37. And þa hi hyne gemetton, hi sædon him: Eall þis folc þe secð.

38. Ða cwæð he: Fáre we ón gehende túnas, and ceastra, þæt ic ðar bodige, witodlice to þam ic com.

31. And geneolecde, and ða ilca ahóf, and mið ðy hire hónd gegripen wæs; reconlice forleort hia hál from februm; and *hio* geembehtade him.

32. Uutedlice ða efern gearwáð, mið ðy sunna to sett eade, *hia* geferedon [gebrohton] to him alle yfel hæbbende and diowbla hæbbende.

33. And alle ða burgwaras wæron gesomnad to ðære duru [to gæt].

34. And *he* lecnade [gemde] monigo ðaðe missenlicum adlum geswoenced woeron. and menigo dioblas he út-fordráf; and hia ne lefde to sprecanne, forðon *hia* hine wiston.

35. And suiðe ón æring arás, and foerde ðona, and eóde ón woestigum stouo [styd] and ðer gebáed.

36. And him wæs fylgend Simon, and ðaðe mið hine woeron.

37. And mið ðy *hia* hine ónfúndon *hia* cuedon him: Forðon alle ðec soecað.

38. And he cuoeð to him: Gæ we [wutum geonga] in ða neesto lónd, and ða ceastre, þæt éc ðer ic bodige, forðon to ðis ic cwom.

39. And he wæs bodigende on heora gesamnungum, and ealre Galilea, and deofol-seócnessa út-adrífende.

40. And to him com sum hreofla, hyne biddend, and gebígedum cneowum hym to-cwæð: Drihten, gyf þu wylt, þu miht geclænsian me.

41. Sôðlice se Hælend him gemiltsode, and his hand aþenode, and hyne æthrinende þus cwæð: Ic wylle; beo ðu geclænsod.

42. And þa he þus cwæð, sóna seo hreofnys him fram-ge-wát, and he wæs geclænsod.

43. And sóna he beád him;

44. And cwæð: Warnu þæt þu hyt nánum men ne secge; ac gá and ætyw ðe þara sacerda ealdre, and bring for þínre clænsunge þæt Moyses bebeád, hym on gewitnesse.

45. And he þa útgángende, óngan, bodian and wídmærsian þá spráce; swá þæt he ne mihte openlice ón þa ceastre gán, ac beón úte on wéstum stowum; and hi æghwanon to hym comon.

39. And he wæs bodande in hiora somnungum, and alle Galileæ, and diobles worpend.

40. And to him cwom *sum* licðrower, and hine bæd [giornede], and mið cnew-beging cuoeð: Gyf ðu wilt, ðu mæht geclænsiga meh.

41. Ða wæs se Hælend his milsande, and his hónd gerahte, and hine hrínande, to him cuoeð: Ic willo ðe geclænsiga.

42. And mið ðy gecueð, sona ðiu riofol from him foerde, and *he* wæs geclænsod.

43. And sona *he* bebeád him,

44. And cuoeð to him: Gesih ðu ðæt ðu *hit* nænigum menn coeðe, ah gaa adeaw ðec ðæm sacerda aldor, and gef fore clænsunge ðín ða ðe Moises heht, him in cyðnisse.

45. Soð he foerde and óngann bodiga and mersiga ðæt wórd; ðus ðæt uutedlice *he* ne mæhte ewunga in ða ceastre in-geonga, ah he wæs úta in woestigum stowum; and *hia* eghuona to him gesomnadon.



## FROM THE HEPTATEUCH.

## PREFATIO ÆLFRICI.

## INCIPIIT PREFATIO GENESIS ANGLICE.

ÆLFRIC munuc gret Æþelwærd ealdormann eadmodlice. Ðu bæde me, leof, þæt ic sceolde þe awendan of Ledene ón Englisc þa bók Genesis; þa þuhte me héfigtime þe to tíþienne þæs; and þu cwæde þa þæt ic ne þorfte ná máre awendan þære béc, buton to Isaace Abrahames suna, for þam þe sum oþer man þe hæfde awend fram Isaace þa bók oð ende. Nu þincð me, leof, þæt þæt weorc is swiþe pleolic me oþþe ænigum men to únderbeginne, forþan þe ic óndræde gif sum dysig man þas bók ræt oþþe ráedan gehýrð, þæt he wille wénan þæt he mote lybban nu, ón þære niwan á, swá swá þa ealdan fæderas leofodon þa ón þære tíde, ær þan þe seo ealde á gesett wære, oþþe swá swá menn leofodon únder Moyses á. Hwilon ic wiste þæt sum mæssepreost, se þe mín magister wæs ón þam tíman, hæfde þa bók Genesis, and he cuþe bedæle Lyden únderstandan; þa cwæð he be þam heah-fædere Iacobe þæt he hæfde feower wíf, twa geswustra and heora twa þinena; fulsóð he sáde, ac he nyste, ne ic þa gyt, hu micel todál ys betweohx þære ealdan á and þære niwan. On anginne þisere worulde nám se broþer hys swuster to wífe, and hwilon eac se fæder týmde be his ágenre dehter, and manega hæfdon má wifa to folces eacan, and man ne mihte þa æt fruman wífan buton ón his siblingum. Gyf hwa wyle nu swá lybban æfter Cristes to-cyme, swá swá men leofodon ær Moyses á, oþþe únder Moyses á, ne býð se man ná Cristen, ne he furþon wyrþe ne býð þæt him ænig Cristen man mid éte. Ða úngelæredan preostas gif hi hwæt litles únderstándað of þam Lyden bókum, þonne þincð him sona þæt hi magon máre láreowas beón; ac hi ne cunnon swá þeah þæt gastlice andgit þær-to, and hu seo ealde á wæs getácnung



toweardra þinga; oþþe hu seo niwe gecyþnis æfter Cristes men-  
niscnisse wæs gefyllednys ealra þæra þinga þe seo ealde gecyþnis  
getácnode towarde be Criste and be hys gecorenum. Hi  
cweþað eac oft be Paul, hwí hi ne moton habban wíf swá swá  
Petrus se apostol hæfde, and hi nellað gehíran ne wítan þæt se  
eadiga Petrus leofede æfter Moyses á, oð þæt Crist þe ón þam  
tíman to mannum com and began to bodienne his halige god-  
spel, and geceas Petrum árest him to geferan. Ða forlet  
Petrus þær rihte his wíf; and ealle þa twelf apostolas, þa þe  
wíf hæfdon, forleton ægþer ge wíf ge æhta, and folgodon Cristes  
láre, to þære niwan áe and cláennisse þe he silf þa arærde.

Preostas syndon gesette to láreowum þam læwedum folce; nu  
gedafnode him þæt híg cuþon þa ealdan áe gastlice únderstándan,  
and hwæt Crist silf tæhte and his apostolas ón þære niwan ge-  
cyþnisse, þæt híg mihton þam folce wel wissian to Godes geleá-  
fan, and wel bisnian to góðum weórcum. We secgað eac  
foran to þæt seo bók is swiþe deóp gastlice to únderstádenne;  
and we ne wrítað ná máre buton þa nacedan gerecednisse; þonne  
þincð þam úngeláredum þæt eall þæt andgit beo belocen ón þære  
ánfealdan gerecednisse; ac hit ys swiþe feor þam. Seo bók ys  
geháten Genesis, þæt ys gecynd bók, forþam þe heo ys firmest  
bóca and spricð be ælcum gecinde; ac heo ne spricð ná be þæra  
engla gesceápenisse; heo onginð þus: In principio creavit Deus  
celum et terram; þæt ys ón Englisc: On anginne gesceóp God  
heofenan and eorþan. Hit wæs sóþlice swá gedón, þæt God  
ælmihdig gewórhte ón anginne þa þa he wolde gesceafte. Ac  
swá þeah æfter gastlicum andgite, þæt anginn ys Crist, swá  
swá he sylf cwæð to þam Iudeiscum: Ic eom angin þe to eow  
sprece: þurh þis angin wórhte God Fæder heofenan and eorþan,  
forþan þe he gesceóp ealle gesceafta þurh þone Sunu, se þe wæs  
æfre of him acénned wísdóm of þam wísan Fæder. Eft styt  
ón þære béc on þam forman ferse: Et Spiritus Dei ferebatur  
super aquas; þæt ys ón Englisc: And Godes Gast wæs gefered  
ofer wæteru; Godes Gast ys se Halga Gast, þurh þone gelíffæste

se Fæder ealle þa gesceafta þe he gesceóp þurh þone Sunu, and se Halga Gast færð geond manna heortan, and silð us synna forgifenisse, ærest þurh wæter ón þam fulluhte, and siðþan þurh dædbóte; and gif hwá forsihð þa forgifenisse þe se Halga Gast sylð, þonne bíð his synn æfre únmyltsiendlic ón ecnysse.

Oft ys seo halige Ðrinnys geswutelod on þisre béc, swá swá ys ón þam wórde þe God cwæð: Uton wircean mannan to ure ánlicnisse; mid þam þe he cwæð, uton wircean, ys seo Ðrinnys gebicnod; mid þam þe he cwæð, to ure ánlicnisse, ys seo sóðe Annis geswutelod: he ne cwæð ná menifealdlice to urum ánlicnissum, ac ánfealdlice to ure ánlicnisse. Eft comon þri englas to Abrahamæ; and he spræc to him eallon þrim, swá swá to ánum. Hu clipode Abeles blód to Gode, buton swá swá ælces mannes misdæda wregað hine to Góde butan wórdum. Be þisum litlum man mæg únderstándan hu deóp seo béc ys ón gastlicum andgite, þeah þe heo mid leohtlicum wórdum awriten síg. Eft Iosep þe wæs geseald to Egipta lánde, and he ahredde þæt folc wið þone micclan hunger, hæfde Cristes getácnunge þe wæs geseald for us to cwale, and us ahredde fram þam écan hungre helle-susle. Ðæt micele geteld þe Moises wórhte mid wunderlicum cræfte ón þam wéstene, swá swá him God sylf gedihte, hæfde getácnunge Godes gelapunge, þe he silf astealde þurh his apostolas mid mænigfældum frætewum and fægerum þeawum. To þam geweórce brohte þæt folc gold and seolfor and deorwirðe gim-stánas and mænigfælde mærpá; sume eac brohton gáte-hær, swá swá God bebeád. Ðæt gold getácnode urne geleáfan and ure góde ingehid þe we Gode offrian sceolon; þæt seolfor getácnode Godes spræca and þa halgan láræ þe we habban sceolon to Godes weórcum; þa gim-stánas getácnodon mislice fægernissa ón Godes mannum; þæt gáte-hær getácnode þa stiþan dædbóte þæra manna þe heora sinna behreowsiað. Man offrode eac fela cinna orf Gode to láce binnan þam getelde, be þam ys swiþe menigfeald getácnung, and wæs bebóden þæt se tægel sceolde beón gehál æfre ón þam nytene æt

þære ofþrunge, for þære getácnunge þæt God wile þæt we simle wel dón oð énde ures lifes, þonne bíð se tægel geoffrod ón urum weórcum.

Nu ys seo foresæde bók ón manegum stowum swiþe nearolice gesett, and þeah swiþe deóplice ón þam gastlicum andgite, and heo ys swá ge-endebyrd swá swá God silf híg gedihte þam wítere Moise, and we ne durren ná máre awrítan ón Englisc þonne þæt Liden hæfð, ne þa endebirdnisse awendan buton þam ánum þæt þæt Leden and þæt Englisc nabbað ná áne wísan ón þære spráce fandunge. Æfre se þe awent oþðe se þe tæcð of Ledene ón Englisc, æfre he sceal gefadian hit swá þæt þæt Englisc hæbbe his ágene wísan, elles hit bíð swiþe gedwólsum to ráedenne þam þe þæs Ledenes wísan ne can. Is eac to wítanne þæt sume gedwól-men wæron þe woldon awurpan þa ealdan á, and sume woldon habban þa and awurpan þa niwan, swá swá þa Iudeiscan dóð; ac Crist sylf and his apostolas us tæhton ægþer to healdenne, þa ealdan gastlice, and þa niwan sóðlice mid weórcum. God gesceóp us twa eágan and twa eáran, twa nosþirlu and twégen weleras, twa hánda and twégen fét; and he wolde eac habban twa gecyþnissa ón þissere worulde geset, þa ealdan and þa niwan; forþam þe he déð swá swá hine silfne gewyrð, and he nænne ráedboran næfð, ne nán man ne þearf him cweþan to: Hwí dest þu swá; we sceolon awendan urne willan to his gesetnissum, and we ne magon gebigean his gesetnissa to urum lustum.

Ic cweþe nu þæt ic ne dearr, ne ic nelle náne bók æfter þissere of Ledene ón Englisc awendan; and ic bidde þe, leof Ealdorman, þæt þu me þæs ná leng ne bidde, þi læs þe ic beo þe úngehirsum, oþðe leas gif ic do. God þe síg milde á ón ecnisse.

Ic bidde nu ón Godes náman, gif hwá þas bók awrítan wylle, þæt he híg gerihte wel be þære bysne; forþan þe ic nah geweald, þeah þe híg hwá to woge bringe þurh lease wíteras, and hit býð þonne his pleoh na mín: mycel yfel déð se unwítere gif he nele hys woh gerihtan.

## GENESIS, CHAPTER I.

INCIPIT LIBER GENESIS ANGLICE.

1. On anginne geseóþ God heofenan and eorþan.
2. Seo eorþe sóðlice wæs ydel and æmtig, and þeostru wæron ofer þære niwelnisse brádnisse, and Godes gast wæs geferod ofer wæteru.
3. God cwæð þa : Geweorþe leoht, and leoht wearð gewórht.
4. God geseah þa þæt hit gód wæs, and he todælde þæt leoht fram þam þeostrum.
5. And heht þæt leoht dæg, and þa þeostra niht ; þa wæs ge-wórden æfen and morgen án dæg.
6. God cwæð þa eft : Gewurþe nu fæstnis tomiddes þam wæ-terum, and totwæme þa wæteru fram þam wæterum.
7. And God gewórhte þa fæstnisse, and totwæmde þa wæteru þe wæron únder þære fæstnisse fram þam þe wæron bufan þære fæstnisse ; hit wæs þa swá gedón.
8. And God het þa fæstnisse heofenan ; and wæs þa gewórden æfen and morgen oþer dæg.
9. God þa sóðlice cwæð : Beón gegaderode þa wæteru þe sind únder þære heofenan, and æteowige drígnis ; hit wæs þa swá gedón.
10. And God gecigde þa drígnisse eorðan, and þæra wætera gegaderunga he het sás : God geseah þa þæt hit gód wæs.
11. And cwæð : Spritte seo eorðe growende gærs and sáed wircende, and æppelbære treow wæstm wircende æfter his cinne, þæs sáed síg on him silfum ofer eorðan ; hit wæs þa swá gedón.
12. And seo eorðe forþateah growende wirte and sáed bérende be hire cinne, and treow westm wircende and gehwílcs sáed hæb-bende æfter his hiwe ; God geseah þa þæt hit gód wæs.
13. And wæs gewórden æfen and morgen se þridda dæg.
14. God cwæð þa sóðlice : Beo nu leoht ón þære heofenan



fæstnysse, and todælon dæg and nihte, and beón to tácnun and to tíðun and to dagun and to gearun.

15. And híg scínon ón þære heofenan fæstnysse, and alihton þa eorðan, hit wæs þa swá gewórden.

16. And God gewórhte twa micele leoht, þæt máre leoht to þæs dæges lihtinge, and þæt læsse leoht to þære nihte lihtinge, and steorran he gewórhte.

17. And gesette híg ón þære heofenan, þat híg scínon ofer eorðan.

18. And gimdon þæs dæges and þære nihte, and todældon leoht and þeostra, God geseah þa þæt hit gód wæs.

19. And wæs gewórden æfen and mergen se feorþa dæg.

20. God cwæð eac swylce: Teón nu þa wæteru forð swim-mende cynn cucu ón lífe, and fleogende cinn ofer eorðan únder þære heofenan fæstnisse.

21. And God gesceóp þa þa micelan hwálas, and eall lib-bende fisc-cinn and stirigendlice, þe þa wæteru tugon forð on heora hiwum, and eall fleogende cinn æfter heora cinne; God geseah þa þæt hit gód wæs.

22. And bletsode híg þus cweþende: Weaxað and beóð gemenigfilde, and gefillað þære sáe wæteru, and þa fugelas beóð gemenigfilde ofer eorðan.

23. And þa wæs gewórden æfen and mergen se fifta dæg.

24. God cwæð eac swilc: Læde seo eorðe forð cuce nitena ón heora cinne, and creopenda cinn, and deor æfter heora hiwum; hit wæs þa swá gewórden.

25. And God gewórhte þære eorðan deor æfter hira hiwum, and þa nitenu and eall creopende cynn on heora cynne; God geseah þa þæt hit gód wæs.

26. And cwæð: Uton wircean man to andlícnisse, and to ure gelícnisse, and he síg ofer þa fixas, and ofer þa fugelas, and ofer þa deor, and ofer ealle gesceafta, and ofer ealle þa creopende þe stirað on eorðan.



27. God gesceóp þa man to his andlícnisse, to Godes andlícnisse he gesceóp hine, werhádes and wífhádes he gesceóp híg.

28. And God híg bletsode and cwæð: Wexað ad beóð gemenigfilde, and gefillað þa eorþan, and gewildað híg, and habbað ón eowrum gewealde þære sáe fixas and þære lyfte fugelas and ealle nytenu þe stiriað ofer eorþan.

29. God cwæð þa: Efne, Ic forgeáf eow eall gærs and wyrta sáed bérende ofer eorðan, and ealle treowa þa þe habbað sáed ón him silfon heora ágenes cynnes, þæt híg beón eow to mete.

30. And eallum nytenum and eallum fugelcynne and eallum þam þe stiriað ón eorðan, ón þam þe ys libbende líf, þæt híg habbon him to gereordienne, hit wæs þa swá gedón.

31. And God geseah ealle þa þing þe he gewórhte, and híg wæron swiþe góde; wæs þa gewórden æfen and mergen se sixta dæg.

## THE HISTORY OF JOB.

## BE IOB.

SUM wer wæs geseten ón þam lánde þe ys geháten Hus; his náma was Iób; se wer wæs swiþe belewite and rihtwís and óndrádende God and forbugende yfel; him wæron acénnede seofan suna and þreo dohra; he hæfde seofon þusend sceapa and þreo þusende olfenda, fyf hund getymu oxena and fyf hund assan and ormæte micelne hired. Se wer wæs swiþe mære betwux eallum easternum; and his suna férdon and þenode ælc oprum mid his góðum ón ymbhwyrfte æt his húse and þærto heora swustra gelaþodon. Iób sóðlice arás ón þam eahteoþan dæge ón árnren mærigen and offrode Gode seofonfealdne lác for his seofon sunum, þi læs þe hi wið God ón heora geþance agylton: þus dyde Iób eallum dagum for his sunum and hi swá gehalgode.

Hit gelamp ón sumum dæge, þa þa Godes englas comon and ón his gesihþe stódon: þa wæs eac swilce se Scucca him betwux; to þam cwæð Drihten: Hwanon come þu. Se Sceocca andwyrde:

Ic fêrde geond þas eorþan and hi be-eode. Drihten cwæð: Ne beheolde þu la mínne þeowan Iób, þæt nán man nis his gelíca ón eorþan, belewite man and rihtwís, and óndrædende God and yfel forbugende. Swá stód se Deofol on Godes gesihðe, swá swá déð se blinda ón sunnan; seo sunne ymbscýnð þone blindan, and se blinda ne gesihð þære sunnan leoman. God geseah þone Deofol, and se Deofol swá þeah wæs bedæled Godes gesihðe and his wuldres. Eorþe is geweden Godes fót-scamel and seo heofen is his þrym-setle. Nu stód se Sceocca swilce æt Godes fót-scamele upon þære eorþan þa þa se Ælmihtiga hine axode hwanon he come. He cwæð þæt he fêrde geond þas eorþan, forþan þe he færd swá swá Petrus se Apostól cwæð: Beóð syfre and wacole, forþan þe se Deofol eower wiþerwinna færd ónbutan swá swá grimitende leo, sécende hwæne he abíte, wiþstándað þam strange ón geleáfan. Micele wæron þises mannes geearnunga þa se Ælmihtiga be him cwæð þæt his gelíce náre ón eorþan; ge magon gehýran sume his þeawas swá swá he be him sylfum awrát.

Iób cwæð: Ic alydsde hrýmende þearfan, and þam steópbearne þe buton fultume wæs ic geheolp, and wedewan heortan ic gefrefrode; ic wæs ymbscopyd mid rihtwísnyse; ic wæs blindum men eáge, and healtum fót, and þearfena fæder; of flýsum mínra sceápa wæron gehlyde þearfena sídan, and ic þearfum ne forwyrnde þæs þe him gyrndon, ne ic ne æt ána mínne hláf buton steópbearne, ne ic ne blissode on mínum mænigfealdum wælum; ne fægnode ic ón mínes feondes hryre, ne læg ælþeodig man wiþutan mínum hegum, ac mín duru geopenode simle wégferendum; ne behydde ic míne synna, ne ic ón mínum bósme ne bediglode míne únrihtwísnyse. Ne sæde Iób þis for gylpe, ac forþam þe he wæs eallum mannum to bysne geset.

Þus mærne man wolde se mánfulla Deofol þurh þam micclum costnungum þe he him to dyde, fram Gode gewénian; and cwæð to Drihtne: Ne óndræt Iób ón idel God; þu ymbtrymedest hine and ealle his æhta, and his hánd-geweórc þu bletsodest, and his æhta weoxon ón eorþan; ac astrece hwón þíne

hánd, and getill ealle þa þing þe he ah, and he þe ón ansyne wrygð. Drihten cwæð to þam Sceoccan : Efne nu ealle þa þing þe he ah sindon ón þínre hánda, buton þam ánum, þæt þu ón him sylfum þíne hánd ne astrece. Ne derode Ióbe naht þæs Deofles costnung, ac fremode, forþan þe he wæs fulfremedre ón geþincþum and Gode near, æfter þæs Sceoccan ehtnysse. Se Deofol gewende þa fram Godes gesihþe; and acwealde ealle his æhta ánes dæges. Sum árend-raca com to Ióbe and cwæð : Ðíne syll eodon and þa assan wið hí læswodon ; þa færlice comon Sabæi, and hi ealle us benámon, and þíne yrþlingas ofslogon, and ic ána ætbærst, þæt ic þe þis cydde. Mid þam þe se yrþling þis sáde, þa com sum oþer and cwæð : Fýr com færlice of heofenum, and forbærnde ealle þíne scép and þa hyrdas samod, and ic ána ætwand, þæt ic þe þis cydde. Ða com se þridda árend-raca and cwæð : Ða Caldeiscan comon ón þrim floccum, and ure olfendas ealle gelæhton, and þa hyrdas mid swurde ofslogon, ic ána ætfleah, þæt ic þe þis cydde. Efne þa git com se feorþa árend-raca inn and cwæð : Ðíne suna and þíne doþtra æton and druncon mid heora yldestan breþer, and efne þa færlice swegde swiþlic wind of þam wéstene, and toslah þæt hús æt þam feower wæmmum, þæt hit hreosende þíne bearn ofþrihte and acwealde ; ic ána ætbærst, þæt ic þe þis cydde. Hwæt þa, Iób arás and totær his tunecan and his loccas forcearf, and feol to eorþan and cwæð : Nacod ic com of mínre modor innoþe, and nacod ic sceal heonon gewendan ; Drihten me forgeaf þa æhta, and Drihten hi me eft benám ; swá swá him gelícode swá hit is gedón, beo his náma gebletsod. On eallum þisum þingum ne singode Iób ón his welerum, ne nán þing dyslices ongean God ne sprác. Eall þis dyde se ealda Deofol to gremenne þone góðan man, and simle he læfð áenne cucenne him to cyþenne his æhta lyre, þæt his mód wurde fram Gode awend, þa þa he þa gelimp geaxod hæfde, þæt fýr com ufan, þe þa scép forbærnd : ac hit ne com na of heofenum, þeah þe hit swá gehywod wære, forþan þe se Deofol næs ón heofenum næfre, siþþan he þanon þurh módignysse afeol mid his gefeorum.

Ealle swá déð Antecrist, þonne he cymð, he asent fýr ufan, swilce of heofenum, to bepæcenne þæt earne mancynn þe he ón bíð, ac wite gehwa þæt se ne máeg nán fýr of heofenum aséndan, se þe ón heofenum sylf cuman ne mót. On eallum þysum ðingum ne syngode Iób on his welerum. On twa wísan men syngiað ón heora welerum; þæt is, gif he únriht spræcað, oþþe riht forsuwiað. Ac Iób ne syngode ón his welerum, forþan þe he dyslice ongean God ne spræc, ne eac Godes herunge ne forsuwade: he cydde þæt he buton gytunge swá micle æhta hæfde, þa þa he hi swá eaþelice buton únrótnysse forlet. Eft syþþan ón sumum dáge, ða þa Godes englas stódon ón his gesihþe, þa wæs eac se Scucca him betwynan, and Drihten him cwæð to: Hwæt la, ne beheolde þu mínne þeowan Iób, þæt his gelíca nis ón eorþan, and gyt he hylt his únscedignysse, þu astiredest me togeanes him, þæt ic þearflease hine geswencte. Se Scucca andwirde: Fel sceal forfelle, and swá hwæt swá men hæfð, he sylð for his lífe: astrece nu þíne hand, and hrepa his bán and his flæsc; þonne gesihst þu þæt he þe ón ansyne wirigð. Drihten cwæð to þam Scuccan: Efne he is nu on þínre handa, swá þeah-hwæþere heald his sawle. Ne geþafode God þis to forwyrde ðam eádigan were, ac þæt he wære to bysne eallum geleáffullum mannum, and wurde swiþor gemærsod þurh his miccle geþyld and earfoþnyssum. Ða gewende se Deofol of Drihtnes gesihþe, and sloh Iób mid þære wyrstan wúnde fram his hnelle ufewardan oð his ilas neoþewerde. Iób sæt þa sárlice eal ón ánre wúnde, úpon his mixene, and ascræp þone wyrms of his líce mid ánum croc-scearde. His wíf him cwæð to: Gyt þu þurhwunast ón þínre bilewitnyse; wirig God and swelt. Iób hire andwirde: Ðu spræce swá swá án stunt wíf: gif we gód únderfengon of Godes handa, hwí ne sceole we eac yfel únderfón? On eallum þisum þingum, ne syngode Iób ón his welerum. Se swicola Deofol genám þæt wíf him to gefylstan, þæt he þone halgan wer þurh hi beswice, swá swá he ær Adam þurh Euan beswác. Ac se ylca God, þe geþafode þæt he swá gecostnód wære, heold hine wið þæs Deofles syrwingum



and wið his sawle lyre. Witodlice, þa geaxodon þry cyningas, þe him gesibbe wæron, eal his úngelimp; and comon him to of heora ríce, þæt hi hine genesodon. Heora naman wæron þus gecygd, Elifas, Baldad, Sofar. Hi gecwedon þæt hi, samod cumende, hine genesodon and gefrefrodon. Hi þa comon and hîne ne on-cneowon for þære ormætan úntrumnyse, and hrymdon þær-rihte wépende; hi totæron heora reáf, and mid duste heora heafod bestreowodon, and him mid sæton manega dagas. Hit wæs swá gewunelic ón ealdum dagum, þæt gif hwám sum færlic sár becom, þæt he his reáf totære swá swá Iób dyde, and eac þas þry cyningas þe comon hîne to frefrigenne. Ða awendon hi heora frofer to edwite, and hîne mid heora wurdum tirigdon, swilce he for his synnum swá getucod wære, and cwædon: Wite com ofer þe, and þu ateordest; sárnys þe hrepode, and þu eart ge-únrótsod. Hwær is nu þín Godes ege, and þín strenþe? Hwær is þín geþýld, and þínra dáda sulfremednys? And mid manegum þrafungum hine geswencton. Iób cwæð: Eala gif mínne synna and mín yrmð, þe ic þólige, wæron awégene ón ánre wágan, þonne wæron hi swærran gesewene ðonne sand-corn ón sæ: to þreagenne ge logiað eowere spráce, and ge þencað to awendenne eowerne freond; mannes líf is campdóm ofer eorþan, and swá swá medgildan dagas, swá sind his dagas. He cwæð þæt mannes líf wære campdóm ofer eorþan, forþan þe ælc þæra þe God geþihð bíð on gewinne wið þone ungesewenlican Deofol, and on-gear his ágenum lustum, þa hwile þe he ón lífe bíð: and swá swá se hýrman his edleánes anbídað, swá geanbídað se gastlica cempa his edleánes æt þam ælmihtigum Gode. Godes gecorenan sind ón gewinne ón þissere worulde, and þa árleasan ón hire blissiað, ac þæra rihtwísra gewinn awent to blisse, and þæra árleasra bliss to biterum sárnyssum ón þære écan worulde, þe gewelgað þa þolmodan. Ealle þas costnunga Deofol, and þæra æhta lyre, his bearua deað, and his ágen úntrúmny, his wífes witleast, and his freonda edwit, ne mihton awecgan Iób of his modes ánrædnysse, ne fram his micclan geleáfan, þe he to þam



ælmihtigan Gode symle hæfde; ac se Scucca wearð gescynd þe hine beswican wolde. Iób cwæð eft: Mín flæsc is ymbscryd mid forrotodnyse and mid dustes horwum, mín hýd forsearode and is forscrúncen, me habbað geswencednyse dagas, and ón niht mín bán bíð mid sárnyse þurhdyd, and þa þe me ætað ne slapað, ic eom láme wiþmeten, and yslum and axum geanicod. Eft he cwæð: Ic wát soþlice þæt mín Alýsend leofað, and ic ón þam endenextan dæge of eorþan aríse, and ic beo eft mid mínum felle befangen, and ic ón mínum flæsce God geseo, ic sylf and ná oþer; þes hiht is ón mínum bósme geled. Ða þry cyningas ða hæfdon langsume spræce wið þone gedrehtan Iób, and gewendan him hám siþþan. Ac God hi gespræc þa, and cwæð, þæt he him eallum þrim gram wære, forþan þe hi swá rihtlice ætforan him ne spræcon, swá swá Iób his þegen. God cwæð him to: Nymað eow nu seofon fearras and seofon rammass, and fárað eft óngean to mínum þeowan Ióbe, and geoffriað þas lác for eow; Iób soþlice mín þeowa gebít for eow, and ic his ansyne únderfo, þæt eow ne beo to dysig geteald, þæt ge swá rihtlice to me ne spræcon swá swá mín þeowa Iób. Elifaz þa and Baldad and Sofar férdon óngean to heora máge Ióbe, and didon swá swá him God bebeád; and Drihten únderfeng Ióbes ansyne, and heora synna þurh his þingrádene forgeáf. Drihten eac þa gecyrde to Ióbes behreowsunge, þa þa he for his mágum gebæd, and hine gehælde fram eallum his úntrúmnyssum, and his æhta him ealle forgeald be twifealdum. Iób hæfde ær his úntrúmnyse seofon þusend sceapa and þreo þusend olfenda, fíf hund getýme oxena and fíf hund assan; him wæron eft forgoldene feowertyne þusend sceapa and six þusend olfenda, þusend getýme oxena and þusend assan; and Drihten hine bletsode swiþor ón ende þonne ón angynne: he hæfde seofon suna and þreo dohra ær, and siððan eft eal swá fela. Hwí nolde God him forgyldan his bearn be twyfealdum, swá swá he dyde his æhta? He nolde forþi þe his bearn næron forlorene, swá swá his æhta wæron; his æhta wæron ealle amyrrede, and his tyn bearn acwealde, ac þa bearn wæron swá þeah

gehealdene ón þam digelan lífe betwux halgum sawlum; and he forþi únderfeng þæra bearna getel be ánfealdon, forþan þe þa oþre him wæron gehealdene, þe þurh þæs Deoffles ehtnyse acwealde wæron. Hwæt þa; Ióbes gebroþra and geswustra, and ealle þa þe hine ær cuþon, comon him to, and hine gefrefrodon, and his micclum wundrodon, and him gífe geáfon. Náeron gemette ón ealre eorþan swá wlitigē wimmen swá swá wæron Ióbes dohtra. He soðlice leofode, æfter his swingle, án hund geara and feowertig geara, and geseah his bearna bearn, oð þa feorþan mægþe. On eallum his lífe, he leofode twa hund geara and eahta and feowertig geara; he wæs se fifta man æfter Abrahame þam heahfædere.

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FROM THE SAXON CHRONICLE.

AN. DCCCCLXXVIII. Her on þissum gearre, ealle þa yld-estan Angel-cynnes wítan gefeollon æt Calne of ánre úp-floran, buton se halga Dunstan arcebisceop ána æt-stód uppon ánum beáme: and sume þær swiðe gebrocode wæron, and sume mid þam liue hit gebohtan. Her wearð Eadweard cyning ofslegen, on æfentíde, æt Corfes geate, on xv. kt. Apr., and hine man þa bebyrigde æt Wærham, buton ælcum cynelicum wurðscipe. Ne wearð Angel-cynne nán wýrsa dáed gedón þonne þeos wæs, syððan hi ærest Bryton-land gesohton. Menn hine ofmyrþrodon, ac God hine mársode; he wæs, ón lífe, eorðlic cyning, he is nu, æfter deáðe, heofonlic sanct; hyne noldon his eorðlican mágas wrecan, ac hine hafað his heofonlica fæder swiðe gewrecen; ða eorðlican b́anan woldon his gemynd ón eorðan adilgian, ac se úplica wrecend hafað his gemynd ón heofonum and ón eorþan tobræd; ða þe noldon ær to his libbendum lichaman ónbugan, þa nu eadmodlice ón cneowum gebugað to his deáðum b́anum. Nu we magon óngytan, þæt manna wísdóm, and heora smeá-

gunga, and heora ráedas, syndon nahtlice ongean Godes geþeaht. And ón þis ilcan geare feng Æþelred æþeling, his broþor, to þam rice; and he wæs æfter þam, swyðe hrædlice, mid mycelum ge-feán Angel-cynnes wítan, gehalgod to cyninge æt Cyninges-túne. On þam geare, forðfærde Alfwold, se wæs bisceop ón Dorsætum, and his líc líð ón þam mynstre æt Scíre-burnan.

An. DCCCCLXXIX. On þys geare, wæs Æþelred to cininge gehalgod, on þone sunnan-dæg feowertyne niht ofer Eastron, æt Cinges-túne, and þær wæron æt his halgunge twégen ercebisceopas, and tyn leod-bisceopas. Ðy ilcan geare, wæs gesewen blódig wolcen, ón oft-siðas, ón fýres gelícnesse, and þæt wæs swyðost ón midde-niht oþywed, and swá ón mistlice beámas wæs gehiwod: þonne hit dagian wolde þonne toglád hit.

An. MXIII. On þam æftran geare þe se arcebisceop Ælfeg wæs gemartyrod, se cyning gesette Lyfing bisceop to Cantwara-byrig, to þam arce-stóle: and ón þissum ylcan geare, toforan þam monþe Augustus, com Swegen cyning, mid his flotan, to Sandwíc, and wende þa swyðe hraðe abutan East-Englum, into Humbran muþan, and swá úpward, andlang Trentan, oð he com to Gæignes-burh. And þa sona beah Uhtred eorl, and ealle Norð-hymbre to him, and eall þæt folc ón Lindesíge, and syððan þæt folc of Fif-burhgm; and raðe þæs, eall here be norðan Wætlinga-stráete, and him man sealde gislas of ælcere scíre. Syþþan he úndergeat þæt eall folc him togebogen wæs, þa beád he þæt mon sceolde his here metian and horsian; and he þa wende syþþan suðward, mid fulre fyrde, and betæhte þa scipu and þa gislas Cnute his suna. And syððan he com ofer Wætlinga-stráete, wórhton hi þæt mæste yfel þæt ænig here dón mihte. Wende þa to Oxena-forda, and seo burhwaru sona beáh and gislude; and þanon to Winceastre, and hi þæt ylce dydon. Wende þa þanon eástward to Lundene, and mycel his folces adranc ón Temese, forþam þe hi nánre bricge ne cépton. Ða he to þære byrig com, þa nolde seo burhwaru bugan, ac heol-

don mid fullan wige ongean, forþan þær wæs inne sé cyning Æþelred, and þurkyl mid him. Ða wende Swegen cyning þanon to Weallinga-forda, and swá ofer Temese westweard to Baþan, and sáet þær mid his fyrde. And com Æþelmær ealdorman þyder, and þá westernan þegenas mid him, and bugon ealle to Swegene, and gislodon, and þa he þus gefáren hæfde, wende þá norþweard to his scypum, and eall þeodscipe hine fullice únderfeng, and heold þa for fulne cyning. And seo buruhwaru æfter þam ón Lundene beáh to him and gislode, forþon hi óndredon þæt hé hi fordón wolde. Ða beád Swegen full-gyld and metsunge to his here, þóne winter; and þurcyl beád þæt ylce to þam here þé læg æt Grenawíc: and for eallon þam hi hergodon swá oft swá hi woldon. Ða ne dohte naðer þisse leode, né suðan né nórðan. Ða wæs se cyning Æþelred sume hwile mid þam flotan þé on Temese læg: and seo hlæfdige wende þá ofer sá to hire breþor Ricarde, and Ælfsige abbot of Burh mid hire. And sé cyning sende Ælfun bisceop mid þam æþelingum, Eadwearde and Ælfrede, ofer sá, þæt hé hi bewitan sceolde. And se cyning wende þa fram þam flotan, to þam middan-wintre, to Wiht-lande, and wæs þær ða tíð; and, æfter þære tíde, wende ofer þa sá to Ricarde, and wæs þær mid him oð þone byre þe Swegen deád wearð. And þa hwile þe seo hlæfdige mid hire broðor wæs begeondan sá, Ælfsige abbot of Burh, þe þær wæs mid hire, fór to þone mynstre þe is gehaten Boneual, þær S̄ce Florentines lichama læg; fand þær ærm stede, ærm abbot, and ærme muneces, forðam þe hi forhergode wæron; bohte þa þær æt þone abbot, and æt þe muneces, S̄ce Florentines lichaman, eall buton þe heafod, to v. hundred punda, and þa þe he ongean com, þa offrede he hit Crist and S̄ce Peter.

An, MLXX. Her Landfranc, se þe wæs abbot on Cadum, com to Engla lande, se æfter feawum dagum wearð arcebisceop ón Kantwareberig. He wæs gehaded IIII. kal. Septembris, ón his ágenum biscop-setle, fram eahte biscopum his únderþioddum: þa oðre, þe þær næron, þurh árend-racan and þurh gewrite,



atiwdon hwi hi þær beón ne mihton. On þam geare, Thomas, se wæs gecoren biscop to Eferwic, com to Cantwareberig, þet man hine þær gehadede æfter þan ealdan gewunan. Ða þa Landfranc crafede fæstnunge his gehersumnesse mid áð-swerunge, þa forsóc he, and sæde þet he hit nahte to-donne. Ða gewraðede hine se arceb. Landfranc, and bebeád þam biscopan, þe þar cumene wæran, be þes arceb. Landf. hæse, þa serfise tó donde, and eallan þan munecan, þet hi scoldon hi únscrydan, and hi be his hæse swá dydan: swá Thomas to þam tíman agean férde buton bletsunga. Ða sona æfter þisan, belamp þet se arceb. Landfranc férde to Róme, and Thomas forð mid. Ða þa hi þyder comon, and umbe oðer þing gespreccen hæfdon umbe þet hi sprecan woldon, þa angan Thomas his spræce, hu he com to Cantuwarebyri, and hu se arceb. axode hyrsumnesse mid áð-swerunge at him, and he hit forsóc. Ða agann se arceb. Landf. atywian, mid openum gesceade, þet he mid rihte crafede þas þá he crafede, and mid strangan cwydan þet ilce gefæstnode to-foran þam papan Alexandre, and to-foran eallan þam consilium þe þar gegadred was; and swá hám fóran. Æfter þysan com Thomas to Cantwarebyri, and eal þet se arceb. æt him crafede eadmedlice gefylde, and syððan þa bletsungan únderfeng. Her se eorl Walþeof gryðode wið þone cyngc. And þæs ón lengten se kyngc let hergian ealle þa mynstra þe ón Engla lande wæron. Ða, ón þam ilcan geare, com Swegn cyng of Dén-marcan into Humbran, and þet landfolc comen him ongean, and griðedon wið hine, wændon þet he sceolde þet land ofergán. Ða comen into Elig Cristien þe Densce biscop, and Osbearn eorl, and þa Densca hús-carles mid heom, and þet Englisce folc of eáll þa feon-landes comen to heom, wéndon þet hi sceoldon winnon eal þet land. Ða hérdon þa munecas of Burh sægen þet heora ágene men wolden hergon þone mynstre; þet wæs Hereward and his genge, þet wæs forðan þet hi hérdon sæcgen þet se cyng heafde gyfen þet abbot-ríce án Francisce abbot, Turolde wæs gehaten, and þet he wæs swiðe styrne man, and wæs cumen þa into Stánforde mid ealle hise



Frencisce menn. Ða wæs þær án cyrece-weard, Yware wæs gehaten, nám þa be nihte eall þet he mihte, þet wæron Cristes béc and mæssa-hakeles, and cantelcapas, and reáfes, and swilce litles hwat swá hwat swa he mihte, and férde sona ár dæg to þone abbot Turolde, and sægde him þet he sohte his griðe, and cydde him hu þa útlages sceolden cumen to Burh, þet he dyde eall be þære munece ráde. Ða sona óu morgen, comen ealle þa útlaga, mid fela scipe, and woldon into þam mynstre; and þa munecas wiðstóden, þet he na mihton in-cumen. Ða lægdon hi fýr ón, and forbærndon ealle þa munece húses, and eall þa tún, buton áne húse. Ða comen hi þurh fýre in æt Bolhiðe geate, and þa munecas comen heom togeanes, beáden heom grið, ac hi na rohten na þing; geodon into þe mynstre, clumben upp to þe halge róde, námen þa þe kynehelm of ure Drihtnes heafod, eall of smeáte golde, námen þa þet fót-spure þe wæs údernæðen his fóte, þet wæs eall of reád golde, clumben upp to þe stepel, brohton dúne þet hæcce, þe þær wæs behid, hit wæs eall of gold and of seolfre. Hi námen þære twa gildene scrínes, and ix. seolferne, and hi námen fiifene mycele róden, ge of golde, ge of seolfre; hi namen þære swa mycele gold and seolfre, and swá manega gersumas ón sceat, and ón scrud, and ón bokes, swá nán man ne mæi oðer tællen: sægdon þet hi hit dydon for þes mynstres holdscipe. Syððon geden heom to scipe, férden heom to Elig; betæhtan þær þa ealla þa gærsume. Ða Denescæ menn wáendon þet hi sceoldon ofercumen þa Frencisca men, þa todrefodon ealle þa munekes; beleaf þær nán butan án munec, he wæs gehaten Leofwine Lange, he læi seóc in þa secræ-man in. Ða com Turolde abbot, and æhte siðe twenti Frencisce men mid him, and ealle full wepnode. Ða he þider com, þa fand he forbærnd, wiðinnan and wiðutan, eall butan þa cirece áne; þa wæron þa útlagas ealle ón flóte, wistan þet he scolde þider cumen. Þis wæs dón þæs dæges 1111 Non. Junii. Ða twegen kyngas Willem and Swægn wurðon sæhtlod. Ða férdon þa Denescæ menn út of Elig, mid ealle þa forenspræcena gærsume, and læddon

mid heom. Ða hi comen ón middewarde þe sáe, þa com án mycel storm, and todræfede ealle þa scipe þær þa gersumes wæron inne: sume férdon to Norwæge, sume to Yrlande, sume to Dæn-marce, and eall þet þider com, þet wæs þone hæcce, and sume scríue, and sume róden, and fela of þa oðre gærsume, and brohton hit to án cynges tún . . . . . hatte, and dydon hit eall þa in þone cyrce. Ða syððon þurh heora gemelest, and þurh heora druncenhed, on án niht forbærnde þa cyrce, and eall þet þær inne wæs. Ðus wæs se mynstre of Burch forbærnd and forhærgod. Ælmyhtig God hit gemiltse, þurh his mycele mildhertnesse. And þus se abbot Turolde com to Burh, and þa munecas comen þær ongean, and dydan Cristes þeudom in þære cyrce, þet ár hæfde standen fulle seofeniht forútan ælces cynnes riht. Ða hérde Ægelric biscop þet geseogon, þa amánsu mede he ealle þa menn þa þet yfel dáde hæfden dón. Ða wæs mycel hunger þæs geares, and þæs ilcan sumeres com þet lið norðan of Humbran into Temese, and lagon þær twa niht, and heoldon syððan to Dén-mærca. And Baldewine eorl forðfærde, and Arnulf his sunu feng to þan ríce, and Francena kyning and Willelm eorl sceoldon beón his geheald; ac þær com Rodbeart eorl and ofsloh Arnulf his mæg, and þone eorl Wyllelm and þone kyngc aflymde, and ofsloh his manna fela þusenda.

An. MLXXXIII. On þisum geare, arás seo ungeþwærnes ón Glæstinga byrig, betwyx þam abbode þurstone and his munecan. Ærest hit com of þæs abbotes únwísdome, þet he misbeád his munecan ón fela þingan, and þa munecas hit mándon luflice to him, and beádon hine þet he scolde healdan hi rihtlice, and lufian hi, and hi woldon him beón holde, and gehyrsume: ac se abbot nolde þæs naht, ac dyde heom yfele, and beheot him wyr. Anes dæges se abbot eóde into capitulan, and spræc úppon þa munecas, and wolde hi mistukian, and sênde æfter læwede mannum, and hi comon into capitulan, ón úppon þa munecas, full gewépnede; and þa wæron þa munecas swiðe aférede of heom, nyston hwet heom to donne wære, ac to-scuton; sume urnon into

cyrca, and belucan þa duran into heom, and hi férdon æfter heom into þam mynstre, and woldon híg útdragan, þa ða híg ne dorsten na útgán, ac reowlic þing þær gelamp ón þet dæg: þa Frencisce men bræcen þone chor, and torfedon towærd þam weofode, þær þa munecas wæron; and sume of þam cnihtan férdon úppon þone úppflore, and scotedon adúnweard mid arewan towærd þam haligdome, swá þet ón þære róde, þe stód bufan þam weofode, sticodon mænige arewan; and þa wreccan munecas lagon ónbuton þam weofode; and sume crupon únder, and gyrne cleopedon to Gode, his miltse biddende, þa þa hi ne mihton náne miltse æt mannum begytan. Hwæt magon we secgean, buton þet hi scotedon swiðe, and þa oðre þa dura bræcon þær adúne, and eódon inn, and ofslogon sume þa munecas to deáðe, and mænige gewúndedon þærinne, swá þet þet blóð com of þam weofode uppon tham gradan and of tham gradan ón þa flore. Þreo þa wæron ofslagene to deáðe, and eahteteone gewúndade. And ón þæs ilcan geares forðférdede Mahtild, Willelmes cynges cwén, ón þone dæg æfter ealra halgena mæssedæg. And ón þæs ilcan geares æfter mide-winter, se cyng let beodan mycel gild and hefelic ofer eall Engla land, þet wæs æt ælcere hyde twa and hund seofenti peaniga.

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### FROM KING ALFRED'S TRANSLATION OF OROSIUS.

CÍRUS Persa cyning, þe we ár beforan sædon, þa hwíle þe Sabíni and Románe wunnon on þam west-dáele, þa hwíle wann hé, ægþer ge on Sciððige, ge on Indie, oð he háfde mæst eallne þæne eást-dæl awést; and æfter þam, fýrde gelædde to Babilonia, þe þá welegre wæs þonne ænig oðer burh, ac híne Gandis seo eá lange gelette þæs oferfæreldes, forþam þe þær scipa náron. Ðæt is eallra ferscra wætera mást, butan Eufraté. Ða gebeó-

tode án his þégena þæt hé mid sunde þa eá oferfaran wolde, mid twam tyncenum; ac hine se stream fordráf. Ða gebeótode Cirus þæt he his þegen on hyre swá gewrecañ wolde, þa hé swa gram wearð on his móde, and wið þa eá gebolgen, þæt hý mihton wifmen be heora cneowe oferwadan, þær heo ár wæs nygan mila brád, þonne heo fléde wæs. He þæt mid dædum gelæste, and hí upforlét on feower hund eá, and on syxtig eá, and syððan mid his sýrde þær ofer fór; and æfter þam, Eufrate þa eá, seo is máest eallra ferscra wætera, and is yrnende ðurh middewearde Babilonian burh. Hé hý eác mid gedelfe on menige eá uppforlét, and syððan, mid eallum his folce, on þære eá-gang, on þa burh farende wæs, and hý geræhte. Swá úngelyfedlic is ænigum men þæt to gesecganne, hu ænig man mihte swylce burh gewyr-can, swylce seo wæs, oððe eft abrecan.

Nembráð se ent ongan ærest timbrian Babilonia, and Ninus se cyning æfter him, and Sameramis his cwén hí geendade æfter him, on middewerdum hyre ríce. Seo burh wæs getimbrad on fildum lande, and on swiðe emnum, and heo wæs swiðe fæger on to locianne, and heo is swiðe rihte feowerscyte, and þæs wealles mycelnyss and fæstnyss is ungelyfedlic to secgenne, þæt is þæt he is L elna brád, and 11 hund elna heáh, and his ymbgang is hund, seofantig míla, and seofeðan dæl ánre míle, and he is gewórht of tigelan, and of eorð-tyrewan, and ymbutan þone weall is seo mæsta díc, on þam is yrnende se ungefotlicosta stream; and wiðutan þam díce is geworht twegra elna heah weall, and bufan þam maran wealle, ófer eallne þone ymbgong, he is mid stænenum wig-husum beworht. Seo ylce burh Baby-lonia, seo þe mæst wæs and ærest ealra burga, seo is nú læst and wéstast. Nu seo burh swylc is, þe ær wæs eallra weorca fæstast and wundorlicost and mærast, gelíce and heo wære to bysne asteald eallum middan earde, and eác swylce heo sylf sprecende sý to eallum mancynne, and cweðe: Nu ic þus gehroren eom and aweg-gewiten, hwæt gé magon on me ongitan and oncnawan, þæt gé nanuht mid eow nabbað fæstes ne stranges, þætte þurhwunian mæge.



On þam dagum þe Círus Persa cyng Babylonia abrác, þa wæs Cræsus se Liða cyning mid fyrde gefaren Babylonium to fultume, ac þá hé wiste þæt hé him on nánum fultume beón ne mihte, and þæt seo burh abrocen wæs, he him hámwæard férde, to his agenum ríce, and him Círus wæs æfter fyligende, oð hé hine gefeng and ofsloh. Ond nu ure Cristene Romána besprycð þæt hyre weallas for ealdunge brösniað, nalæs na forþam þe heo mid forhergunge swá gebysmerad wære, swá Babylonia wæs, ac heo for hyre cristendome nú gýt is gescyld, þæt ægþer ge heo sylf, ge hyre anweald, is ma hreosende for ealddome, þonne of æniges cyninges niede.

Æfter þam, Círus gelædde fyrde on Sciððie, and him þær án gióng cyning mid fyrde ongean fór, and his modor mid him, Damarís. Ða Círus fór ofer þæt land-gemære, ofer þa eá þe hatte Araxis, him þær se geonga cyning þæs ofer-færeldes forwyrnan mýhte, ac he forþám nolde, þý hé mid his folce getruwade, þæt he hine beswican mihte, siððan hé binnan þæm gemære wære, and wic-stowa náme. Ac þá Círus geaxsode þæt hine se geonga cyning þær sæcan wolde, and eác þæt þam folce seldsyne and uncúþe wæron wínes drenca; hé forþám of þære wic-stowe afór, on áne digle stowe, and þær beæftan forlet eall þæt þær liðes wæs and swetes, þæt þa se gionga cyning swiðor myccle wénende wæs þæt hý þánon fleonde wæron, þonne hý ænigne swícdom cyþan dorstan, þa hý hit þær swá æmenne gemetton. Hý þær þá, mid mycelre bliðnesse, buton gemetgunge, þæt wín drincende wæron, oð hí heora sylfra lytel geweald hæfdon; he þa Círus hý þær besyrote, and mid ealle ofslóh, and syððan wæs farende, þær þæs cyninges modor, mid þam twam dælum þæs folces, wunigende wæs; þá hé þone þridan dæl mid þam cyninge beswican hæfde. Heo þa seo cwén Damerís mid mycelre gnornunge, ymb þæs cyninges slege hyre suna þencende wæs, hú héo hit gewreacan mihte, and þæt eác mid dædum gelæste, and hyre folc on twá todælde, ægðer ge wífmen, ge wæpned-men, forðan þe þær wífmen feohtað, swá same swá wæpned-men. Híó, mid þæm healfan dæle, beforan þam cyninge farende wæs swilce heo fleonde



wære, oð hio hine gelædde on án mycel slæd, and se healfa dæl wæs Ciruse æfter fyligende. þær wearð Círus ofslegen, and twa þusend manna mid him. Seo cwénhet þá þam cyninge þæt heafod of-áceorfan, and bewyrpan on áne cýlle, se wæs afýlled mannes blodes, and þus cwæð: Ðu þe þyrstende wære mannes blodes xxx wintra, drinc nu ðine fýlle.

Æfter þam þe Róme burh getimbred wæs VI hund wintrum, and LXVII, Romane gesealdon Caiuse Iulius seofon legion, to þón þæt he sceolde fíf winter winnan on Gallie. Æfter þam þe he hý oferwunnen hæfde, he fór on Bryttoniæ þæt ígland, and wið þa Bryttas gefeaht, and geflymed wearð on þam lande þe man het Cent-land. Raðe þæs, hé gefeaht wið þa Bryttas eft on Cent-lande, and hý wurdon áflymede. Heóra þridde gefeoht wæs neah þære eá þe man hæt Temese, neah þam forða þe man hæt Welinga ford. Æfter þam gefeohte, him eode on hand se cyning, and þa burhware þe wæron on Cyrnceastre, and syððon ealle þe on þam íglande wæron.

Æfter þam, Iulius fór to Róme, and bæd þæt him man brohte þone triumphan ongean: þa bebudon hý him þæt hé cóme mid feawum mannum to Rome, and ealne his fultum beæftan him lete: ac þa he hámweard fór, him coman ongean þa þry ealdor-menn, þe him on fultume wæron, and him sædon, þæt hý for his þingum adræfde wæron, and eac, þæt ealle þa legian wæron Pompeiuse on fultume geseald, þe on Romane onwealde wæron, þæt he þe fæstlicre gewin mihte habban wið hine. Ða wende eft Iulius to his ágenum folce, and wépende mænde þa unáre, þe hý him, búton gewyrhton, dyde, and swiðost þara manna, þe for his þingum forwurdon, and he him aspeon to siþþon þa seofon legian þe wæron on Siloméne þam lande. Ða Pompeius, and Cato, and ealle þa senatus, þæt gehýrdon, þa foran hý on Greacas, and mycelne fultum gegaderodan, and on Thraci þære dúne. þa fór Iulius to Rome, and tobræc heora madm-hús, and eall gedælde þæt þær-inne wæs, þæt is unalyfedlic to-secganne, cwæð Orosius, hwæt þæs ealles wæs. Æfter þam, he fór to Samariam

þæt land, and þær let þreo legian beæften him, to þon þæt he þæt folc to him genyddon, and he sylf, mid þam oðrum dæle, fór on Hispaniæ, þær Pompeius legian wæron, mid his þrim latteowum, and he hí ealle to him genydde. Æfter þam he fór on Creacaland, þær his Pompeius, on ánre dúne, onbád, mid xxx cyningan, buton his ágenum fultume. Ða fór Pompeius þær Marcellus wæs, Iuliuses ladteow, and hine ofsloh mid eallum his folce. Æfter þam, Iulius besæt Torquatus Pompeiuses latteow, on ánum fæstene, and him Pompeius æfter fór; þær wearð Iulius geflymed, and his folces feala forslagen, forþam þe him man feaht on twa healfa, on oþre healfe Pompeius, on oðre healfe se latteow. Siððan fór Iulius on Thessaliam, and þær his fultum gegaderade. Ða Pompeius þæt gehýrde, þa fór he him æfter mid ungemætlicum fultume, he hæfde hund eahtatig coórtána þæt we nu truman hatað, þæt wæs on þam dagum of hund manna and án m̄. Þis eall he hæfde buton his ágenum fultume, butan Catone his geferan, and buton þara senatuses; and Iulius hæfde hund eahtatig coórtána. Heora ægðer hæfde his folc on þrim heapum, and hi sylfe wæron on þam midmestan, and þa oðre on twam healfa heora. Ða Iulius hæfde ænne þæra dæla geflymed, þa clypode Pompeius him to, ymbe Romane ealde gecwydrædene, þeah þe hi sylf gelæstan ne þohte: Gefera, Gefera, gemyne þæt þu ure geferædenne and cwydrædenne to lange ne oferbræc. Ða andwearde he him and cwæð: On sumere tíde þu wære mín gefera, and forþam þe þu nu ne eart, me is eall leofost þæt þe is laðost. Ðæt wæs seo gecwydræden þe Romane geset hæfdon, þæt heora nán oðerne on þone andwlitan ne sloge þær þær hi hi æt gefeohtum gemetton. Æfter þam wordum Pompeius wearð geflymed mid eallum his folce, and he sylf siþþan oðfleah ón Asiam, mid his wífe, and mid his bearnum, and syððon he fór on Egyptum, and his fultumes bæd æt Ptolomeuse þam cyninge, and raðe þæs, þe he to him com, he him het þæt heafud of-aceorfan, and hit syððon het Juliuse onsendan, and his hring mid; ac þa man hit to him brohte, he wæs mænende þa dæde mid miclum

wópe, forðon he wæs ealra manna mildheortast on þam dagum. Æfter þam, Ptolomeus gelædde fyrde wið Iuliuse and eall his folc wearð geflymed, and he sylf gefangen, and ealle þa men Iulius het ofslean, þe æt þære lære wæran þæt man Pompeius of-sloh; and he swa þeah eft forlet Ptolomeus to his ríce. Æfter þam, Iulius gefeaht wið Ptolomeus þriwa, and æt ælcon cyrre sige hæfde.

Æfter þam gefeohte, ealle Egypti wurdon Juliuse underþeowas, and he him syððon hwearf to Róme, and eft sette senatus, and hine sylfne man gesette þæt he wæs hyrre þonne consul, þæt hí hetan tictátor. Æfter þam, he fór on Africe, æfter Catóne þam consule. Ða he þæt geahsode, þa lærde he his sunu þæt hé hí ongean fóre, and hine him to friðe gesohte: Forðon, cwæð he, þe ic wat þæt nán swa gód man ne leofað swa he is on þisson lífe, þeah þe he me sý se laðosta; and forðon eác ic ne mæg findan æt me sylfum, þæt ic hine æfre geseo. Æfter þam worde, he eode to þære burge-weallum, and fleah út ofer, þæt he eall tobærst. Ac þa Iulius to þære byrig com, he him wæs swyðe uneaðe, þæt he to him cucon ne com, and þæt he swylcon deaðe swealt. Æfter þam, Iulius gefeaht wið Pompeiuses genefon, and wið manige his magas, and he hí ealle ofsloh; and siððon to Rome fór, and þær wæs swa andrysne, þæt him man dyde feower siþon þone triumphan, þa he hám com. Siþþon he fór on Ispanie, and gefeaht wið Pompeiuses twam sunum; and þær wæs his folc swa swiðe forslagen, þæt he sume hwile wénde þæt man hine gefón sceolde, and he for þære ondrædinge þæs þe swiðor on þæt werod þrang, forþon þe him wæs leofre, þæt hine man ofsloge, þonne híne man gebúnde. Æfter þam, he com to Róme, and ealle þa gesetnyssa þe þær to strange wæron, and to hearde, he hy ealle gedyde leohtran and liðran. Hit þa, eallum þam senatum ofþincendum and þam consulum, þæt he heora ealdan gesetnyssa tobrecan wolde; ahleopan þá ealle, and hine, mid heora mét-seaxum, ofsticedon, on heora gemót-erne; þara wunda wæs xxxvii.

THE LIFE OF SAINT HILDA,  
 WITH  
 AN ACCOUNT OF THE POET CÆDMON.

Be life and fořðfore Hilde þære Abbudissan.

WÆS ymb syx hund wintra and hund eahtatig from þære Dryhtenlican menniscnesse, þætte seo ærfeste Cristes þeowe, Hild Abbudisse þæs mynstres þe is cweden Streoneshalh, swá swá we beforan sædon, æfter monigum heofonlicum dædum ðe heo on eorþan dyde, to onfonne þæs heofonlican lifes mede, and heo of eorþan alædded, leorde, þy fisteoþan dæge Kalendarum Decembrium, mid þy heo hæfde syx and syxtig wintra, þæm wintrum todældum efenlice dæle: þreo and þrittig þa ærestan heo æþellice gefylde in weoruld-hade drohtiende, and efen feolo þa æfter fylgendan heo æþellicor in munuc-life Drihtne gehalgade. Wæs heo eac swylce æþele in weoruld-gebyrdum, þæt heo wæs Edwines þæs cyninges nefan dohtor, se wæs Hereric haten. Mid þy cyninge he to bodunge, and to lare þære eadegan gemynde Paulinus, þæs ærestan biscopes Norþan-hymbra, Cristes geleafan and geryno onfeng, and þone unwemme geheold, oð þæt þe he gearnode þæt he to his gesihðe becom.

Ða heo þa Hild weoruld-hád forleort, and Gode ánum geteohode þeowian, ða gewát heo in East-Engla mægþe, forþon heo wæs þæs cyninges mæge; wilnade þanon, gif heo meahte, þæt heo wolde hire eþel forlætan, and eal þæt heo for weorulde hæfde, and wolde cuman in Gallia ríce, and in Cale ðam mynstre in elþeodignesse for Dryhtne lifian, þæt heo þy eð meahte þæt ece eþel in heofonum geearnian; forþon þe in þæm ylcan mynstre hire sweoster Hereswyð, seo wæs Aldwulfes modor, East-Engla cyninges, regollicum þeodscypum underþeoded, in þa tíð bad



þone ecan sige, ðære bysene heo wæs onhyrgende in foreset-  
 nesse elþeodunge, and eall ger in þære forespreccenan mægþe East-  
 Engla hæfd wæs, oð þæt heo eft from Aidane þæm biscope wæs  
 hám gelapad and gesponnen. Ða onfeng heo anes hiwscipes  
 stowe to norð-dæle Wire þære ea, and þær efenlice án gear  
 munuc-lif dyde mid feawum hire geferum. Æfter þyssum, heo  
 wæs geworden Abbudisse in þæm mynstre þe is geciged Heortea.  
 Ðæt mynster wæs geworden and getimbred noht micle áer fram  
 Hegu þære ærestan Cristes þeowe, seo árest wífa is sægd in  
 Norþan-hymbra mægþe þæt heo munuc-hade and halig refto  
 onfenge, þurh halgunge Aidanes þæs biscopes. Ac heo nalæs  
 æfter med-micelre tíde þæs þe þæt mynster getimbred wæs, gewát  
 to þære ceastre þe in Englisc is haten Kalcacester and hire þær  
 wic ásette, þæt heo Gode inlifde. Ða feng to þæs mynstres ge-  
 rece Hild seo Cristes þeowe, and heo þæt sona mid regollice life  
 gesette and geendebyrdade, swa swa heo æt gelæredum wæpned-  
 monnum geleornian mihte; forþon þe Aidan se biscop and mo-  
 nige oþre æfeste weras and góde, þa þe hie cuþon, for hire snytro  
 and wísdóme and fore lufan þæs godcundan þeowdomes, hi ge-  
 lomlice neosodan and sohton, and hie georne lufedon, and hie  
 geornlice tydon and lærdon.

Mid þy heo þa feala geara þyssum mynstre in regollices lifes  
 láre swiðe geornful fore wæs, ða gelomp þæt heo onfeng mynster  
 to timbrienne and to endebyrdienne in stowe seo is gecyged  
 Streoneshalh, and heo þæt weorc, þe hire þa to geþeoded wæs,  
 unaswundenlice gefyllde: forþon þa sylfan þe áer þæt mynster  
 heoldon and rihton, heo mid þeodscipum regollices lifes insette,  
 and trymede: ond hie eac swylce þær soðfæstnesse and arfæst-  
 nesse and clænnesse and oþera gastlicra mægena gehyld, and  
 swiþust sibbe and Godes lufan geornlice lærde, þætte, on bysene  
 þære frymþelican cyricean, nænig þær welig wæs, ne nænig  
 wædla, ac eallum wære eal gemæne, noht agnes ænigum gesewen  
 wæs. Wæs heo swa micelre snytro and wísdomes, þætte nalæs  
 þæt an þætte þa mettran men ymb heora nedþearfnesse wæron,



ac eac swylce cyningas and ealdormen oft from hire geþeahht and wísdóm sohton, and hine þær gearone gemetton; ond hie swa swiðe [on]\* leornunge godcundra gewrita and soðfæstnesse weorcum hire underþeodden dyde to biggongenne, þætte þær eþelice monige mihton gemette beon, þa þe to ciriclicum háde, þæt is to wig-bedes þenunge, geþungen wæron: þæt is to tacute þæt we gesegon æfter þan fif biscopas þa þe of þæm ylcan mynstre comon, and þær gelærde wæron; ealle mycelre gearnunge and halignesse weras; þa wæron þus hatene and nemde; Bosa, Ætla, Otfor, Johannes and Wilfrið. Big þæm ærestan we bufan cwædon, þæt he wære in Eoforwic ceastre to biscope gehalgad: bi þæm æfran is hrædlíce to witanne, þæt he wæs on Dorceceastre to biscope gehalgad: big þæm nehstan twam, her is æfter to cweþenne, þæt heora se ærra wæs æt Heagostealdes ea, and se æfra wæs in Eoforwic ceastre, to biscope gehalgad.

Be þæm midlestan is nu tó secgenne. Þa he, in æghwæþerum mynstre, Hilde þære abbudissan geornlice his leornunge ætfalh, þa wolde he eac swilce Rome gesecan, þæt in þa tíð wæs micles mægenes teald and gelyfed. Ða he þanon eft hwearf, þa gesohte he eft Breotone, férde ða in Hwiccia mægþe, þær wæs þa Osric cyning, and he þær Godes word and þæs halgan geleafan bodade and lærde; and somod ætgædere lifes bysene on him seolfum gegearwade eallum þam þe hine gesegon and gehyrdon, and he micle tíde þær wunade. In þa ylcan tíð se biscop þære mægþe, se wæs Bosel haten, wæs mid swá micelre untrumnesse his lichoman hefigad, þæt he þa biscope þenunge þurh hine [sylfne] þenian ne mihte; forþon þa, ealra heora dome, se foresprecena wer for hine in biscopháð wæs gecoren, and þa, þurh Æþelrædes hæse, Myrcna cyninges, þære eadegan gemynde Wilfrið biscop hine to biscope gehalgade, se on þa tíð þone byscep-hád þenade Middel-Engla; forðon þe se arcebyscep Theodor wæs þa forðfered, and nænig oþer byscep þa gena fore hine gehalgad wæs. On þære ylcan mægþe, hwene ær, þæt is ær þam

\* The words within brackets are not in the Corp. Chr. MS.

foresprecenan Godes men Boosle, wæs of þære ylcan Abbudissan mynstre sum from wer and wel gelæred and scearpre gleawnesse, to biscope gecoren, þæs noma wæs Taatfrið, ac ærþon ðe he gehadod beon mihte, he wæs mid hrædllice deaðe forgripen. Ond seo foresprecene Cristes þeowe Hild Abbudisse, ealle þa þe hie cuþon, for árfæstnesse tícne and Godes gyfe, gewunadon hi moder cygan and nemnan; and nalæs þæt án þæt heo in hire mynstre þæm andweardum lifes bysene gestode, ac eac swylce monigum feor wuniendum to þæm þe se gesæliga hlisa hire geornfulnesse and hire mægenes becom, þæt him godre rece and hælo intingan þenade.

Wæs þæt eac gedefen, þæt þæt swefen gefylled wære, þætte Bregoswið hire modor geseah on hire cild-háde. Ða Hereric hire wer wracade under Cerdice, Bretta cyninge, and þær wæs mid atre acweald; þa geseah heo, þurh swefn, swa swa he semninga from hire ahafen and alæded wære. Ða sohte heo hine mid eallre geornfullnesse, and nænige swaþe his owern ætywdon. Ða heo þa hine bihidilice and geornlice sohte, þa gemette heo semninga, under hyre hrægle, gyldene sigele swiðe deorwyrðe. þa heo þa geornlice hi sceawode and beheold, þa wæs heo gesawen mid swa micle beorhtnesse leohtes sciman [þæt heo eal Breotene gemæro mid hire leohtes sciman] gefyllde. þæt swefen wæs soðlice gefylled on hyre dehter, be þære we nu sprecað; forþon hyre lif nalæs hyre ánre and hyre underþeoddum wæs leohtes bysen, ac swiðe monigum wide, þam þe woldan Gode wel leofian.

Mid ðy heo þa monig ger þyssum mynstre, þæt ys æt Streonesheale, on Abbudissan þegnunge fore wæs; þa licade þam árfæstan foreseonde, ure hælo, hyre þa halgan saule eac swylce mid longre untrumnesse lichaman ademde and asodene beon; þæt æfter þæs apostoles bysene hyre mægen on untrumnesse gefremed and getrymed wære. Ða wæs heo gestanden mid hefigre untrumnesse lichaman, and þurh syx singal ger þære ylcan hefnesse adle unblinnendlic won, and on ealre þære tíde heo næfre

blan hyre Scyppende ælmihtigum Gode þancunge don; ge eac þa bebodenan heorde hyre manian and læran: hi ealle gemyndige wæron hyre bysene, þæt hi on þam gesundlican þingum and on þære onfangenan hælo lichaman heo geornlice Drihtne þeowde and hyrde; and on þam wiðerweardum þingum, oððe on lichaman untrumnessum, þæt heo symle getreowlice Dryhtne þancunge dyde.

Ða wæs þy seofodan geare hyre untrumnesse þæt seo adl and þæt sár hwyrðe on hyre innoþas, and heo becom to þam ytemestan dæge, and, ymb háncred utan, heo onfeng wegnyste þære swiðe halgan gemænsunnesse Cristes lichaman and his blode. Ða gehet heo þa Godes þeowas to hyre, þa þe on þam ylcan mynstre wæron, and heo þa gyt hi manode and lærde, þæt hi betweoh him heoldon and eallum Godes mannum sibbe and lufan, and betweoh þa word hyre trymnesse and láre, heo bliðe deað geseah; and gen soðre þæt ic Drihtnes wordum sprece, þæt heo of deaðe férde to lífe.

Ða wæs on þære sylfan nihte, þæt se ælmihtiga Drihten hyre forðfore on oþrum mynstre fyr gesettum, þæt heo þy ylcan geare ár getimbrade, and is nemned Haconos, mid sweotolre gesyhðe, wæs geeaðmodad to onwrienne. Wæs on þam sylfan mynstre sum haligu nunne þære nama wæs Beguswyð, seo wæs Dryhtne gehalgad on clænum mægþ-háde, má þonne þritig wintra; and heo þær on munuc-háde Dryhtne þeowade. Ða wæs heo restende on sweostra slæp-érne, þa gehyrde heo semninga, on þære lyfte, uppcundne sweg, and hleoþor clucggan þære hi gewunedon to gebedum gecigde and awehte beon, þonne heora hwylc of worulde gefered wæs. Ða geseah heo, openum eágum, þæs þe hyre þuhte, of þæs huses hrofe ufan micel leoht cuman, and eall þæt hus gefyllde. Ða heo þa on þæt leoht behydilice locade, and hit georne beheold, þa geseah heo þære forespreccenan Godes þeowe saule, Hilde þære Abbudissan, on þam sylfan leohte, engla weredum gelædendum, to heofonum úp geborene beón.

Mid ðy heo þa þy slæpe tobræd, þa geseah heo oþre sweostor

ymb hi restende, þa onget heo, ge on þam swefne, ge on hyre modes gesyhðe, hire ætywed beon þæt heo geseah; and heo sona arás, mid micle ege afyrhted, and arn to þære fæmnan, þe þa þæs mynstres Abbudysse wæs, Hylde geongra, þære nama wæs Freogyð, and heo mid wópe and mid tearum wæs swiðe geondgoten, and longe sweorettunge wæs teonde; and hire sægde, ealra heora moder Hilde abbudissan þa of weorolde geleoran, and hyre geseondre, mid micle leohte and mid engla þreatum, to þæm ecan leohte heofona ríces wuldres, and to gemanan þara uplicra ceasterwerena astigan. Ða heo þa þæt gehyrde, þa awehte heo ealle þa sweostor, and het to cyrcan gán, and in gebedum, and on sealm-songe, for heora modor sawle georne þingedon. Ða hie þæt þa georne dydon þa lafe þære nihte tíde, þa comon, swiðe ær in dagunge, sume broðor, þa þe hire forðfore sægdon from þære stowe þe heo forðfered wæs; andsweredon hie and cwædon, þæt hi þæt ilce ær wiston and ongeaton; and þy hie þa þurh endebýrdnesse þam broþrum aræhton, hu hie þas þing and hwænne hie geleornoden; and hie him sædon, in hwylce tíd, heo of middan-gearde leorde. þa wæs gemeted þætte hire geleornes wæs in þa ylcan tíd þe hire, þurh þa gesihðe, ætywed wæs; ond, mid fægerre geþwærnesse þara wisena, wæs godcundlice foresewen, þæt mid þy hie hire útgong gesawon of þyssum lífe, þa þa úp hire ingong ongeton in þæt ece líf haligra sawla. Ðær syndon betweonon þam twam mynstrum þreottýne míla amene.

◆

Ðæt on hire mynstre wæs sum broðor, þam godcundlice forgifen wæs gyfu to singanne.

On þisse abbudissan mynstre, wæs sum broðor synderlice mid godcundre gyfe gemæred, and geweorþad: forþon he gewunade gerisenlice leoð wyrcean, þa þe to æfæstnesse and to árfæstnesse belumpon; swa, þætte swa hwæt swa he of godcundum stafum, þurh boceras geleornade, þæt he æfter medmiclum fæce in



scop-gereorde, mid þa mæstan swétnesse and inbrydnesse, ge-glencde, and in Englisc gereorde wel gehwær forðbrohte; and for his leoð-songum, monigra monna mod oft to worolde forhohnesse, and to geþeodnesse þæs heofonlican lífes, onbærnde wæron. Ond eac swylce, monige oðre æfter him, in Ongelþeode, ongunnon æfeste leoð wyrcan, ac nænig hwæþere him þæt gelice dón meahste; forþon hē nalæs from monnum ne þurh mon gelæred wæs, þæt he þone leoð-cræft geleornade; ac he wæs godcundlice gefultumod, and þurh Godes gyfe þone song-cræft onfeng; ond he forþon næfre noht leasunga, ne ideles leoþes wyrcan meahste, ac efne þa an, þa þe to æfestnesse belumpon, and his þa æfestan tungan gedafenode singan.

Wæs he se mon in weoruld-hade geseted, oð ða tíde þe he wæs gelyfedre yldo; and he næfre ænig leoð geleornade: and he forþon oft in gebeorscipe, þonne þær wæs blisse intinga gedemed, þæt hie ealle sceolden, þurh endebyrdnesse, be hearpan singan; ðonne he geseah þa hearpan him nealæcan, þonne arás he, for scome, from þæm symble, and hám eode to his huse. Ða he þæt þa sumre tíde dyde, þæt he forlet þa hus þæs gebeorscipes, and út wæs gongende to neata scypene, þara heord him wæs þære nihte beboden; ða he þa þær, in gelimplicre tíde, his limo on reste gesette and onslæpte; þa stod him sum mon æt, þurh swefn, and hine halette and grette, and hine be his naman nemde; Cædmon, sing me æthwegu; þa andswarode he and cwæð; ne con ic noht singan, and ic forþon of þyssum gebeorscipe út-eode, and hider gewát, forþon ic noht cuðe. Eft he cwæð, se ðe mid him sprecende wæs; hwæðere þu meahst me singan; cwæð he, hwæt sceal ic singan; cwæð he, sing me frumsceaft. Ða he þa þas andsware onfeng, ða ongan he sona singan, in herenesse Godes Scyppendes, þa fers and þa word, þe he næfre ne gehyrde; þara endebyrdnes þis is.

Nu we sceolan herian  
heofon-rices weard,  
Metodes mihte,

and his mod-geþonc,  
 wera wuldor-fæder;  
 swa he wundra gehwæs,  
 ece Dryhten,  
 oord onstealde.  
 He ærest gesceop,  
 eorðan bearnum,  
 heofon to hrofe,  
 halig Scyppend;  
 þa middon-geard,  
 moncynnes weard,  
 ece Dryhten,  
 æfter teode,  
 firum foldan,  
 Frea ælmihtig.

Ða arás he from þæm slæpe, and eall þa þe he slæpende song fæste in gemynde hæfde, and þæm wordum sona monig word in þæt ylce gemet, Gode wyrþes songes, to-geþeodde. Ða com he on marne to þam tún-gerefan, se þe his ealdormon wæs, him sæde, hwylce gyfe he onfeng, and he hine sona to þære abbudyssan gelædde, and hire þæt cyðde and sægde. Þa het heo gesomnian ealle þa gelærdestan men and þa leorneras, and him andweardum het secgan þæt swefn, and þæt leoð singan; þætte, eallra heora dome, gecoren wære, hwæt oððe hwonon þæt cumen wære. Ða wæs him eallum gesegen, swa swa hit wæs; þæt him wære, from Dryhtne sylfum, heofonlic gifu forgifen. Ða rehton hie him, and sægdon sum halig spell, and godcundre láre word: bebudon him þa, gif he mihte, þæt he him sum sunge, and leoðsonges þæt gehwyrfde. Ða he þa hæfde þa wisan onfangene, þa eode he háam to his huse, and com eft on morgen, and, þy betstan leoðe geglenged, him asong and ageaf þæt him beboden wæs.

Ða ongan seo abbudyse clyppan and lufian þa Godes gyfe in þæm men, and heo hine þa monode and lærde, þæt he weoroldhad forlete, and munuc-hade onfenge; ond he þæt wel þafode,

and heo hine in þæt mynster onfeng mid his godum, and hine geþeodde to gesomnunge þara Godes þeowa, and het hine læran þæt getæl þæs halgan stæres and spellas; ond he eall, þa he in gehernesse geleornian mihte, mid hine gemyngade, and, swa clæne nyten eodorcende, in þæt sweteste leoð gehwyrfde, and his song and his leoð wæron swa wynsum to gehyrenne, þæt þa sylfan his lareowas æt his muðe writon and leornodon. Song he ærest be middan-geardes gesceape, and be fruman moncynnes, and eall þæt stær Genesis, þæt is seo æreste Moises bōc, and eft be útgonge Israela folcæs of Ægypta londe, and be ingonge þæs gehat-londes, and be oðrum monigum spellum þæs halgan gewrites canones bóca, and be Cristes menniscnesse, and be his þrowunge, and be his up-astignesse on heofonas, and big þæs halgan gástes cyme, and þara apostola láre, and eft bi þam ege þæs toweardan domes, and be fyrhto þæs tintreglican wites, and be swétnesse þæs heofonlican ríces, he monig leoð geworhte; and swylce eac oþer monig, be þam godcundum fremsumnessum and domum, he geworhte. On eallum þam, he geornlice gymde þæt he men atuge fram synna lufan and mán-dæda, and to lufan and to geornfullnesse awehte godra dæda; forþon he wæs se mon swiðe æfest, and reogollicum þeodscypum eaðmodlice underþeoded; and wið þam, þa ðe on oþre wísan don woldon, he wæs mid wylme micelre ellenwodnesse onbærned, and he forþon fægere ende his lif betynde and geendade.

Forþon þa ðære tide nealecte his gewitenesse and forðfore, ða wæs he feowertyne dagum ær, þæt he wæs licumlicre untrymnesse þrycced and hefigad; hwæþere to þon gemetlice, þæt he ealle þa tíð mihte ge spreca ge gangan. Wæs þær on neaweste untrumra manna hús, on þam hyra þeaw wæs þæt hi þa untruman, and þa þe æt forðfore wæron, inlædan sceoldan, and him þær ætsomne þenian. Ða bæd he his þen, on æfenne þære nihte þe he of worulde gangende wæs, þæt he on þam húse him stowe gegearwade, þæt he restan mihte. Ða wundrade se þeng for hwon he þæs bæde, forþon him þuhte þæt his forðfore swa neh

ne wære, dyde hwæþere swa swa he cwæð and bebead: ond mid þy he þa þær on reste eode, and he gefeonde mode sumu þing ætgædere mid him sprecende and gleowiende wæs þe þær ær inne wæron, þa wæs ofer middeniht þæt he frægn, hwæþer hi ænig husel þær inne hæfdon? Ða andswarodon hie and cwædon; Hwilt þearf is þe husles? Ne þínre forðfore swa neh is, nu þu þus rotlice and þus glædlice to us sprecende eart. Cwæð he eft; Berað me hwæþere husel to. Ða he hit on handa hæfde, þa fræng he, hwæþer hi ealle smylte mod, and butan eallum incan, bliðe to him hæfdon? Ða andswarodon hi ealle and cwædon, þæt hi nænigne incan to him wistan, ac hi ealle him swiðe bliðe mode wæron, and hi wrixendlice hine bædon, þæt he him eallum bliðe wære. Ða andswarode he and cwæð; Míne broþro þa leofan, ic eom swiðe bliþmod to eow and to eallum Godes monnum. And he swa wæs hine getrymmende mid þy heofonlican wegneste, and him oþres lífes ingang gearwade. Ða gyt he frægn, hu neh þære tíð wære, þætte þa broðor arísan sceoldon, and Godes folc læran and heora uht-sang singan? Andswearodon hi; Nis hit feor to þon. Cwæð he; Tela, utan we wel þære tíde bidan; and þa him gebæd, and hine gesenade mid Cristes róde-tácne, and his heafod onhylde to þam bolstre, and med-mycel fæc onslæpte, and swa mid stillnesse his líf geendade. Ond swa wæs geworden, þætte swa swa he hluttere mode and bylewite and smyltre willsumnesse Drihtne þeowde, þæt he eac swylce swa smylte deaðe middan-gearð wæs forlætende, and to his gesyhðe becom. And seo tunge þe swa monig halwende word on þæs Scyppendes lóf gesette, he þa swylce eac þa ytemestan word on his herenesse, hine sylfne seniende, and his gást in his handa bebedende, betynde. Eac swylce þæt is gesægd, þæt he wære gewis his sylfes forðfore, of þam þe we nu secgan hyrdon.



## DE FIDE CATHOLICA.

## A HOMILY.

ÆLC cristen man sceal æfter rihte cunnan ægðer ge his Pater Noster ge his Crédan. Mid þam Pat. Nostre he sceal hine gebiddan; mid þam Credan he sceal his geleáfan getrymman. Wé habbað gesæd ymbe þæt Pater Noster, nu willað wé eow sécgan þone geleáfan þe on þam Crédan stént, swa swa se wisa Augustínus, be þære halgan þrynnysse, trahtnode. An Scyppend is ealra þinga, geséwenlicra and ungeséwenlicra; and wé sceolon on hine gelyfan, for þan þe he is soð God and ána ælmihtig, seðe næfre ne ongán ne ángin næfde, ac hé sylf is ángin, and he eállum gesceáftum ángin and órdruman forgeáf, þæt hy beon mihton, and þæt hy hæfdon ágen gecýnd, swa swa hit þære godcundlican fandunge gelícode. Englas hé worhte, þa synd gastas, and nabbað næne lichaman. Menn he gesceop mid gaste and mid lichaman. Nýtenu and deór, fixas and fúgelas he gesceóp on flæsce, butan sawle. Mannum hé sealde úprihtne gáing; þa nýtenu hé lét gán alótene. Mannum he forgeaf hláf to big-leofan, and þam nytenum gærs. Nu máge wé gebróðra understándan, gif we willað, þæt twá þing syndon, án is Scyppend, oðer is gesceáft. He is Scyppend, seðe gesceóp ealle þing, and geworhte of nahte. Þæt is gesceáft þæt se soða Scyppend gesceóp; þæt synd árest heofonas and englas, þe on heofonum syndon; and syððan þeos eorðe, mid eallum þam þe hyre on eárdiað, and sáe, mid eallum þam þe hýre on swýmmað. Nú ealle þæs þing synd mid ánum náman genæmode gesceáft. Hy næron áfre wúniende, ac God hy gesceóp. Þá gesceáfta synd feala, ánes Scyppendes, þe hy ealle gesceóp, seþe ána is ælmihtig God. He wæs áfre, and áfre bið þurhwuniende on him sylfum, and þurh hine sylfne. Gif he ongunne and anginn hæfde, buton twyn, ne mihte he beon ælmihtig

God; forði ælc edwist þætte God nis, þæt is gesceaft; and þæt þe gesceaft nis, þæt is God: se God wunað on ðrynnysse unto-dæledlic, and on ánnysse ánre godcundnysse. Soðlice þæt gesceáft, þe ongán and gesceápen is, næfð náne godcundnysse. Soðlice, oþer is fæder, oþer is sunu, oðer is se halga gast; ac þeah hwæðere, þæra þreóra is án godcundnys, and gelíc wuldor, and éfen-éce mægen-þrymnys. Ælmihtig God is se Fæder, ælmihtig God is se sunu, ælmihtig God is se halga gast. Ac þeah hwæðere, ne synd na þry ælmihtige Godas, ac án ælmihtig God. Þry hy synd on hádum and on namum, and án on godcundnysse. Þry, for þy þe se fæder bið æfre fæder, and se sunu bið æfre sunu, and se halga gast bið æfre halig gast; and heora nán ne awent næfre of þam þe hé is. Nu hæbbe ge gehýred þa halgan þrynnysse; ge sceólon eác gehýran þa soðan ánnysse. Soðlice, se fæder and se sunu and se halga gast habbað áne godcundnysse, and án gecynd, and án weorc. Ne worhte se fæder nán þing, ne ne wyreð, butan þam suna, oððe butan þam halgan gaste. Ne heóra nán ne wyreð nán þing, butan oþrum; ac him eallum is án weórc, and án ráed, and án wýlla. Æfre wæs se fæder, and æfre wæs se sunu, and æfre wæs se halga gast, án ælmihtig God, se is fæder, seðe nis naðer ne gebóren ne gesceápen fram nánum oðrum; se is fæder geháten, for þan þe he hæfð sunu, þone þe he of him sylfum gestrýnde, butan ælcere meder. Se fæder is God of nánum oþre Gode. Se sunu is God, of þam fæder Gode. Se halga gast is God, forðstápende of þam fæder and of þam suna. Þas word synd sceórtlice gesæde, and eow is neód þæt we hy swutelicor eów onwreón. Hwæt is se fæder? Ælmihtig Scyppend, ná geworht, ne acénned; ac he sylf gestrýnde beárn, him sylfum éfen-éce. Hwæt is se sunu? He is þæs fæder wísdóm, and his word, and his miht, þurh þone se fæder gesceóp ealle þing and gefádode. Nis se sunu na geworht ne gesceápen, ac he is acénned. Acénned he is, ac, þeah hwæþere, he is éfen-eald, and éfen-éce his fæder. Nis na swa on his acénnednysse, swa swa bið on úre acénned-

nyse: þonne se man sunu gestrynð, and his cild acéned bið, þonne bið se fæder mára, and se sunu lássa. Hwý swa? For þý, þonne se sunu wýxð, þonne eáldað se fæder. Ne finst þu ná gelíce, fæder and sunu on mánnum. Ac ic þe sylle bysene, hu þu Godes acénednyse únderstándan miht: fýr acénð of him beorhtnyse, and seo beorhtnys is éfen-eáld þam fýre: nis na þæt fýr of þære beorhtnyse, ac seo beorhtnyse of þam fýre. Þæt fýr acénð þa beorhtnyse, ac hit ne bið næfre butan þære beorhtnyse. Nu þu gehýrst þæt seo beorhtnys is ealswa éald swa þæt fýr þe heó of cymð; geþáfa nu forþý þæt God mihte gestrýnan ealswa eald beárn and ealswa éce swa he sylf is. Séðe mæg únderstándan þæt úre Hælend Crist is, on þære godcundnyse, eal swa eald swa his fæder, hé þáncige þæs Gode, and blissige. Séðe understándan ne mæg, he hit sceal gelyfan, þæt he hit understándan mæge; forþan þe þæs witegan wórd ne mæg beón áidlod, þe þus cwæð: Butan ge hit gelyfan, ne mage ge hit understándan. Nu hæbbe ge gehyred, þæt se sunu is of þam fæder, buton ælcum ánginne; forþan þe hé is þæs fæder wísdóm, and wæs æfre mid þam fæder, and æfre bið. Uton nú gehýran be þam halgan gaste, hwæt hé sý. He is se willa and seo soðe lufu þæs fæder and þæs suna, þurh þone synd ealle þing gelífæste and gehealdene; be þam is þus gecweden: Godes gast gefylð ealne ymbhwýrft middan-eardes, and hé hylt ealle þing, and he hæfð ingehýd ælces gereórdes; nis he geworht, ne gesceápen, ne acéned; ac he is forðstéppende, þæt is, ofgángende, of þam fæder and of þam suna, þam hé is gelíc and éfen-éce. Nis se halga gast ná sunu, forþan þe hé nis na acéned; ac hé gæð of þam fæder and of þam suna gelíce; for þan þe he is heóra bégra willa and lufu. Crist cwæð þus behim on his godspelle: Se frófor gast, þe ic eów asendan wille, gast þære soðfæstnyse, þe of mínum fæder gæð, he cyð gecyðnyse be mé; þæt is, he is mín gewíta þæt ic eóm Godes sunu. And eác, se rihta geleáfa ús táccð, þæt we sceolon gelyfan on þone halgan gast; he is se líffæstende God, sé gæð of þam fæder and of þam

suna. Hú gæð hé of hím? Se sunu is þæs fæder wísdóm, æfre of þam fæder; and se halga gast is heora bégra willa, æfre of him bám. Is forþy þonne án fæder, seðe æfre is fæder, and án sunu, seðe æfre bið sunu, and án halig gast, seðe æfre bið halig gast. Æfre wæs se fæder, bútan ánginne, and æfre wæs se sunu mid þam fæder, for þan þe hé is þæs fæder wísdóm. Æfre wæs se halga gast, for þan þe hé is, swa wé ær cwædon, willa and soð lúfu þæs fæder and þæs suna. Soðlice, willa and lúfu getácniað án þing; þæt þæt þu wilt, þæt þu lúfast; þæt þæt þu nelt, þæt þú ne lúfast. Soðlice, seo sunne, þe ús scínð, is lichamlic gesceáft, and hæfð þeah þreó ágennyssa on hýre; án is seo lichamlice édwist, þæt is þære sunnan tréndel; oððe is se leóma, oððe beorhtnys, æfre of þære sunnan, seo þe onlýht ealne middan-eard; þrydde is seo háetu, þe mid þam leóman becymð to ús. Se leóma is æfre of þære sunnan, and æfre mid hýre, and þæs ælmihtigan Godes sunu is æfre of þam fæder acénned, and æfre mid him wuniende. Be þam cwæð se Apostol, þæt hé wære his fæder wuldres beorhtnyssse. Þære sunnan háetu gæð forð of hýre and of hýre leóman; and se halga gast gæð æfre of þam fæder and of þam suna gelíce. Be þam is þus awrítan: Nis nán þe hine mæge behýðan fram his háetan. Fæder and sunu and halig gast ne magon beon togædere genámode, ac hý ne beoð swa þeah nahwær totwámede. Nis se ælmihtiga God na þryfeald, ac is þrynnys. God is se fæder, and se sunu is God, and se hælga gast is God. Na þry Godeas, ac hý ealle þry án ælmihtig God. Se fæder is eac wísdóm of nánum oþrum wísdome; se sunu is eac wísdóm of þam wisan fæder; se halga gast is wísdóm: and þeah hwæðere hy synd ealle áetgædere án wísdóm. Eft se fæder is soð lúfu, and se sunu soð lúfu, and se halga gast soð lúfu; and hy ealle áetgædere án God, and án soð lúfu. Eác swylce is se fæder gast and halig, and se sunu is gast and halig, úntweólice: þeah hwæðere, se halga gast is sýnderlice gehátan halig gast, þæt þæt hy ealle þry syndon gemánelice. Swa mycel gelícnes is on þissere halgan þrynnysse, þæt se fæder ne máre



nys þonne se sunu on þære godcundnyse, ne se sunu nis na máre þonne se halga gast, ne nán heóra án nis na lásse, þonne eal seo þrynnys. Swa hwæt swa heóra án bið, þæt beoð ealle þry; æfre án God untodæledlic. Nis heóra nán máre þonne oðer, ne nán lásse þonne oðer, ne nán befóran oþrum, ne nán bæftan oþrum; for þan þe swa hwæt swa lásse bið, þonne ne bið þæt na God, þæt þæt lator bið, þæt hæfð ángin; ac God næfð nán ángin. Nis na se fæder ána þrynnys, oððe se sunu þrynnys, oððe se halga gast þrynnys; ac þas þry hádas syndon án God on áne godcundnyse. Þonne þu gehýrst némnian þone fæder, þonne understenst þu þæt he hæfð sunu. Eft þonne þu Cryst sunu, þu wást buton tweónon þæt he hæfð fæder. Eft we gelyfað þæt se halga gast is ægðer ge þæs fæder ge þæs suna gast. Nu ne bepáce nán man hine sylfne, swá þæt he secge, oððe gelyfe, þæt þry Godas syndon, oððe ánig hád, on þære halgan þrynnysse, sy unmihtigra þonne oðer. Ælc þæra þreora is án God; þeah hwæðere hy ealle án God; for þan þe hy ealle habbað án gecynd, and áne godcundnyse, and áne édwiste, and án geþeaht, and án weorc, and áne mægen-þrymnyse, and gelíc wuldor, and éfen-éce ríce. Is þeah hwæðere se sunu ána geflæschamod, and geboren to men, of þam halgan mædene Marían. Ne wearð se fæder mid menniscnyse befángen; ac þeah hwæðere hé asénde his sunu to ure alysednyse, and him æfre mid wæs; ægðer ge on lífe, ge on þrówunge, ge on áriste, ge on his úpstige. Eác eal Godes gelaðung ándette, on þam rihtan geleáfan, þæt Crist is acénned of þam cléanan mædene Marían, and of þam halgan gaste. Nis se halga gast þeah hwæðere Cristes fæder, ne nán cristen man þæt næfre ne sceal gelyfan; ac se halga gast is willa þæs fæder and þæs suna: for þy þonne swiðe rihtlice is awríten, on úrum geleáfan, þæt Cristes menniscnys wearð gefremed þurh þone halgan willan. Beheald þa sunnan mid gleáwnysse, on þære is, swa we áer cwádon, hátu and beorhtnys; ac seo hátu drigð, and seo beorhtnys onlyht. Oðer þing deð seo hátu and oðer seo beorhtnys, and þeah

hwæðere hý ne magon beon totwámede; belympð þeah hwæðere seo hæþung to þære háetan, and seo onlyhting belimpð to þære beorhtnyse. Swa eac Crist ána underféng þa menniscnyse, and na se fæder ne se halga gast; þeah hwæðere hy wæron áfre mid him, on eallum his weorcum, and on ealre his fáre. Gif se man ne mage þás deopnyse únderstádan, gelyfe hé on þone ælmihtigan God þe ealle þing gesceóp heofenes and eorðan, and he bið gehealden. Wé sprecað ymbe God, deádlíce be undeádlícum, tyddre be ælmihtigum, earmingas be mildheortum; ac hwá mæg weorðfullice sprécan be þam þe is unasecgendlic. Hé is butan gemete, for þy þe he is æghwær: hé is butan getæle, for þan þe he is áfre: he is butan hefe, for þan þe he hylt ealle gesceafta butan geswénce, and he hy ealle gelógode on þam þrym þingum; þæt is on gemete, and on getæle, and on héfe. Ac wite ge þæt nán man ne mæg fullice ymbe God sprécan, þonne wé furðon þa gesceafta, þe he gesceóp, ne magon asmeagan ne areccan. Hwá mæg mid wordum þære heofonlican frátewunge asécgan? Oððe hwá þære eorðan wæstm-bærnyse? Oððe hwá herað genihtsumlice ealra tida ymbhwyrft? Oððe hwá ealle oðre þing, þonne we furþon þa lichamlican þing, þe wé onlóciað, ne mágon fullice befón mid úre gesyhðe? Efne þu gesyhst þone man befóran þé; ac, on þære tíde þe þu his neb gesyhst, þu ne gesyhst ná his hricg: ealswa, gif þu sumne cláð sceápast, ne miht þu hine ealne ætgáðere geseón; ac wendst ábútan, þæt þu ealne hyne geseo. Hwylc wunder is, gif se ælmihtiga God is únasecgendlic and unbefańgenlic, seðe æghwær is eal and nahwær todæled? Nu smeað sum undeóþáncol man, hú God mage beon æghwær ætgáðere, and nahwær todæled: Beheald þas sunnan, hú heage heo astihð, and hú heo asent hire leóman geond ealne middan-eard, and hú heo onlyht ealle þas eorðan, þe mancyn oneardað: swa hraðe swa heo úp-asprincð, on árne mérien, heo scínð on Ierusalem and on Rome-byrig, and on þysum earde, and on eallum eardum ætgáðere; and, þeah hwæðere, heo is gescaft and gæð be Godes dihte. Hwæt

wénst þu, hú mycele swyðor is Godes anweardnys, and his miht, and his neósung æghwær? Him ne wiðstent nán þing, naþer ne stænen weal ne bryden wah, swa swa hy wiðstándað þære sunnan. Him nis nán þing digle ne uncuð. Þu sceawast þæs mannes neb and God sceawað his heortan. Godes gast afandað ealra manna heortan; and þa þe on hine gelýfað, and hine lúfiað, þá he clænsað and gegládað mid his neósunge; and þæra ungeleáffulra manna heortan hé forbyð and onscunað. Wíte eac gehwá, þæt ælc man hæfð þreo þing on him sylfum úntodæledlice and togædere wyrçende; swa swa God cwæð, þa þa hé árest man gesceóp: he cwæð: Utan gewyrçan man to úre ánlicnyse. On hwylcum dæle hæfð se man Godes ánlicnesse on him? On þære sawle, ná on þam lichaman. Þæs mannes sawl hæfð on hyre gecynde þære halgan þrynnysse ánlicnyse; for þan þe heo hæfð on hyre þreo þing: þæt is gemýnd, and andgyt, and wylla. Þurh þæt gemýnd, se man geþencð þa þing, þe he gehýrde, oððe geseah, oððe geleórnode. Þurh þæt andgyt, hé understént ealle þa þing, þe he gesyhð, oððe gehýrð. Of þam willan cumað gepohtas, and word, and weorc; ægðer ge góde, ge ýfele. An sawl is, and án líf, and án édwest, seo þe hæfð þas þreo þing on hýre, togædere wýrcende, úntodæledlice; for þy þær þæt gemýnd bið, þær bið þæt andgyt, and se wylla; and æfre hy beoð togædere. Þeah hwæðere, nis nán þæra þreora seo sawl, ac seo sawl þurh þæt gemýnd gemánð, þurh þæt andgyt heo understent, þurh þone willan heo wyle swa hwæt swa hyre gelícað, and heo is hwæðere án sawl and án líf. Nu hæfð heo for þy Godes anlicnyse on hyre, for þan þe heo hæfð þreo þing on hyre untodæledlice wyrçende. Is, þeah hwæðere, se man án man and na þrynnys. God soðlice, fæder, and sunu, and halig gast þurhwuniað on þrynnysse háda, and on ánnysse ánre godcundnyse. Nis ná se man on þrynnysse wunigende, swa swa God; ac he hæfð, þeah hwæðere, Godes ánlicnyse on his sawle, þurh þa þreo þing þe wé ár cwædon. Arius hátte án gedwolman, sé flát wið áenne bísceop, se wæs genémned Alexander, wís and rihtgelýfed. Þa cwæð se gedwolman, þæt Crist, Godes sunu, ne mihte na beon his fæder



gelyc, ne swa mihtig swa swa he; and cwæð, þæt se fæder wære ær þe sunu, and nám býsne be mánnun, hú ælc sunu bið gíngra þonne se fæder on þyssum life. Þa cwæð se halga bísceop Alexander him togeanes: God wæs æfre, and æfre wæs his wísdóm of him acénned, and se wísdóm is se sunu, eal swa mihtig swa se fæder. Þa begeát se gedwolman þæs Cáseres fultum to his gedwylde, and cwæð gemót ongeán þone bísceop, and wolde gebygan eal þæt folc to his gedwylde. Þa wácode se bísceop áne niht on Godes cýrican, and clýpode to Drihtne, and þus cwæð: þu, ælmihtiga God, dém rihtne dóm betwúx me and Arrium. Hý cómon þa þæs on merigen to þam gemóte. Þa cwæð se gedwóla to his geféran, þæt hé wolde gán ymbe his neóde forð. Þa þa hé to gánge cóm and hé gesæt, þa gewánd him út eal his ínnewearde, æt his setle, and hé sæt þær deád. Þa geswutelode God, þæt he wæs swa geámtegod on his innoðe, swa swa hé wæs ær on his geleafan. He wolde dón Crist læssan þonne he is, and his godcundnyse weorðmynt wánian. Þa wearð him swa býsmorlic deáð geseald, swa swa he wel weorðe wæs. Oþer gedwolman wæs, sé hátte Sabellius. He cwæð þæt se fæder wære, þa þa he wolde, fæder, and eft, þa þa hé wolde, sunu, and eft, þa þa hé wolde, halig gast; and wære for þy án God. Þa forwearð eác þes gedwóla, mid his gedwylde. Nu eft þæt Iudeisce folc, þe Crist ofslógon, swa swa hé sylf wolde and gefafode, hy sécgað þæt hy willað gelyfan on þone fæder, and ná on þone sunu, þe heora magas ofslógon. Heora geleáfa nis naht, and hy forþy losiað. For úre alysednesse Crist gefafode þæt hy hine ofslógon. Hit ne mihte eal mancyn dón, gif he sylf nolde. Ac se halga fæder gesceóp and geworhte mancyn þurh his sunu, and hé wolde eft, þurh þone ylcan, ús alýsan fram helle wíte, þa þa wé forworhte wæron. Butan ælcere þrówunge he mihte ús habban, ac him þuhte þæt únrihtlic. Ac se deofol forwyrhte hine sylfne, þa þa hé tihte þæt Iudeisce folc to þæs Hælendes slége; and wé wúrdon alýsede, þurh his únscyldigan deað, fram þam écan deáðe. We habbað þone geleáfan þe Crist sylf tæhte his apostolum, and hy eallum mancynne; and þone



geleáfan God hæfð mid mánegum wúndrum getrýmmed and gefáestnod. Ærest Crist, þurh hine sylfne, dúmbe and deáfe, heálte and blínde, wóde and hreóflige, gehæalde, and þa deádan to lýfe arárde. Syððan, þurh his apostolas and oðre halige men, þas ylcan wúndra geworhte : nú eác, on úrum timan, gehwær þær halige men hý réstað, æt heora deádum bánum God wyrçð fela wundra ; to þý þæt he wyle folces geleáfan mid wúndrum getrymman. Ne wyrçð God na þás wúndra æt nánæs Iudeisces mannes byrigenne, ne æt nánæs oþres gedwolan, ac æt rihtgelyfedra manna byrgenum, þá þe gelyfdon ón þa halgan þrynnysse, and ón soðe ánnysse ánre godcundnysse. Wíte eác gehwá, þæt nán man ne mótt beón túwa gefullod ; ac gyf se man æfter his fulluhte aslýde, we gelyfað þæt hé máge beón geheálden, gif he his synna mid wópe behreówsað, and be láreowa tæcunge hit gebéte. Wé eác sceolon gelyfan þæt ælces mannes saul bið þurh God gesceápen ; ac, þeah hwæþere, heó ne bið na of Godes ágenum gecýnde. Þæs mánnæs lichaman ántimber bið of þam fæder and of þære meder, ac God gescypð þone lichaman of þam ántimbre, and asént on þone lichaman sawle. Ne bið seo sawel nahwer wúniende æror, ac God hi gewyrçð þærrihte and geset on þone lichaman, and let hy habban agenne cyre, swa heo syn-gige, swa heo synna forbúge. Þeah hwæðere, heo behófað áfre Godes fultumes, þæt heo mage synna forbúgan, and eft to hyre Scyppende becuman, þurh gode geeárnunga ; for þan þe nán man ne deð, butan Gode, nánþing to góde. Eác wé sceolon gelyfan þæt ælc lichama, þe sawle underféng, sceal arísan, on dómes dáeg, mid þam ylcan lichaman, þe he underféð, and sceal onfón édleán ealra his dáeda ; þonne habbað þa gódan éce líf mid Gode, and he sylð þa méde ælcum be his geeárnungum. Ða synfullan beoð on helle-wite aðrowiende, and heora wite bið eac gemetegod, ælcum be his gearnungum. Uton for þý geeárnian þæt éce líf mid Gode, þurh þysne geleáfan, and þurh góde geeárnunga, seðe þurhwunað on þrynnysse, án ælmihtig God, á ón ecnysse. Amen.

## DOMC. IN SEPTUAGESIMA.

## A HOMILY.

DRIHTEN sæde þis bīspel his leorning-cnihtum, þus cweðende :  
 Simile est regnum cœlorum homini patri familias, qui exiit primo  
 mane, conducere operarios in vineam suam : et reliqua.

Ðe Hælend cwæð þæt heofonan rīce wære gelíc sumum hí-  
 redes ealdre, þe férde on ærne merien and wólde hýrian wyrhtan  
 into his wín-éarde : Ða gewearð þam hláforde and þam hýrig-  
 mannum wið ánum péninge, and hi eódon into þam wín-earde.  
 Eft, ymbe údern dæges, eóde þæs wín-eardes hláford út and  
 gemette oþre hýrmen stándende ídele on þære stráete, and he  
 cwæð to him : Gáð into mínum wín-éarde, and ic sylle eow þæt  
 riht bið. Hí þa eódon to his weorce be þam geháte. Ymbe  
 mídne dæg, and on nón-tíde, eóde se híredes ealdor út, and dyde  
 hánd swa gelíce. Æt nextan twá tída ofer nóne, eóde se hláford  
 út, and gemette má wyrhtan stándan, and him to cwæð : Hwí  
 stánde ge hér ealne dæg æmtige? Hi ándwyrdon : Forþan þe ús  
 nán man ne hýrede. Se hláford cwæð : Gáð into mínum wín-  
 earde. Witodlice, on áfnunge, cwæð se hláford to his wícne :  
 Clypa þas wyrhtan, and agyld him hyra méde ; fón on þam énde-  
 nextum, oð þæt þu cúme to þam fýrmestum. Þá cómon þa énde-  
 nextan, þe on áfnunge wæron ahyrede, and heora ælc underfeng  
 ænne péning. Hwæt, þa fýrmestan, þe on ærne merien cómon,  
 wéndon þæt hy máran méde onfón sceoldon ; þá underfegon  
 hy ænlipie penegas, swa swa þa oþre. Ða ongunnon hy to ceo-  
 rienne ongeán þone hyredes ealdor, and cwædon : Þas ende-  
 nyhstan men worhton áne tíde, and þu dydest hí ús gelíce æt  
 þære hýre ; we þe bæron ða byrðene þisses dæges and háetan.  
 Þa andwyrde se hláford, and cwæð to hyra ánum : Ðú freond,  
 ne dó ic þe nænne teónan ; húla, ne gewearð únc to ánum pé-  
 ninge? Nim þæt þín is, and gá ðe fórd. Ic wille sóðlice syllan  
 þysum látestan swá mícel swá þe. Hú, ne mótt ic dón þæt ic

wylle? Oððe þín eáge is yfel, forðan ðe ic eom gód? Þus wæron þa látestan fýrmeste, and þa fýrmestan endenyxte. Feala synd gecýgede, and feáwa gecorene.

Gregorius se Trahtnere cwæð þæt þis godspel hæfð lánge tige on his tráhtnunge, þá hé wile mid sceórtre race befón; þæt hit to héfig tyme ne þince þam heórcniendum. Míne gebroðra, gelóme ic eow sáde þæt heofonan ríce getácnað þás andweardan gelaðunge; for þy rihtwisra manna gegaderung is gecweden heofonan ríce. Se hires ealdor is úre Drihten, se þe gewylt þa þe he gesceóp, and his gecorenan on þysum middanearde geáгнаð, swa swa hláford his híred on his healle. He hæfð þone wín-eard wíslice ealle þa geleáffullan gelaðunge, swa swa se wítega cwæð Isaías: Soðlice Godes wín-eard is Irahela híwræden. Mid þam naman is geswutelod eal Godes folc. Be ðam wín-earde cwæð Drihten to Iudeiscre þeóde: Ic secge eow þæt Godes ríce bið eow ætbroden, and bið forgifen þære þeóde, þe his wéstmas wyrcað. Þes wín-eard sprytte Godes gecorenan fram þam rihtwisan Abele oð þam éndenyxtan halgan þe on þissere worulde accénned bið, swylce he swá feala wín-bóga getýddrode. Witodlice þes hyredes ealdor ahýrede wyrhtan into his wín-earde on árne merien, eft on údern, and eft on mídne dæg, on nón-tíde, and on þære ændlyftan tíde; forþan þe hé fram frymðe middaneardes, oð his geéndunge, ne ablinð to asén-denne bydelas and láreowas to lárenne his folc, þæt hi sýmle þa mísweaxendan bógas óf-ascreáðian, þæt þa tóweardan þeónde beon. Witodlice, gif se wín-eard næfð þone ýmbhwyrft, and ne bið on riht gescreáðod, ne bið he wéstmbære, ac for raðe awíldað: swa eác Godes folc, buton þa láreowas screáðian sýmle þa leahtras, þurh heora láre, awég, ne bið þæt læwede folc wéstmbære on gódum weorcum. Eornostlice, se ár merien wæs fram Adáme oð Nóé, se undern fram Nóé oð Abrahám, se mid-dæg fram Abraháme oð Móysen, se nón fram Móyse oð Drihtnes tó-cyme, seo ændlefte tíð fram Drihtnes acénnednyssse oð énde þyses middan-eárdes. Drihten asénde his wyrhtan on eallum þysum

foresædum tídum to begánne his wín-eárd; forþan þe he asénde ærest heábfæderas to lærenne his folc, and syðþan ælice láreo-was and wítegan, and æt nextan his apostolas, and þurh þá his folces þeáwas beeóde, swlyce he þurh wyrhtan on wín-eardes biggenge swúnce. Ælc þæra manna, þe mid rihtum geleáfan gód weórc beeóde, was untweonlice þyses wín-eardes wyrhta. Se mériendlica tília, and þære þriddan tíde, and þære sixtan, and þære nigoðan, getácniað þæt eálde Ebreisce folc, þe fram frýmðe middan-eárdes mid rihtum geleáfan God wúrðode, swlyce hý swúncon on wín-eárdes biggenge mid gecneordlicre teólunge. To þære áendlyftan tíde sóðlice wúrdon þa hæðenan geclýpode, and þam wæs gesæd: To hwí stande ge hér eálne dæg ídele? Þa hæðenan stódon ealne dæg ídele, forðan þe hi forgyemeasodon þæs écan lífes tilunge, on swá lángsumre tíde middan-eardes. Ac únderstándað hu hy andwyrdon þæs wín-eardes hláforde; hi cwædon: Forþan þe ús nán man ne hýrede. Witodlice, næs nán heábfæder, ne nán wítega asénd to hæðenum folce, þe heora gedwíld belóge, ár Drihtnes tó-cyme, þurh his menniscnyse. Hwæt is to cweðeune, þæt nán man ús to þam wín-earde ne ahyrede, buton þæt nán man ús ne bodade lífes wég? Míne gebroðra, hwylce beládunge mage we hábban, gif we gódra weórcra geswícað, we ðe fram cild-cráðole to Godes geleáfan cómon? We magon eac þás ylcan mistlicnyse þæra foresæda tída to ánum gehwylcum men be his ýlde tídum to-dælan. Witodlice, úres ándgytes merien is úre cildhád; úre cníthhád swlyce undern tíd, on þam astihð úre geógoð, swa swa seo sunne deð ymbe þære þriddan tíde; ure fulfremeda wæstm, swa swa míd-dæg; forþan þe on midne dæg bið seo sunne on þam yfemestan rýne stýgende, swa swa se fulfremeda wæstm bið on fulre strengðe þeónde; seo nón-tíd bið úre ýld, forþan þe on nón-tíde astíhð seo sunne of þam yfemestan rýne, and þæs eáldiendan mannes mægen bið wániende; seo éndlyfte tíd bið seo forwérode ealdnys, þam deáðe geneálæcende, swa swa seo sunne sét-lunge geneálæcð on þæs dægges geéndunge. Eornostlice þonne



sume beoð gelædde on cildhåde to góðum þeáwum and rihtum lífe, sume on cnihtháde, sume on gefúngenum wæstmme, sume on ýlde, sume on forwérodre ealdnysse; þonne bið hit swilce hý becómon on mistlicum tíðum to þam wín-earde gelaðode. Míne gebroðra, behealdað eówre þeawas, and, gif ge gyt Godes wyrhtan synd, sceáwiað, and smeáge gehwylc hwæt he déð, and beheálde hwæðer hé on Godes wín-earde swínce. Seðe on ándweardum lífe him sylfum tilað, and ná Gode, né cóm se ná gýt binnan Godes wín-earde. Þá tiliað sóðlice Gode, þa þe ne sécað heora ágen gestreón þurh gýtsunge, ac smeágeað ymbe Godes tylunge, hu hi magon únriht alecgan and rihtwisnysse fýrðrian; óðrum men fremian mid gecneordnysse þære sóðan lúfe, and þa þe cáriað mid wácelum móde hu hi óþra manna sáwla Gode gestrynon and mid hím to ðam écan lífe geláedan. Se ðe him sylfum leofað, and seðe on his flæsclicum lustum lið, rihtlice he his idel gepread; forþam þe he ne tilað nánas wæstmes þæs gódcundlican weórces. Þa þe mid gymeleaste heora dagas aspénað, and nellað Gode libban oð heora éndenextan ýlde, hi stándað ýdele oð þa éndenextan tíde. To swýlcum sleácum cwæð se hyredes ealdor: To hwí stánde ge hér eálne dæg idele? Swylce he swutolice cwáede: Gif ge nóldon Gode libban on cildhåde, ne on geógoðe, gecyrrað nu húru-þinga on ylde to lífes wege; nu ge habbað hwónlice to swíncenne: swa þeáh þýllice gelaðað sé híredes hláford, and for wel oft hý onfóð hyra édlean hraðor, forþan þe hi gewítað to heofonan ríce hráðlicor þonne þa ðe fram cildhåde Gode þeówedon. Wítodlice, se sceaða þe mid Criste þrówode, and, on hyne gelyfende, his synna geándette, cóm on þære éndlyftan tíde, ná þurh ýlde, ac þurh ýfelnesse wíte: scýldig he wæs to héllicre súse, for his mán-dædum, ac he geándette his sýnna Drihtne sýlfum, on þære róde hángende, mid fúllum geleáfan, and Cristes miltsunge, þysum wórdum abæd: Drihten beo mín gemyndig, þonne þu cýmst to þínum ríce. Drihten him andwyrd: Soð ic þe secge, nú to dæg þu bist mid mé on neórxna wánge. Wítodlice, fram þam éndenex-

tan on gán se híredes eáldor to agýldeþne þone péning, þa ða hé gelædde þone sceaðan into heofonan ríce, ár þan þe hé lædde Petrum oððe his óðre apostolas, and rihtlice swá; forþan ðe se sceaða gelyfde on þone tíman on Crist, þa ða his apostolas on mícelre tweónunge wæron. Eála hu fela heáhfæderas ár Moyses á rihtlice leofodon, and hu fela wítegan, under þære á, Gode gecwémlice dróhtnodon, and hí, swa þeah, næron gelædde to heofonan ríce, ærðan þe Drihten nyðer astáh, se ðe neórxna wánges fáesten mid his ágenum deáðe geópnode, and hí þa mid lánsumre élcunge heora méde underfengon, þá ðe wé bútan élcunge, þærrihthe, swa we of úrum licháman gewítað, únderfóð. Sóðlice þa eáldan heáhfæderas and gepúngene wítegan bæron þa byrðene and þæs dæges háetan, forþan ðe hy fram ánginne middan-eardes oð Cristes tó-cyme on héllicre clýsinge ánbidodon; þeah ðe hi on Abrahámes wúnunge, buton pinungum, for heora góðnesse wunodon; and swýlce, æfter ceórunge, þone péning underfengon, þa ða hi, æfter lánsumere tíde, to heofonan becómon. Witodlice, ne underféð nán ceóriende sawl Godes ríce, ne nán ceorian ne mæg seðe to ðam becýmð. Ac þæra eáldfædera ceórunge is to understáðenne heora gnórnung, þæt hy rihtlice for heofonan ríce leofodon, and, swa þeah, mid lánsumre elcunge hit underfengon. We sóðlice, þe to þære endlestan tíde cómon, æfter úrum geswince, nátes-hwón ne ceoriað, and wé underfóð þone péning, forþan ðe wé cumað æfter þæs Hælandes menniscnyse; we beoð gelædde to his ríce þærrihthe æfter úrum forðsiðe, gif we ár on life rihtlice leofodon; and wé þonne, butan yldinge, únderfóð þæt þæt þa ealdan fæderas, æfter lánsumre elcunge, únderfengon. Be ðam cwæð se híredes eáldor: Ic wille syllan þysum éndenextan eal swa micel swa ðe. And forþan þe seo onfággennys þæs ríces is of Godes góðnesse, rihtlice is hér bæftan gecweden on énde-byrdnesse þæs godspelles: La, hú ne mótt ic dón þæt ic wylle? ðyslic bið mannes ceast ongean Godes góðnesse. Sum ceórunge mihte beón gif he his gehát ne gelæste, ac nán þeah ðe he máre ne sealde. Be þam

is gyt gelimplice gecweden : Oððe þín eage is ýfel, forðam þe ic eom góð ? Ne onhébbe hine nán man on his weorcum, ne on lánsumum þeówdóme, þonne seo soðfæstnys clypað : Þus beoð þa endenextan fyrreste, and þa fyrrestan éndenexte. Efnu, þeah we wíton hu feala góð oððe hu mícele wé gefrémedon, nyte we þeah gýt mid hwilcre smeáðáncolnysse se úpplica déma þá áfandað ; and witodlice, gehwylcum men is þearle to blissienne, þeah ðe he éndenext on Godes ríce sí ge-éndebyrd. Þyses godspelles geéndung is swyðe ondráedendlic : Feala synd gelaðode, and feáwa gecorene. Drihten cwæð on oðre stówe, þæt feala cumað fram east-dæle, and fram west-dæle, and geréstað mid þam heáhfæderum, Abrahame, and Isááce, and Iácobe, on heofonan ríce. Hwæt, eac se ýlca tráhtnere Gregorius, on sumes oðres godspelles tráhtnunge, cwæð, þæt swá micel wérod meniscra mána sceal astígan þæt heofonlice ríce, swa feala swa þara gecórenra engla on heofonum belífon, æfter þæra módigra gásta hrýre. Þeah þa gecórenan Godes cémpan sýnd feáwa geðúhte on ándweardum lífe, betwúx flæsclicum mannum, þe heora lústum gehýrsumiað, ac hi ne beoð na feawa þonne hi gegaderode beoð. Ne gedáfenað þam gástlicum þæt hí þam flæsclicum ge-éfenlæcon, ne hi húxlice forseón ; forðan þe we geseoð hwæt nú to dæg is, ac we nyton hwæt to merien bið tóward. For wel óft cymð sé bæftan ús, þe ús mid swífynysse gódre drohtnunge forestæpð, and we eárfoðlice him fyliað to mergen, se ðe nu to dæg is úre folgere geþuht. Wítodlice, þa ða se forma cyðdere Stéphanus for Godes geleafan gestáned wæs, Saulus heold ealra þæra stáenendra hácelan ; and, swa þeah, Paulus syðþan forestóp Stéphanum, on Godes gelaðunge, mid mænigfealdum geswíncum, þone þe hé ær éhtende martyr gemácode. Twá þing synd, þe wé sceolon cárfullice ascúnian ; ærest, þæt úre nán be him sylfum to dýrstelice ne trúwige ; and syððan, þæt úre nán be his nextan ne órtruwige, þeah ðe he on leahtrum befallen sý ; forðan þe ús synd úncuðe þa mícelan welan Godes mildheortnysse. Þyssere mildheortnysse welan besceawode se

sealm-sceop, þa ða he to Gode þus clýpode: Mín gefylsta! þe ic synge; forðan ðe þu gód éart, mín ándfenga, mín God, and mín mildheortnys. Efne se sealm-wyrhta únderstód on hwílcum gedeorfum þis mennisce líf is gelógod, and forði he clypode God his gefylstan. He gecígde Drihten his ándfengan, forþan þe hé underféð ús into écere reste fram þysum andweardum geswínce. He beheold þæt God gesihð úre yfelnyse, and úre gyltas forþyldegað: and swa þeah, he sparað ús árfæstlice, and, þurh be-reówsunge, to þære écan méde gehealt. Þa nolde he gecígan God mildheortne, ac hét hine his mildheortnyse, þus cweðende: Mín God and mín mildheortnys! Uton gemúnan úre árran synna, and úton besceawian þa mycclan Godes árfæstnyse, hu he úrum gyltum míltsað, and þærto-eácan þæt heofonlice rice behét sóðlice dædbétendum æfter gyltum. Uton forði eálle clypian mid ínweardre heortan, swa swa se sealm-sceop clypode: þu eart mín God and mín mildheortnys. Godes mildheortnys ús forestæpð, and his mildheortnys ús fyligð. Þa ða wé wél nóldon, þa forhrádode Godes mildheortnes ús, þæt we wel wóldon: nú we wel wyllað, ús fyligð Godes mildheortnys þæt úre willa ídel ne sí. He gearcað úrne góðan willan tó fultumienne, and he fylst þam willan gegeárcodne, seðe leofað and rixað nú and symle on worulde. Amen.

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## IN NATALE SĪ CUTHBERHTI EPISCOPI.

### A HOMILY.

CUTHBERHTUS se halga biseop, scinende on manegum gearnungum and healicum geðincðum, on heofonan rice, mid þam ælmihtigan Scyppende, on ecere blisse rixigende, wuldrað. Béda se snotera Engla þeoda láreow þyses halgan lyfiende gebyrdlice, mid wulderfullum herungum, ægðer ge æfter anfealdre gerecednyse, ge æfter leoðlicre gyddunge, awrát. Us sæde sóðlice



Beda, þæt se eadiga Cuðberhtus, þa ða he wæs eahta wintra cild, árn, swa swa him his nýtenlice ýld tyhte, plegende mid his efen-ealdum; ac se ælmihtiga God wólde stýran þære nytennysse his gecorenum Cuðberhte, þurh mynegunge gelimplices láreowes, þa sende he him to án ðry wintre cild, þæt hit his dyslican plegan, mid stæððigum wórdum, wíslice þreáde. Sóðlice, þæt foresæde þry wintre cild þone gæmenigendan Cuðberhtum befrán: To hwi underþeódst þu ðe sylfne þysum idelan plegan, þu ðe eárt fram Gode gehalgod mid roderlicum wurðmynte? Ne gedafenað bisceope, þæt he beo folces mannum gelíc: geswic, la leof, swa unþæslices plegan, and geðeod þe to Gode, þe ðe to bisceope his folce geceás, þam þu scealt heofenan ríces infær geopenian. Hwæt, Cuðberhtus þa gyt mid his plegan fórdárn, oððæt his láreow, mid biterum teárum dreórilice wépende, ealra þæra cildra plegan færlice gestilde. Witodlice, eall se cilda heáp wólde þæs ánes cildes dreórignysse gefrefrian; ac hi ealle ne mihton, mid heora frófre, his dreórignysse adwæscan, ærðan ðe Cuðberhtus hit, mid árfæstum cossum, gegladode, and he sylf syððan, æfter þæs cildes mynegunge, on healicere gestæððignysse symle þurhwunode. Æfter þysum, wearð þæs eadigan Cuðberhtus cneów mid heárdum geswelle alefed, swa þæt he mid cruccum his feðunge underwreðode: þa gesæt he sume dæge under sún-beame, and his scancan beðode, him cóm þa ridende to sum arwurðe ridda, sittende on snáw-hwítum horse, and he sylf mid hwítum gyrlum befangen wæs, and he þone halgan mid gesibsumum wórdum swæslice grette, bíddende, þæt he him dæg-wiste gedafenlice tíðode. Cuðberhtus þa to ðam engle ánmodlice cwæð: Ic wolde þine þenunge sylf nú géarcian, gif ic me mid feðunge ferian mihte: min ádlige cneów is yfele gehæfd, þæt ne mihte nán láce-wyrt áwiht geliðian, þeah þe heo gelóme tó-geléd wære. Þa gelihte se cuma, and his cneów grápode mid his hálwendum handum, and het hine niman hwætene smédman, and on meolce wyllan, and swá mid þære háetan þæt topúndene lím gewríðan, and, æfter þysum wórdum, his hors gestrád, on þam

siðfæte þe he þider côm, aweġ férende. Hwæt þa, Cuðberhtus, æfter þæs engles láre, his cneów beðode, and he sona gesundfull his færeldes breác, and ongeat, þæt God, þurh his engel, hine geneósode, seðe iú ær þone blíndan Tobian, þurh his heahengel Raphahel, míhtelice onleohte. Eft se halga Cuðberhtus, þa ðe he wacode mid hyrdemannum on félda, on his geogoðe, þa geseah he heofonas opene, and englas gelæddon Aigdanes bisceopes sawle, mid micclum wundrum, ínto þære heofonlican myrhðe. Hwilon eac Cuðberhtus ferde geóndlánd bodiende Godes geleafan, þa for únwedere gecyrde he to sumes hyrdes cytan, þe stód fæste on þam wéstene þe he oferferde, and getigde his hors þær binnon. Þa, mid þam þe he his gebedu sang, þa tær þæt hors þæt þæc of ðære cytan hrofe, and feoll adune, swilce of ðam hrofe, án wearm hlaf mid his syflinge: he þa geðancode Gode þære sande, and mid þære hine sylfne gereordode. Se eádiga Cuðberhtus æfter þan ealle woruld-þing eallunga forlét, and mid þeawum hine sylfne to munuc-lífe geðeodde; and he hrædlíce, syððan he munuc wæs, wearð gesett muneca þén, þæt he cūmena huses gýmde, and mynsterlicum cūmum geðénsūm wære. Þa, æt sumon sæle, on wintres dæge, him côm to Godes engel on cuman hiwe, and Cuðberhtus hine mid ealre cūnliðnyse underfeng. Þa gecyrde he út ymbe þæs cuman þénunge, ac he ne gemette náenne cuman þa ða he ínn côm, ac lagon þry heofonlice hlafas on lílian beorhtnyse scínende, and on rósan bræðe stýmende, and on swæcce swéttre þonne beona hunig. Þa sceáwode se halga Cuðberhtus on ðam snawe gehwær, hwider se cūma síðigende ferde, ac þa ða he náne fót-swaðu on ðam snáwe ne geseah, þa ongeat he, þæt se cuma wæs engel and na mann, seðe þone heofonlican fóðan him brohte, and þæs eórðlican ne róhte. Þés foresæda halga wer wæs gewunod þæt he wólde gán on niht to sáe, and stándan on ðam sealtum brymme, oð his swúran, singende his gebedu. Þa on sumere nihte hlósnode sum oðer munuc his færeldes, and mid sleácre stálcunge his fót-swaðum fíligde, oððæt hi begen to sáe becomon. Þa dyde Cuðberhtus

swa his gewuna wæs, sáng his gebedu, on sælicere ýðe stánde oð ðone swúran, and syððan his cneowu on ðam ceósle gebígde, astréhtum hánd-bredum to heofenlicum rodere. Efne þa cómon twegen seálas of sælicum grúnde, and mid heora flýse his fét drígdon, and mid heora bláede his leoma beðedon, and syððan mid beácne his bletsunge bædon, licgende æt his fótum on feále-wum ceósle. Þa Cuðberhtus þa sælican nytenu onsúnd asende, mid soðre bletsunge, and on merigenlicre tíde his mynster gesohte. Wearð þa se munuc micclum afyrht, and adlig on ærne merigen hine ge-eadmette to ðæs halgan cneowum, biddende þæt he his adl eallunga afligde, and his fýrewitnysse fæderlice gemilt-sode. Se halga þa sona ándwyrde: Ic þinum gedwylde dear-nunge miltsige, gif þu ða gesihðe mid swigan bediglast, oððæt mín sawul heonon siðige, of andweardum lífe gelaðod to heofonum. Cuðberhtus þa mid gebede his sceáweres seócnyse gehælde, and his fýrwites gánges gýlt forgeaf. Feala wundra wúrdon gewórhte þurh þone halgan Cuðberht, ac we willað for sceórnysse sume forsúwian, þi læs þe þeos racu eow to lang þynce. Witodlice, Cuðberhtus férde, swa swa his gewuna wæs, embe geleaffulra bodunge, þæt he þam ungelæredan folce lífes wég tæhte. Þa fleah sum earn ætforan him on siðe, and he his geféran befrinan ongan: Hwá hi to ðam dæge afédan sceolde? Þa cwæð his geféra, þæt he gefyrn smeáde hwær hi bígleofan bíddan sceoldon. Þa ða hi ða fare férdon buton wiste, Cuðberhtus þa him togeánes cwæð: La hwæt se ælmihtiga God mæg for eaðe unc, þurh þisne earn, átfóre sceawian, seðe iú ær Helian afedde þurh þone sweartan hráémn, ær he to heofonum siðode. Hi ða férdon fórð síðigende, and éfne se earn on ðam ófre gesæt, mid fisce geflogen þone he þærrihte gefeng. Þa cwæð se halga to his geferan: Yrn to ðam earne, and him of-aníu þæs fises dæl þe he gefángen hæfð, unc to gereorde; sý lof þam Ælmihtigan, þe únc þurh þisne fugol fédan wolde. Syle, swa þeah, sumne dæl þam earne to edleane his geswines. Hi ða, æfter gereorde, on heora wég férdon, and Cuðberhtus þam folce



fægere bodade, þæt hi wære wæron wið deoffles sýrwum, þy læs þe he mid léasunge heora geleáfan awýrde, and fram þære bodunge heora mód abrude. Þæt folc þa fægerlice ongan forð aræsan betwux þyssere mynegunge, micclum bepæht, þæt hi þære láre to lýt gymdon. Hwæt se swicola feond hi swiðe bedydrode, swilce þær sum hús sóðlice forburne, brastligende mid brandum, gedwimorlice swa þeah. Þa wolde þæt folc þæt fýr adwæscan, gif hit ænig-wæta wanian mihte; ac þæs halgan andweardnys eaðelice acwencte þæs deoffles dyderunge, þe hi dwollice fligdon, and þæs lifes word lyt-hwón gymdon. Þæt folc þa ofsceamod ongean cyrde to ðære láre þe hi ær forleton, biddende æt ðam láreowe líðe miltsunge, þæt hi his láre ær to lýt gymdon, þa ða he ða fræcednyse him beforan sæde. Cuðberhtus, swa þeah, on oðrum timan, eall byrnende hus ahredde wið fyres dara, mid halgum bénum, and þone windes blæd aweg fligde, seðe ær for oft þa ættrian flán deoflicre costunge on him sylfum adwæscete, þurh gescyldnyse soðes Drihtnes. He wolde gelome leodum bodian on fyrenum lande unforhtigende. Hwæt him þa geuðe se ælmihtiga God fægere getingnyse þam folce to láre, and him menn ne mihton heora mód behydan, ac hi eadmodlice him geandetton heora digelnyssa, and elles ne dorston, and be his dihte digellice betton. Sum eawfest mann eac swilce hæfde miccle cyððe to ðam halgan Cuðberhte, and gelomlice his láre breác: þa getímode his wífe wyrs þonne hi beðorfte, þæt heo þurh wóðnyse micclum wæs gedreht. Þa com se eawfæsta to ðam eadigan Cuðberhte, and he wæs on ðam timan to prafoste geset on ðam munuc-life, þe is Lindisfarnea gehaten. Þa nemlice he forseame him openlice secgan, þæt his eawfæste wif on ðære wóðnyse læg, ac bæd, þæt he asende sumne broðor þæt hire gerihtu gedon mihte, ærðan þe heo of life gelæd wurde. Þa wiste Cuðberhtus eall be ðam wífe, and wolde þurh hine sylfne heo sona genesian; forðan þe heo ærðan eawfæst leofode, þeah þe se unsið hire swa gelumpe. Þa began se wer dreorig wépan, anðraciende þæs ungelimpes. Cuðberhtus hine þa mid wordum



gefrefrode, cwæð þæt se deofol þe hire derian wolde, on his ge-neosunge, hi forlætan sceolde, and mid micelre fyrhtu awege fleón, and þæt wíf mid gewitte wel sprecende ongan him togeanes gán, and his bridel onfón. Hit gelamp, be ðæs láreowes wordum, þæt þæt wíf hine gewittig mid wordum grette, bæd þæt heo moste him méte gearcian, and cydde hu se deofol hi dearnunge forlét, and swiðe forhtigende fleames cepte, þa ða se halga þider siðode. Cuthberhtus se halga syððan gefremode mihtiglice wundra, on ðam mynstre wuniende. Begann þa on mode micclum smeagan, hu he þæs folces lóf forfleón mihte; þi læs þe he wurde to hlisfull on worulde, and þæs heofonlican lófes fremde wære. Wolde þa anstandende ancer-líf adreogan, on digelnysse eal-lunga drohtnian: ferde þa to Farnea, on flowendre yðe. Þæt igland is eall beworpen mid sealtum brymme, on sá middan, þæt wiðinnan eall, ærðam fyrste, mid sweartum gastum, swiðe wæs afillde; swa þæt menn ne mihton þa moldan bugian, for þam wracan sweartra deofla; ac hi ealle þa endemes flugon, and þæt igland eallunge rymdon þam æðelan cempan, and he þær ána wunode, orsorh heora andan, þurh ælmihtigne God. Þa wæs þæt igland mid ealle bedæled wæteres wynsumnysse, on ðam wéstum cludum, ac se halga wer þa sona hét þa heardnysse swiðe holian, on middan þære flore his fægeran botles, and þær wæter æddre wynsum asprang, werod on swæcce, þam were to bryce, seðe hwilon wæter to winlicum swæcce wundorlice awende, þa ða hit wolde God. Se halga þa hét him bringan sæd, wolde on ðam wéstene wæstmes tilian, gif hit swa geuðe se ælmihtiga God, þæt he mid his fótum hine fedan moste. He seow þa hwæte on beswuncenum lande, ac hit to wæstmæ aspringan ne mihte; ne furðon mid gærse growende næs. Þa het he him bere bringan to sæde, and ofer ælcne timan þa eorðan seow, hit weox þa mid wynne and wel gerípode. Þa woldan hræmnas hine behreafian æt his gedeorfum, gif hi dorston swa. Þa cwæð se halga to ðam heard-nebbum: Gif se Ælmihtiga þyses geuðe, brucað þæra wæstmæ and me ne biddað; gif he þonne eow þyses

ne getiðode, gewitað aweg, wælhreowe fugelas, to eowrum eðele of ðysum iglande. Hwæt, þa hræmnas þa ricene flugon ealle tosome ofer þone sealtan brym, and se halga þa his geswines breac. Eft þa syððan oðre twegen swearte hræmnas siðlice comon, and his hús tæron mid heardum bile, and to neste bæron heora briddum to hlywðe. Þas eac se eadiga mid ealle affigde of ðam eðele mid ánum worde; ac án þæra fugela eft fleogende com, ymbe þreo dagas, þearle dreorig, fleah to his fótum, friðes biddende, þæt he on ðam lande libban moste symle unscæððig, and his gefera samod. Hwæt þa, se halga him þæs geuðe, and hi lustbære þæt land gesohton, and brohton þam láreowe lác to médes, swines rysle his scon to gedreoge, and hi þær syððan unscæððige wunedon. Þa wolde se halga sum hús getimbrian to his brycum, mid his gebroðra fultume: þa bæd he hi áns sylle, þæt he mihte þæt hús on ða sáe healf, mid þære underlegan. Þa gebroðra him behéton, þæt hi woldon þæt treow, þonne hi eft comon, him gebringan. Þa comon hi swa swa hi cwædon, and wurdon, swa þeah, þæs treowes ungemýndige, ac se ælmihtiga God his wæs gemýdig, and him þa sylle sylf asænde mid þam sælicum flode, and þæt flód hi awearp þær þær he sylf smeade þæt hús to arærenne, on ðam sealtum ofre. Þa wunode se halga wer manega gear on ðam ancor-life swiðlice stiðe, and hine geneosodon gelome eawfæste menn, and be his láre heora líf gerihtlæhton. Þa com to him sum abbudesse, Ælflæd gehaten, þæs cyninges swuster Ecgfrides; wolde, þurh his mynegungum, hire móð getrymman. Þa, betwux heora spræce, began heo to halsigenne þone halgan wer, þæt he sceolde hire secgan hu lange hire broðor Ecgfridus moste his ríces brucan? Þa andwyrde hire se halga, mid twylicre spræce, and cwæð: For nahte bið geteald ánes gares lust, þær þær se swearta deað onsigende bið. Þa undergeat heo þætte hire broðor ne moste his lífes brucan ofer þam ánum gear, and þærrihte, dreoriglice wépende, hine befrán: La leóf, sæge me, hwa sceal his ríce onfón, þonne he broðor næfð, ne he bearn ne belæfð. Þa cwæð se halga wer

eft to ðam mædene : Se ælmihtiga Scyppend hæfð gehealden sumne gecorene þissere leode to cyninge, and se bið þe swa leof swa nu is se oðer. Þa gedyrstlæhte þæt mæden þæt heo him þa gýt to spræce, and cwæð : Mistlice smeagað manna heortan ; sume wilniað geðincðe þyssere worulde, sume gefyllað heora fracedan lustas, and hi ealle syððan sorhlice wædliað. Þu forsiht þone healican wurðmynt, and þe is leofre on ðysum wacum scræfum, þonne þu on healic bisceop sitte. Þa cwæð se witega, þæt he wyrðe nære swa miccles hades, ne ðæs heah-setles, ac, swa þeah, nán man Godes miht ne forflihð, on nánum heolstrum heofonan, oððe eorðan, oððe sæ þridan. Ic gelyfe, swa þeah, gif se Ælmihtiga me hæt þæs hades beon, þæt ic eft mote þis igland gesecan, æfter twegra geara ymbryne, and þises eðeles brucan. Ic bidde þe, Ælflæd, þæt þu uncre spræce on mínum lífe nánum ne ameldige. Æfter þysum wordum wearð gemót gehæfd, and Ecgfridus þær ongesæt, and þeodorus þyses iglandes arcebisceop, mid manegum oðrum geðungenum witum, and hi ealle ánmodlice þone eadigan Cuðberhtus to bisceope gecuron. Þa sændon heo sona gewritu mid þam ærende, to ðam eadigan were, ac hi ne mihton hine of his mynstre gebringan. Þa reow se cyning sylf Ecgfridus to ðam iglande, and Trumwine bisceop, mid oðrum eawfæstum werum, and hi þone halgan swiðe halsudon, heora cneowu bigdon, and mid tearum bædon, oððæt hi hine wépende of ðam wéstene atugon to ðam sinoðe samod mid him, and he þone háð heora hæse underfeng, swa swa hit gefyrn ær gesæd wæs, þurh þæs cildes múð, and þæs mæran bisceopes Boisiles, þe him mid soðre witegunge his lífes endebyrdnysse sæde. On ðam ilcan geare wearð eac ofslægen Ecgfrid se æðela cyning, on his unsiðe, þa ða he on Peohtum begann to feohtenne to dyrstelice, ofer Drihtnes willan ; and his cyfes-borena broðor syððan rixode, seðe for wisdomes gewænde to Scottum, þæt he ælðeodig on láre geðuge. Þa wæs gefylled seo forespræc, swa swa se halga wer sæde þam mædene, be hire gebroðrum, ær he bisceop wære. Hwæt þa, syððan se halga Cuðberhtus Lindis-



farnenscīre scīre gelaðunge leod-bisceop mid ealre gecnyrdnyse his folces gymde to efenlæcunge þæra eadigra apostola, and hi mid singalum gebedum gescylde wið deòfol, and mid halwendum mynegungum to heofonum tyhte; and he swa leofode swa swa he sylf lærde and a his bodunge mid bisnungum astealde, and eac mid wundrum wel geglengde, and mid soðre lufe symle geswette, and gemetegode mid micclum geðylde, and wæs swiðe estfull on ælcere spræce. He nolde awendan his gewunelican bigleofan, ne his gewæda þe he on wéstene hæfde, ac ða stiðnyse his stearcan bigleofan, betwux læwedum folce, on his life geheold. He wæs swiðe welig wædlum and þearfum, and symle him sylfum swiðe hafenleas. Þa geworhte he fela wundra eác binnon þam fyrste þe he bisceop wæs. Mid halegum wætere he gehælde sum wif þæs ealdormannes æwe, fram earmlicere coðe, and heo sona gesund him sylfum þenode. Eft, on ðære ilcan tíde, he mid ele smyrote án licgende mæden on langsumum sáre, þurh hefigtymum heafod-ece, and hire sona wæs bet. Sum eawfest wer wæs eac yfele gehæfed, and læg æt forðsiðe, his freondum orwene. Þa hæfde heora sum haligne hláf, þone þe se eadiga wer ær gebletsode, and he þæne þærrichte on wæter bedypte, and his adligum mæge on ðone múð begeat, and he þærrichte þære adle gestilde. Eac on oðrum tíman, sum adlig cniht færlice wearð gefeod ætforan þam witan, þa ða he, mid láre, geond þæt land férde, þa bædon þa bærmenn his bletsunge georne, and he þærrichte þone cniht arérde, swa þæt he gesundfull siðode on his fótum, seðe on bære þider geboren wæs. Sum earm moder uneaðelice bær sam-cucu cild swiðe dreorig on ðam ilcan wége, þe se wita férde; þa besargode he þære sorhfullan meder, and geswæslice hire sunu cyste; cwæð þæt hire cild gesund beon sceolde, and eall hiwisc hælðe brucan; and þæs witegan word wurdon gefyllede. Ælflæd þa eft, þæt æðele mæden, þone halgan láreow to hire gelaðode: þa gesæt he æt mysan micclum onbrýrðed, he beseah to heofonum and his sex awearp: þa axode hine seo eadige fæmne, hwi he swa hrædlice his gere-



órd forlete? Þa cwæð se bisceop, mid abryrdum mode, efne nu ic geseah englas ferian gesáeliglice of ðinum bóc-lande, to healicere heofonan, mid halgum sange, and his nama þe bið árdlice gecyð on ærne merien, þonne ic offrige Gode þa líffican lác on geleaffulre cyrcan. Hit wearð þa gewídmærsod, swa swa se wit-ega cwæð, þæt hiremann þurh hólð rædenne þá sume ác astah, and his orf læswode mid treowenum helme, and he hearde feoll, gewát of worulde mid wuldre to Gode, for ðære hýlde his heórd-rædenne. Hwá mæg áfre ealle gereccan þa míhtigan tácnu þyses halgan weres, hu oft he eaðelice adlige gehælde, and þa sweartan gastas symle afigde, and fæigra máнна fórðsið fore gleáw sáde, wís þurh wítegunge wísdomes gastes. Þa wúnode sum sacerð swiðe gelyfed on ancor-setle æfter his láre, and on gehwílcum geare hine geneosode, Herebrihtus gehaten, hohfull on mode. Cuðberhtus þa sona hine onsundron gespræc, cwæð þæt he þá sceolde swíðlice befrínan his nyðbearfnýsse, ær his nextan dæge; cwæð þæt he ne moste on menniscum lífe hine eft geseon, of þam andweardum dæge. Herebrehtus þa sona swiðe hohfull wearð, and feoll to his fótum, mid flowendum tearum bæd, þæt he moste mid him siðian to heofonlicum þrymme, of ðisum gewinne, swa swa he on lífe his láre gehyrsumode. Hwæt þa, se bisceop his cneowa gebigde to þyssere béne, mid blíðum móde, and syððan þone sacerð sona gefréfrode; cwæð þæt him geúðe se ælmihtiga Wealdend, þæt hi to-sómne siðian moston of ðisum eárfoðnyssum, to ecere myrhðe. Herebrehtus þa hám gewende, and, on leger bedde ligende, abád þæs oðres geéndunge, mid adligum limum. Cuðberhtus se halga þa swiðe ónette to ðam ancor-setle, þe he áer gesæt, þurh halige mynnegunge mihtiges Drihtnes; wolde on ðam lande his líf geendian, þær þær he áer lánge libbende dróhtnode; and he on ðam lánde þa gelæded wearð on his fórðsiðe swiðe fus to Gode, on ðam þridðan geare his biscophades, and on þysum dæge to Drihtne gewát, and Hereberhtus samod, se halga sacerð, swa swa he on lífe ær geleórnode, þurh Godes gast, mid

góðum willan. His lic wearð bebyrged on Lindisfarnensiscere circan, þær wúrdon geworhte wundra forfela, þurh geeárnunga his eadigan lifes. Þa gelícode hit þam læod-bisceope Eadberhte sylfum, his æftergengan, þæt he his lichaman up þa gelogode, on ðam endlyftan geare his geéndunge: þa wearð þæt halige lic hál on eórðan gemet, gesundfull licgende, swilce he slæpende wære; liðebíge on limum, swa swa he geléd wæs. Sý wuldor and lóf þam welegan Drihtne, seðe his gecorenan swa cystelice wurðað æfter deadlicum lífe, mid him libbende á on ecnysse ealra worulda. Amen.

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## IN NATALE SANCTI EADMUNDI, REGIS ET MARTYRIS.

### A HOMILY.

SUM swyðe ilæred múnuc cóm suþan ofer sæ, from Sæincte Benedictes stowe, on Æþelrædes dagum kynges, to Dunstane Archeb., þreóm gearæ ærþam þe he forðfærde, and sum munuc hatte Abbo. Þa wurdon heo on spéce, oððet Dunstan rehte be Sċo Eadmundo, swá swá Eadmundes swýrd-boræ hit ræhte Æþelstan kýnge, þa ða Dunstan geúnc món wæs, and þe sweórd-boræ wæs forealdod món. Ða sette ðe múnuc alle þas gerecednyse on áne bóc, and eft, þa ða ðeo bóc cóm to us, binnon feawum gearum, þa awende we hit on Englisc, swá swá hit hér æfter stónt. Þe múnuc þa Abbo, binnon twám gearum, wende hám to mynstre, and wearð þa to abbode isét on þam ylcan mynstre. Eadmund, þe æadigæ East Englæ kyng, wæs snóter and wurðful, and wurðode symle mid æþele ðeawum þone alnihtigæ Gód. He wæs eadmod and iþuncgen, and swa ánræde þurhwunede, þæt he nolde bugæn to bismerville leahtræ, ne on náne healf he ne ahydde his þeawæs, ac wæs symle mundig þare soþan lufe. Gyf þú eart tó heofod-

men isét, ne ahæfe þu ðe, ac beó betweox monnum swá swá án mon of hím. He wæs cystig wædlum and wydewum, swá swá fæder, and mid wæl-willendnesse wissode his folc simle to riht-wisnesse, and þam reðan styrede and isæligelice leofode. Hit ilámp þá æt nyxtan, þæt ða Deniscæ leodæ ferden mid scyphere, hergende and sleande wide geond lónd, swá swá heoræ wune is. On þam floten wæron ða fyrstan heafod-mén, Hinguar and Hubba, geanlæhte þurh deofel, and heo on Norðhumbrelond gelændon mid æscum, and wæsten þæt lónd and ða leoden ofslógen. Ða wende Hinguar eást mid his scýpum, and Hubba beláf on Norðhumbrelande, wunnum sige mid wælreownesse. Hínguar bicóm þa to East Englum rowende, on þam geare þe Ælfred æþeling án and twéntig geáre wæs, þe þe Wæst Seaxene kyng syððan wearð máere. And þe fore-sæde Hínguar færlice, swá swá wulf, to londe bistálcode, and þe leodæ sloh, weræs and wíf, and þa unwittige child, and to bysmere tucode þa bilewite cristene. He sende þa syððan sona to þám kyng beotlice ærende, þæt hé bugon sceolde to his mon-rædene gif he his feores rohte. Ðe ærendracæ cóm þa to Eadmunde kyng, and Hingwares ærende hím heardlice abeád: “Hinguar úre kyng, kéne and sigefest on sæ and ón londe, hæfð felæ þeodæ iwæld, and cóm nú mid ferde férlice hér to lánde, þæt he her winter-selt mid his werode habbe. Nú hæt he þe dælen þine diglan goldhordæs, and þine ældrynæ streón hærlice wið híne, þæt þu beo his under-kyng, gif þu cwýc beon wult, forþan ðe ðu næfst þa mihte, þæt ðu mage him wiðstandæn.” Hwæt þa, Eadmund kyng clypede ænne bíscep, þe him þa hendest wæs, and wið hine smeade, hú he þam reðan Hingware bérstan sceolde. Þa forhtede þe bíscep for þam færlice gelímpe, and for þæs kynges life, and cwæð, þæt him ræd þúhte, þæt he to þam abuge, þe Hinguar him bead. Ða swywode þe kyng, and biseah to þare eorðan, and cwæð þa æt nyhstan kynelice him tó: “Eala, þu bíscep, to bysmere beoð itawode þæs earman lond leodæ, and me nú leofre wére, þæt ic on feohte feolle, wið þam ðe min folc moste heoræ

eardes brucæn." And the biscop cwæð: "Eala, þu leofe kyng, þin folc liþ ofslágen, and þu næfst þonne fultume, þæt ðu feohten mage, and þas flot-men cumæð, and ðe cwícne bindæþ, buten þu, mid fleame, þine feore burge, oððe þu ðe swa burge, þæt ðu buge to hím." Ða cwæð Eadmund kyng, swá swá he ful kene wæs. "Þæs ic wilnige and wisce mid mode, þæt ic áne ne bileafe, æfter mine leofum þægnum, þe on heoræ beddum wurdon, mid bearnum and wifum, férlice ofslagene from þisse flot-monnum. Næs me næfre iwunelic þæt ic wrohete fleámes, ac ic wolde swiðor swelton, gif ic þyrft, for mine agene earde, and þe almihtigæ Gód wát þæt ic nulle bugan from his bigengum æfre, né from his soðan lufe, swelte ic libbe ic." Æfter þissum wordum, hé wende to þam ærendracan ðe Hinguar to him sende, and sæde him unforht: "Witodlice þu wære nu weórðe slæges, ac ic nelle fylæn mine clæne handæn on þine fule blode, forþam ðe ic folgige Criste, þe us swa bisnode; ac ic bliþelice wylle beon ofslagen þurh eow, gif hit God foresceawæð: fare nú swiðe raþe, and sæge þine ræþum laforde, ne buhþ nefre Eadmund Hinguare, ón life, hæþene heretogæn, buton he to Hælende Criste ærest, mid geleafan, on þisse lond buge." Ða wende þe erendracæ heardlice awæg, and imette þone wælreowan Hinguare, mid alle his ferde fuse to Eadmunde, and sæde þam arleasum hú hím iandswæred wæs. Hinguar beað þa mid bealde þam scyp-hera, and þæt heo þæs kynges anes alle cepan sceóldon, þe his here forseah, and hine sone bindæn. Hwæt þa, Eadmund kyng, mid þam ðe Hinguar cóm, stod innan his halle, þæs Hælendes imyndig, and aweárp hís wépnæ, wolde efenlæcen Cristes gebisnungum, þe forbeað Petrum mid wæpnum to feohten wið þa wælreowan Iudeiscan. Hwæt þa, þa arleasan Eadmundum bundon, and bysmoreden hýxlice, and beoten mid sahlum, and swa syððan læddon þonne ileaffulne kyng to ane eorðfestum treowe, and tegdon hine ðærtó, mid hearde bendum, and hine eft swungon lónglice mid swipum, and he symle clypode, betweox þam swincglum, mid soþan ileafan, to Hælende Criste;



and þa hæþene þa, for his ileafe, wurdon þa swyðe yrre, forþam ðe he clypode Crist hím to fultume: heo scytæn þa mid gauelocum him togeánes, oððet hé all wæs bisét mid heoræ scotungum, swylce yles burstæ, swa swa Sebastianus wæs. Ða iseah Hinguar, þe arlease flot-món, þæt þe æðele kyng nolde Criste wiðsacen, ac, mid andræde ileafe, híne æfre clypode, hæt hine þa bihæfdián, and þa hæþenan swa dyden. Betweóx þam þe he clypode to Criste þa gýt, þa túgon þa hæþene þone halgan tó slæge, and, mid áne swencge, slogon him of þæt hæfod, and sawlæ siðode isælig to Criste. Þær wæs súm mon gehende ihealden, þurh Gode behydd þam hæþenum, þe ðis iherde all, and hit æft sæde, swa swa we sæcgæð hit hér. Hwæt þa, ðe flot-hére ferde þa eft to sciþe, and behyddon þæt heafod þæs halgan Eadmundes on þam ðiccum bremlum, þæt hit biburigeð ne wurðe. Þa æfter fyrste, syððan heó ifarene wæron, cóm þæt lond-folc tó, þe þær to lafe þa wæs, þær heoræ lafordes líc buton heafde þa læg, and wurdon swiðe sarig for his slægie on mode, and húre þæt heo næfdon þæt heáfod to þam bodige. Þa sæde ðe sceáwere, þe hit ær iseah, þæt þa flot-men hæfdon þæt heafod mid heóm, and wæs him ipúht, swa swa hit wæs ful soð, þæt heo hydden þæt heafod on þam holte. For-hwæga heo eoden þa endemes alle to þam wude, sæcende gehwær, geond þyfelas and brymelas, gif heo mihten imeten þæt heafod. Wæs eac mycel wunder þæt án wulf wæs isend, þurh Godes willunge, to biwærigenne þæt heafod, wið þa oðre deór, ofer dæg and niht. Heo eoden ða sæcende, and cleopigende, swa swa hit iwunelic is þæt ða þe on wude gaþ oft: “Hwær eart þú nu gerefa?” And him andswyrde þæt heáfod: “Her, her, her.” And swa ilome clypode andswarigende, oððet heo alle bicomén, þurh þa clypunge, him tó. Þa læg þe grægæ wulf þe bewiste þæt heafod, ant mid his twam fótum hæfde þæt heafod biclypped, gredig and hungrig, and for Gode ne dyrste þæs hæfdes onburigen, ac heold hit wið deor. Ða wurdon heo ofwundroden þæs wulfes hordrædene, and þæt halige heafod hám feroðen mid heóm, þankende þam

Almihtigan alre his wundræ. Ac þe wulf fologede forð mid þam heafde, oððet heó on túne comen, swylce hé tóme wære, and wende æft syþþan to wude ongeán. Ðá lónd-leodan þa syððan lægdan þæt heafod to þam halige bodige, and burigdon, swa swa heo lihtlúcost mihten on swylce rædinge, and cyrce árærdon on-uppon hím. Eft þa on fyrste, æfter felæ geáre, þa ðeo hergung aswác, and sib wearð igyfen þam iswæncte folce, þa fengon heó togadere, and wrohten ane circe wurðlice þam halgan, æt his burigene, æt þam bed-huse þær hé iburiged wæs. Heo wolden þa ferian, mid folclice wurðmente, þone halgan lichame, and læcgen inne þare circean. Þa wæs mycel wundor þæt he wæs all hál, swylce he cwíc wære, mid clænum lichame, and his sweoræ wæs ihaled, þe ær forslagen wæs; and wæs swulce án solcene ðred embe his sweóræn, monnum to swutelunge hu he ofslagen wæs. Eac swylce wundæ, þe ða wæltreowum hæþenæn, mid ilome scotunge, on his lice makedon, wæron ihealede, þurh ðone heofonlice Gód; and he liþ swá ansund oð þysne and-wardne dæg, abidende æristes and þæs écen wuldres. His lyc-hame ús cyð, þe lið unforsmolnsnod, þæt he buton forligre hér on worulde leofode, and mid clæne life to Criste siðode. Sum wydewa wunede, Oswyn ihaten, on gebedum and fæstenum, monige geár syððan. Þeo walde efsiæn ælce geár þone sónt, and his nægles ceórfæn syferlice mid lufe, and on scrýne healdon to haligdóme on weófode. Þa wurðode þæt lond-folc mid ileafæn þone sónt to wurðmente. Ða comen, on sumne sáel, unsælig þeofæs eahta, on áne nihte, to þam arwurðæn halgan, and wolden stelon þa madmæs þe men ðider bróhton, and cunnedon mid cræfte hú heó ín cumen mihte. Sum sloh mid slæge swyðe þa hæpsan; sum heo mid fyle feoledon abútæn; sum eac underdealf þa dure mid spáde; sum heo mid læddræ wolden unlucæn þæt æh-þyrl; ac heo swuncon on ydel, and earmlice férdon, swa þæt þe halgæ wær heom wunderlice bont, ælcne swa he stód strutigende mid tólæ, þæt heora nan ne mihte þæt morþ gefremman, ne heó þeonan styriæn; ac heo stoden swá oð maregen. Men þa ðæs

wundredon, hú þa weargas hangedon ; sum uppon læddræ, sum leat to dælfæ, and ælc on his weorce wæs feste ibunden. Heo wurdon þá ibrohte to þam biscope alle, and he het heóm áhón on heagum gealgum alle : ac he næs ná imundig hú þe mildheorte God clypode þurh his witegan þás word þe her stondæþ : Eos qui ducuntur ad mortem eruere ne cesses, “ Ðá þe món læt to deaþe alýs út symle.” And eác þa halgan canones ihadedon forbeodæþ, ge biscopum ge preostum, to beonne embe ðeofæs, forþan þe hit ne buræð þam ðe beoð icorene Gode to þenigenne, þæt heo þwærlæcen scylon on æniges monnes deaþe, gif heó beoð drihtines þægnæs. Eft þa ða Ðeodræd biscóp, syððan he his béc sceawode, he reowsode mid geomerunge, þæt he swa ræþne dóm sette þam unsæligum þeofum, and hit bisaregede æfre, oð his lifes ende, and þa leode bead georne þæt heo him mid-fæstæn fulllice ðreo dagæs, biddende þone almihtigæn God, þæt he him áriæn sceolde. On þam londe wæs sum món Leofstan iháten, rice for worulde, unwittig for Góde, þe rad to þam halgan mid ricetere swyðe, and het him æteówan orhlice swyðe þone halgæ sónt, hwæðer he isund wære ; ac swa raðe swa hé iseáh þæs sóntes lichame, ða awedde hé sonæ, and wælreowlice grymetede, and earmlice endode yfelum deáþe. Ðis is þam ilíc þe halga papa Gregorius, on his isetnesse be þam halgum Laurentium, þe lið on Rome-burig, ðæt men wolden sceawian hú he læge ; ac God heóm gestylde, swa þæt ðær swulton on ðare sceawuncge áne seófe mén ætgædere, þa swike þa oðre to sceawenne ðone martyr mid mennisce dwylde. Felæ wundræ we iherdon on folclice spæce bi þam halgan Eadmundum, þe we hér nyllæð on write setten, ac heóm wát gehwá. On þissum halgum is swutel, ant on swylcum oðrum, þæt God almihtig mæg þone món áræran æft on domes dæge ansundne of eorðan, þe þe healt Eadmundne halne lichame, oððene myclan dæg, þeah ðe he on moldæn cóme. Weorðe wære ðeo stów for þam wurðfullæn halgum, þæt hire món wælwurðode, and wælegode, mid clæne Godes þeowum to Cristes ðeowdóme ; forþan ðe þe halgæ is mærræ

þone mén magon ásmeán. Nis Angol bidæled Drihtnes halgene, forþam on Englæ londe licgæþ swylce halgan, swylce þés halgæ king, and Chutbertus þe eadigæ, and Æþeldryþ on Elig, and eác hire swuster, ansund on lichame, geleafæn to trumuncge. Beoð eác fela oðræ on Angel-cýnne, þe fela wundrae wurcæð, swá swá hit wide is cyþ, ðam Almihtigan to lofe, þe heo on ilyfden. Crist sylf swytelæþ monnum, þurh his mæren halgan, þæt he is ælmihtig Gód, þe makæþ swylce wundrae, þeah þe ða earman Iudeiscæn hine allungæ wiðsócon, forþan þe heo beoð awarigede swá swá heo wiscton heóm sylfum. Ne beoð nane wundrae iwrohte æt heoræ burigene, forþam þe heó ne gelyfæð on þone lyfigenden Crist; ac Crist swutelæþ monnum hwær þe gode ileafæ is, þenne he swylce wundrae wurcæð, þurh his halgan, wide geond þas eorðan, þam beo wuldor and lof á mid his heofenlice fæder.

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### THE STORY OF ORPHEUS.

GESÆLIG bið se mon þe mæg geseón þone hluttran æwellm þæs hehstau gódes, and of him selfum aweorpan mæg þa þiostro his modes. We sculon get, of ealdum leasum spellum, þe sum bispell reccan. Hit gelamp gio þætte án hearpere wæs, on þære þeode þe Thracia hatte, sio wæs on Creca ríce, se hearpere wæs swiðe ungefæglice gód, þæs náma wæs Orfeus, he hæfde án swiðe énic wíf, sio wæs haten Eurydice. Ða ongann monn secgan be þam hearpere, þæt he mihte hearpian þæt se wudu wagode, and þa stánas hirgedon for þam swege, and wilde deor þær woldan to-irnan and standon, swilce hí tame wæron, swa stille, þeah hi men oððe hundes wið eodon, þæt hí hí na ne onscunedon. Ða sædon hí þæt ðæs hearperes wíf sceolde acwe-lan, and hire sawle mon sceolde lædan to helle. Ða sceolde se hearpere weorþan swa sárig, þæt he ne mihte on gemong oðrum



mannum bión, ac teah to wuda, and sæt on þam múntum, ægþer ge dæges ge nihtes, weóp and hearpode, þæt þa wudas bifodon, and þa ea stódon, and nán heort ne onscunode nænne leon, ne nán hara nænne hund, ne nán neat nyste nænne andan ne nænne ege to oðrum, for þære mirhþe þæs sones. Ða ðam hearpere þa þuhte þæt hine þa nánnes þinges ne lyste on þisse worulde, þa þohte he þæt he wolde gesecan helle gatu, and onginnan him oleccan mid his hearpan, and biddan þæt hí him ageafan eft his wíf. Ða he ða þider com, þa sceolde cuman þære helle hund ongean hine, þæs náma wæs Ceruerus, se sceolde habban þrio heafdu, and ongan fægenian mid his steorte, and pleigan wið hine for his hearpunga. Ða wæs þa eac swiðe egeslic geat-weard, þæs nama sceolde beón Caron, se hæfde eac þrio heafdu, and se wæs swiðe oreald. Ða ongan se hearpere hine biddan, þæt he hine gemundbyrde, þa hwile þe he þær wære, and hine gesundne eft þanon brohte. Þa gehet he him þæt, forþam he wæs on lyst þæs seldcuþan sones. Ða eode he furðor oð he gemette þa gramman gydena, þe folcisce menn hatað Parcas, þa hi secgað, þæt on nánum men nyton nane áre, ac ælcum menn wrecan be his gewyrhtum; þa hí secgað þæt wealdan ælces monnes wyrde. Þa ongann he biddan, hiora miltse; þa ongunnon hí wépan mid him. Ða eode he furþor, and him urnon ealle hellwaran ongean, and læddon hine to hiora cyninge, and ongunnon ealle sprecan mid him, and biddan þæs þe he bæd. And þæt unstill hweol, þe Ixion wæs to-gebunden, Laiuta cyning, for his scylde, þæt oðstód for his hearpunga, and Tantalus se cyning, þe on þisse worulde ungemetlice gifre wæs, and him þær þæt ilce yfel fyligde þæs gifernesse, he gestilde. And se uultor sceolde forlætan, þæt he ne slát þa lifre Tyties þæs cyninges, þe hine ár mid þy witnode, and eall hellwara witu gestildon, þa hwile þe he beforan þam cyninge hearpode. Ða he ða lange and lange hearpode, þa cli-pode se hellwarana cyning, and cwæð: Uton agifan þam esne his wíf, forþam he hí hæfð gearnod mid his hearpunga: be-beád him þa, þæt he geara wiste, þæt hine næfre underbæc ne

besawe, siþþan he þononweard wære, and sæde : gif he hine underbæc besawe, þæt he sceolde forlætan þæt wíf; ac þa lufe mon mæg swiðe uneaþe forbeodan; wei la wei! hwæt, Orfeus þa lædde his wíf mid him, oððe he com on þæt gemære leohtes and þeostro: þa eode þæt wíf æfter him. Ða he forð on þæt leoht com, þa beseah he hine underbæc, wið þæs wífes; þa losede heo him sona. Ðas leasan spell lærað gehwílcnre man, þara ðe wilnað helle þiostra to-fionne, and to þæs soþes Godes liohte to cumenne, þæt he hine ne besio to his ealdum yfelum, swa þæt he hi eft swa fullice fullfremme, swa he hí ær dyde; forþam swa hwa swa, mid fullon willan, his mód went to þam yflum þe he ær forlet, and hi þonne fulfremeð, and he him þonne fullice liciað, and he hí næfre forlætan ne þencð, þonne forlyst he eall his ærran gód, buton he hit eft gebete.

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### THE STORY OF ULYSSES.

HIT gebyrede gio on Troiana gewinne þæt þær wæs án cyning þæs náma Aulixes, se hæfde twa þioda under þam Kasere. Þa ðioda wæron hatene Iðacige, and Retie; and þæs Kaseres náma wæs Agamemnon. Ða se Aulixes mid þam Kasere to þam gefiohte fór, þa hæfde he sume hundred scipa. Ða wæron hi sume ten gear on þam gewinne, þa se cyning eft há m cerde from þam Kasere, and hí þæt land hæfdon gewunnen, þa næfde he na má scipa þonne án; þæt wæs þeah þre-reþre. Þa gestód hine heah weder and storm sæ, wearð þa fordrifen on án iglond uton þære Wendel-sæ; þa wæs þær Apollines dohtor, Iobes suna, se Iob wæs hiora cyning, and licette þæt he sceolde bión se hehsta god, and þæt dysige folc him gelyfde, forþam ðe he wæs cyne cynnes, and hí nyston nænne oþerne god on þæne tíman, buton hiora cyningas hí weorþodon for godas. Ða sceolde þæs Iobes fæder bión eac god,

þæs náma wæs Saturnus, and his swa ilce æl cine hi hæfdon for god. þa wæs hiora án se Apollinus, þe we áer ymbspræcon. þæs Apollines dohtor sceolde bión gydene, þære náma wæs Kirke; sio hí sædon sceolde bión swiðe drycræftigu, and sio wunode on þam iglonde, þe se cyning on fordrifen wearð, þe we áer ymbspræcon. Hio hæfde þer swiðe micle werode hire þegna, and eac oðerra mædena. Sona swa hio geseah þone fordrifenan cyning, ðe we ær ymbspræcon þæs náma wæs Aulixes, þa ongan hio hine lufian, and hiora ægþer oðerne swiðe ungemetlice, swa þætte he, for hire lufan, forlet his ríce eall, and his cynren, and wunode mid hire, oð þone first þæt his ðegnas him ne mihton leng mid-gewunian; ac for hiora eardes lufan, and for þære wræce, tihodon hine to forlætanne. Ða ongunnon lease men wyrcan spell, and sædon þæt hio sceolde, mid hire drycræft, þa men forbredan, and weorpan hí án wilde deora lic, and siððan sleán on þa raccentan and on cospas. Sume hí sædon þæt hio sceolde forsceoppian to leon, and þonne seo sceolde spreccan, þonne rynde hio; sume sceoldan bión eforas, and þonne hí sceoldan hiora sár siofian, þonne grymetodan hí; sume wurdon to wulfan, þa ðuton, þonne hí spræcan sceoldon; sume wurdon to þam deorcynne þe mon hat tigris. Swa weorð eall se geferscipe forhwerfed to mistlicum deorcynnnum, ælc to sumum diore, buton þam cyninge ánum. Ælcne mete hí onscunedon þe men etað, and wилnodon þara þe deor etað. Næfdon hí náne ánlicnesse manna ne on lichoman ne on stemne, and ælc wiste þeah his gewit swa swa he áer wisste. þæt gewit was swiðe sorgiende for þam ermðum þe hí drogan. Hwæt, þa menn þe þysum leasungum gelefdon, þeah wisston þæt hio mid þam drycræfte ne mihte þara manna mód onwendan, þeah hio þa lichoman onwende. Eala þæt hit is micel cræft þæs módes, for þone lichoman. Be swilcum and be swilcum þu miht ongitan þæt se cræft þæs lichoman bið on þam móde, and þætte ælcum menn ma deriað his módes unþeawas; þæs módes tioð eallne þone lichoman to him, and þæs lichoman mettrumnes ne mæg þæt mod eallunga to him getiόν.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE MANDRAKE.

Ðeos wyr̥t þe man Mandragoram n mneð ys mycel and m ere on gesihþe, and heo ys fremful. Ða þu scealt þyssum gem ete niman: þonne þu to hyre cymst þonne ongist þu hy, be þam þe heo on nihte sc ineð, ealswa leoht-f et. Þonne ðu hyre heafod  rest geseo, þonne bewrit þu hy wel hraþe mid iserne, þy l s heo þe  tfl o. Hyre m egen ys swa mycel, and swa m ere, þ t heo uncl enne man, þonne he to hyre cymeð, wel hraþe forfle n wyle. Forðy þu hy bewrit, swa w   r cw edon, mid iserne, and swa þu scealt onbutan hy delfan, swa ðu hyre mid þam  serne n   thr ne;  c þu geornlice scealt mid ylpen-b enenon st fe ða eorðan delfan, and þonne þu hyre handa and hyre f t gese , þonne gewrið þu hy. Nim þonne þ ne  perne ende, and gewrið to  nes hundes swyran, swa þ t se hund hungriɡ sy: wurp him syþþan m ete to-foran, swa þ t he hyne  hr can ne m ege, buton he mid him þa wyrte up-abrede. Be þysse wyrte ys s ed þ t heo swa mycele mihte h bbe þ t swa hwylc þincɡ swa hy up-atyhð, þ t hyt sona scyle þam sylfan gemete beon beswycen; forþy sona swa þu gese  þ t heo up-abroden sy, and þu hyre geweald h bbe, genim hy sona on hand, swa andwealc hi, and gewring þ t w s of hyre le fon on  ne ɡl esene ampullan, and þonne ðe neod becume þ t þu hwylcon menn þ ermid helpan scyle, þonne help þu him ðyssum gem ete: Wið heafod  ce, &c.

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## A DIALOGUE

BETWEEN

## SATURN AND SOLOMON.

HÉR kið hu Saturnus and Saloman fettode ymbe heora wísdóm.

Þa cwæð Saturnus to Salomane: Sage me hwær God séte þa he geworhte heofonas and eorðan? Ic þe secge, he sætt ofer..... feðerum. Sage me hwilc word ærust forðeode of Godes muðe? Ic þe secge, Fiat lux et facta lux. Saga me for hwilcum þingum heofon sy gehaten heofon? Ic þe secge, forþon he behélað eall þæt hym be ufan byð. Saga me hwæt is God? Ic þe secge þæt ys God þe ealle þing ón hys gewealdum hafað. Saga me on hu fela dagum God geworhte ealle gesceafta? Ic þe secge on vi. dagum God gesceóp ealle gesceafta: on þam árostan dæge he gesceóp leoht; on þam æfteran dæge he gesceóp þa gesceapu, þe þisne heofon healdað; on þam þriddan dæge he gesceóp sáe, and eorðan; ón þam feorðan dæge he gesceóp heofonæs tunglon; and ón ðam v. dæge he gesceóp fixas and fugelas; and ón ðam vi. dæge he gesceóp deor, and nytenu, and Adám, ðone árostan man. Saga me hwanon wæs Adames náma gesceapen? Ic þe secge fram iiii. steorrum. Saga me hwæ..... hatton þage? Ic þe secge Arthox, Dux, Arótholem, Minsymbrie. Saga me þæt andworc þe Adám wæs of-geworht, se ærusta man? Ic þe secge of viii. punda gewihte. Saga me hwæt hatton þage? Ic þe secge þæt æroste wæs fóldan pund, of ðam him wæs flesc geworht; oðer wæs fýres pund, þanon him wæs þæt blóð reáð and hát; þridde wæs windes pund, þanon him wæs seo æðung geseald; feorðe wæs wolcnes pund, þanon him wæs his módes unstaðelfæstnes geseald; fífte wæs gyfe pund, þanon him wæs geseald se fat and geðang; syxste wæs blóst-

nena pund, þanon him wæs eagenas myssenlicnys geseald; seofode wæs deawes pund, þanon him becom swat; eahtoðe wæs sealtes pund, þanon him wæron þa tearas sealte. Saga me ón hwilcere ylde wæs Adám, ða he gesceapen wæs? Ic þe secge he wæs ón xxx. wintra ylde. Saga me hu lang wæs Adám on længe gesceapen? Ic þe secge he wæs vi. and cx. ynca lang. Saga me hu fela wintra leofode Adám on þissere worulde? Ic þe secge he leofode ix. hund wintra, and xxx. wintra, on geswince and ón yrmðe; and syððan to helle féerde, and þar grimme witu þolode v. þusend wintra, and twa hund wintra, and viii. and xx. wintra. Saga me hu fela wintra hæfede Adám áer he bearn strinde? Ic þe secge án hund wintra, and xxx. wintra, áer he bearn strinde; and þa gestrinde he bearn on his cnihtáde, se hatte Seth, and he þa leofode ealles nygon hundred wintra, and xxx. on þissere worulde. Ða lyfde Seth his sunu án hund wintra, and v. wintra, áer he bearn gestrinde, and þa gestrinde he bearn, on hys cnihtáde, se hætte Enos, and þa lyfde he hym syl... ealles nygon hund wintra, and xii. wintra. Ða hæfede Enos án hund wintra, þa gestrinde he Chanan, and þa lyfde he Enos ealles nygon hund wintra, and v. wintra. And þa hæfede Chanan lxx. wintra, þa gestrinde he Malaleh, and Chanan lyfde þa ealles nygon hund wintra, and x. wintra. Þa hæfede Malaleh v. and lx. wintra, þa gestrinde he Iared; and Malaleh he lyfde ealles nygon hund wintra, and v. wintra. Ða hæfede Iared ii. and lx. wintra, and án hund wintra, þa gestrinde he Enoh; and Iared his fæder lyfde ealles eahta hund wintra, and ii. and lx. wintra. Ða hæfede Enoh v. and lx. wintra, þa gestrinde he Matusalem; and Enoh lyfde ealles ccc. wintra, and v. and lx. wintra; þa genám hine God myd sawle, and myd lichaman, up in þone heofon. Ða hæfede Mathusalem vii. and lxxx. wintra, and án hund wintra, þa gestrinde he Lamec; and Matusalem his fæder lyfde ealles nygon hund wintra, and ix. and lx. wintra. Ða hæfede Lamec án hund wintra, and lxxxii. wintra, þa gestrinde he Noe; and Lamec lyfde

ealles VII. hund wintra and LXXVII. wintra. Ða hæfede Noe D. wintra, þa gestrinde he bearn, Sem, Cham, Iafet; and Noe lyfde ealles in þissere worulde DCCCC. wintra, and L. wintra. Saga me hu fæla þeoda áwócon of his III. bearnum? Ic þe secge, LXXII. þeoda sindon; and of Seme his yldestan suna áwócon XXX., and of Chám XXX., and of Iafeðe XII. Saga me hwæt wæs seðe acénned næs, and æft bebyrged wæs on his moder innoðe, and æfter þam deáðe gefullod wæs? Ic þe secge, þæt was Adam. Saga me hu lange lyfde Adam on neorxena wange? Ic þe sæcge ..... and ón þam ..... he abyrgde þa forbodenan fic-trewes blæda, and þæt on frigdæg, and þurh þæt he was on helle V. þusend wintra, and II. C. wintra, and VIII. and XX. wintra. Saga me of Sça Maria ylde. Ic þe secge, heo wæs III. and syxtig geara eald, þa heo be lyfon wæs, and heo was XIII. wintra, þa heo Crist cénde, and heo wæs myd him XXXIII. geara on myddan-earde, and heo wæs XVI. ger æfter him on worulde. And fram Adame, and of frimðe myddan-eardes, was ón getal gerímes, oð þone micelau Noes flód, II. þusend wintra, and II. C. wintra, and II. and LX. wintra; and fram þam flóde wæs of Abrahames gebyr-tíde IX. C. wintra, and II. and XL. wintra; and fram Abrahame wæs þa forð oð Moises tíd, and Israela ofer-fár út of Egyptam, V. C. wintra, and VIII. wintra; and fram frimðe myddan-eardes óð Cristes þrowunge wæron VI. þusend wintra, and hund wintra, and VIII. and L. wintra. Saga me hu lange worhte men Noes earce? Ic þe secge, LXXX. wintra, of þam treow-cinne þe is genémned Sem. Saga me hwæt hatte Noes wýf? Ic þe secge, heo hætte Dálila. And hwæt hatte Chames wýf? Iaitarecta heo hatte. And hwæt hatte Iafeðes wýf? Ic þe secge, Catafluuia heo hatte, and oðrum naman hyg sindon genémnede, Olla, and Ollína, and Ollibana, swa hyg þreo hatton. Saga me hu lange wæs Noes flód ofer eorðan? Ic þe secge, XL. daga and nihta. Saga me hu lang was Noes earc on lenge? Ic þe secge, heo wæs CCC. fæðema lang, and L. fæðema wíd, and XXX.

fæðema heah. Saga me hwæt sunu hæfede Adám? Ic þe secge, xxx. sunena, and xxx. dohtra. Saga me hwilc mann átimbrode ærust ceastre? Ic þe secge, Knos hatte, and wæs Niniuem seo burh, and wæron þarin gemanna hund twelg þusenda, and xx. þusenda; and Hierusalem seo burh heo wæs ærost æfter þam Noes flóde getymbrod. And hwæt hætte seo burh þær sunne úp ón morgen gæð? Ic þe secge, Iaiaca hatte seo buruh. Saga me hwar gæð seo sunne ón áfen to sætle? Ic þe secge, Garíta hatte seo burh. Saga me hwilc wyrt ys betst and selust? Ic þe secge, lilige hatte seo wyrt, forþon þe heo getácnað Crist. Saga me hwilc fugel ys selust? Ic þe secge, culfre ys selust, heo getácnað ðone hálegan gást. Saga me hwanon cymð ligetu? Ic secge, heo kimð fram winde and fram watere. Saga me hwilc water is selust? Ic þe secge, Iordanem seo ea ys selust, forþon þe Crist wæs on hyre gefullod. Saga me hwider gewiton þa engelas þe Gode wiðsócon on heofona ríce? Ic þe secge, hyg todældon ón þri dælas; áne dæl he asette on þæs lyftes gedrif, oþerne dæl on þæs wateres gedrif, þridan dæl on helle neowelnysse. Saga me hu fela is woruld-watra? Ic þe secge, twa syndon sealte sáe, and twa fersce. Saga me hwilc man erost wære wyð hund sprecende? Ic þe secge, Scs Petrus. Saga me hwilc man apohte ærust myd sul to æriende? Ic þe secge, þæt wæs Cham Noes sunu. Saga me forhwam stánas ne synt berende? Ic þe secge, forþon þe Abeles blóð gefeoll ofer stán, þa hyne Chain hys broþer of sloh myd annes esoles cyng-báne. Saga me hwæt ys betst and wyrst betwinan mannon? Ic þe secge, word ys betst and wyrst betwix mannon. Saga me hwæt ys cuþost mannon ón eorðan to witanne? Ic þe secge, þæt nys nænygum men nánwyht swa cuð swa he sceal deáð þrowian. Saga me hwæt syndon þa iii. þing þe nán man buton lufian ne mæg? Ic þe secge, ón ys fýr, oðer ys wæter, þridde ys ysen. Saga me hwilc treow ys ealra treowa betst? Ic þe secge, þæt ys wín-treow. Saga me hwar resteð þæs mannes sawul þonne se lichama slepð? Ic þe secge, on þrim stowum heo byð: on þam bragene, oþþe on þere heortan,



oþþe on þam blóde. Saga me for hwan wæs seo sá sealt gewor-  
den. Ic þe secge, of þam x. wordum þe Moises gesomnode in  
þære ealdan á, Godes bebóde, and he awearp þa x. word in þa  
sá, and his tearas áget in þa sá; forþon wearð seo sealt. Saga  
me hwæt wæron þa word? Ic þe secge, þæt forme word wæs:  
Non habeas Deos alienos; þæt is; ne lufa þu oþerne God ofer  
me. Þæt oþer word wæs: Non adsumes nomen Dñi in vanum;  
ne cig þu Godes náman on ydel. Þæt þrid ..... healdað  
þone haligan resten dæg. Þæt ..... wæs; ara þínon fæ-  
der, and þínre meder, ..... word wæs: Non occides; ne  
sleh þu man .....dine. Þæt vi. word wæs: Non mecha-  
beris; on unriht ne hæmð þu. Þæt vii. word wæs: Ne stala  
þu. Þæt viii. word wæs: Ne sæge lease gewitnyse. Þæt ix.  
word wæs: Ne concupiscas uxorem proximi tui; ne gewilna þu  
oðres mannes wýfes on unriht. Saga me hwær is Moyses byr-  
gen þæs kininges? Ic þe secge, heo ys be þam huse þe Fegor  
hátte, and nán man nys þe hyg wite ár þam miclan dóme. Saga  
me for hwilcum þingum þeos eorðe awyrged wære, oððe æft  
gebletsod? Ic þe secge, þurh Adám heo wæs awirged, and  
þurh Abeles blóð, and æft heo wæs gebletsod þurh Noe, and  
..... and þurh fulluhte. Saga me hw..... wíngeward  
ærost plantode? Ic þe secge, þæt ..... se heah fæder. Saga  
me hwa némde ærost Godes naman? Ic þe secge, se Deoful  
némde ærost Godes naman. Saga me hwæt is héfogost to be-  
renne ón eorðan? Ic þe secge, mannes synna, and his hláfordes  
ýrre. Saga me hwæt ys þæt oðrum lícyge, and oðrum mys-  
lycige? Ic þe secge, þæt is dóm. Saga me hwæt syndon þa iii.  
þing þe næfre fulle næron, ne næfre ne beóð. Ic þe secge, án  
ys eorðe, oðer ys fír, þridde ys hell, feorþe ys se gytsyenda man  
worulde welena. Saga me hu fela ys fleogendra fugel-cynn?  
Ic þe secge iii. l. Saga me hu fela ys fisc-cynna on wætere?  
Ic þe secge, vi. and xx. Saga me hwilc man ærost mynster  
getimbrode? Ic þe secge, Elias and Eliseus þa wítegan, and, æfter  
fulluhte, Paulus and Antonius, þa ærostan ancran. Saga me

hwæt syndon þa streamas, and þa .....an, þe on neorxena wange flotað? Ic þe secge, hiora syndon IIII., seo æroste hatte Fison, seo oþer hatte Geon, and seo III. hatte Tygres, seo feorþe Eufraten, þæt is meolc, and hunig, and æle, and wín. Saga me forhwan býð seo sunne reád on æfen? Ic þe secge, forþon heo locað on helle. Saga me hwí scýneð heo swa reáde ón morgene? Ic þe secge, forþon hyre twýnað hwæþer heo mæg þe ne mæg þisne myddan-eard eondscýnan, swa hyre beboden ys. Saga me þas IIII. wætera þe þas eorðan fedað? Ic þe secge, þæt ys snaw, and wæter, and hagol, and deaw. Saga me hwa árost bóc-stafas sette? Ic þe secge, Mercurius se gygand. Saga me hwæt bóc-kinna and hu fela syndon? Ic þe secge, Kanones béc syndon ealra twa and hund seofontig, eall swa fela þeo ..... syndon on geríme, and eall swa fela leornung-cnihta, butan þam XII. ap̄m. Mannes bána syndon on geríme eallra CC. and XVIII., mannes addre ..... eallra CCC, and V. and LX.; mannes tóþa beóð on eallum his lýfe II. and XXX. On XII. monðum beoð II. .... wucena and CCC. dagesa and V. and LX daga, on XII. monðum beoð ehta þusend týda and VII. .... hund týda. On XII. monðum þu scealt syllan þínon þeowan men VII. hund hláfa, and XX. hláfa, buton morgemettum and nónmettum.

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## COLLOQUIUM,

*Ad Pueros Linguae Latinae Locutione exercendos, ab ÆLFRICO primum compilatum, et deinde, ab ÆLFRICO BATA, ejus Discipulo, auctum ;*

## LATINE ET SAXONICE.

WE cildra biddað þe, eala Láreow, þæt þu tæce us sprécan  
*D. Nos pueri rogamus te, Magister, ut doceas nos loqui*  
 \* [rihte], forþam úngelárede we syndon, and gewæm-  
*Latialiter recte, quia idiotæ sumus, et cor-*  
 modlice we sprécaþ.  
*rupte loquimur.*

Hwæt wille ge sprécan?  
*M. Quid vultis loqui?*

Hwæt rece we hwæt we sprécan, buton hit riht spræc sy,  
*D. Quid curamus quid loquamur, nisi \* recta locutio sit,*  
 and behéfe, næs ídel, oþþe fracod?  
*et utilis, non anilis, aut turpis?*

Wille [ge beón] beswúngen on leornunge?  
*M. Vultis flagellari in discendo?*

Leofre ys us beón beswúngen for láre, þænne hit ne  
*D. Carius est nobis flagellari pro doctrina, quam ne-*  
 cunnan; ac we witun þe bilewitne wésan, and nellan onbelæden  
*scire; sed scimus te mansuetum esse, et nolle inferre*  
 swincgla us, buton þu bi to-genydd fram us.  
*plagas nobis, nisi cogaris a nobis.*

Ic axie þe hwæt \* sprycst þu? Hwæt hæfst þu weorkes?  
*M. Interrogo te quid mihi loqueris? Quid habes operis?*

Ic eom geanwyrde monuc, and ic sincge ælce dæg seofon  
*D. Professus sum monachum, et psallo omni die septem*  
 tída mid gebroþrum, and ic eom bysgod [on rædinge] and  
*synaxes cum fratribus, et occupatus sum lectionibus et*  
 on sange; ac, þeah hwæþere, ic wolde betwenan leornian spré-  
*cantu; sed tamen vellem interim discere sermo-*  
 can on Léden gereorde.  
*cinari Latina lingua.*

Hwæt cunnon þas þíne geferan?

*M.* Quid sciunt isti tui socii?

Sume synt yrþlingas, sume scép-hyrdas, sume oxan-hyrdas,

*D.* Alii sunt aratores, alii opiliones, quidam bubulci,

sume eac swylce huntan, sume fisceras, sume fugeleras, sume  
quidam etiam venatores, alii piscatores, alii aucupes, quidam

cypmenn, sume sceo-wyrhtan, [sume] sealteras, [sume] bæc-  
mercatores, quidam sutores, quidam salinatores, quidam pis-

eras. \*

tores loci.

Hwæt sægest þu, Yrþlinge, hu begæst þu weorc þín?

*M.* Quid dicis tu, Arator, quomodo exerces opus tuum?

Eala, léof hláford, þearle ic deorfe; ic gá út on dáegræd,

*A.* O, mi domine, nimium laboro; exeo diluculo,

þywende oxon to felda, and jugie hi to syl: nys hyt swa  
minando boves ad campum, et jungo eos ad aratrum: non est tam

stearc winter þæt ic durre lutian æt hám, for ége hláfordes  
aspera hyems ut audeam latere domi, præ timore domini

mínes, ac geiukodan oxan, and gefæstnodon sceare and cultre  
mei, sed junctis bobus, et confirmato vomere et cultro

mid þære syl, ælce dæg ic sceal érian fulne æþer<sup>a</sup>, oþþe máre.  
aratro, omni die debeo arare integrum agrum, aut plus.

Hæfst þu ænigne geféran?

*M.* Habes aliquem socium?

Ic hæbbe sumne cnapan þywende oxan mid gád-ísene, þe

*A.* Habeo quendam puerum minantem boves cum stimulo, qui

eac swylce nu hás ys, for cylde and hreame.

etiam modo raucus est, præ frigore et clamatione.

Hwæt máre dést þu on dæg?

*M.* Quid amplius facis in die?

Gewyslice þænne máre ic do. Ic sceal fyllan binnan oxan

*A.* Certe adhuc plus facio. Debeo implere præsepia boum

mid hig, and wæterian hig, and scearn heora béran út.

fæno, et adquare eos, et fimum eorum portare foras.

Hig, hig, micel gedeorf ys hit!

*M.* O, O, magnus labor est!

<sup>a</sup> Probably an error, or a provincial variation for æcep.



Ge leof, micel gedeorf hit ys, for þam ic neom freoh.

A. Etiam, magnus labor est, quia non sum liber.

[Hwæt sægst þu,] Sceáp-herde? Hæfst þu ænig gedeorf?

M. Quid dicis tu, Opilio? Habes tu aliquem laborem?

Gea, leof, ic hæbbe; on forewerdne morgen ic drife sceáp

O. Etiam, habeo; in primo mane mino oves

míne to heora læse, and stánde ofer hig, on háete and on cyle,  
meas ad \* pascua, et sto super eas, in æstu et frigore,

mid hundum, þe læs wulfas forswelgen hig, and ic agen læde hig  
cum canibus, ne lupi devorent eas, et reduco eas

to heora loca, and melke hig tweowa on dæg, and loca heora  
ad caulas, et mulgeo eas bis in die, et caulas earum

ic hæbbe þæрто, and cyse and buteran ic do, and ic eom getrywe  
moveo insuper, et caseum et butyrum facio, et sum fidelis

hláforde mínon.

domino meo.

Eala, Oxan-hyrde, hwæt wyrcest þu?

M. O, Bubulce, quid operaris tu?

Eala, hláford mín, micel ic gedeorfe: þænne se yrþlinge ún-

B. O, domine mi, multum laboro: quando arator dis-

scenþ<sup>a</sup> þa oxan, ic læde hig to læse, and ealle niht ic stánde ofer  
jungit boves, ego duco eos ad pascua, et tota nocte sto super

hig waciende for þeofan, and eft, on ærne mergen, ic betæce  
eos vigilando propter fures, et iterum, primo mane, adsigno

hig þam yrþlinge, wel gefylde and gewæterode.

eos aratori, bene pastos et adaquatos.

Ys þes of þínum geférum?

M. Est iste ex tuis sociis?

Gea he ys.

D. Etiam est.

Canst þu ænig þing?

M. Scis tu aliquid?

Ænne cræft ic cann.

V. Unam artem scio.

Hwylcne<sup>b</sup>?

M. Qualis est?

<sup>a</sup> unscenþ. This word I do not understand.

<sup>b</sup> hwylcne ys, MS.

Hunta ic eom.

*V.* Venator sum.

Hwæs?

*M.* Cujus?

Cingges.

*V.* Regis.

Hu begæst þu cræft þinne?

*M.* Quomodo exerces artem tuam?

Ic bréde me max, and sette hig on stowe gehæppre,

*V.* Plecto mihi retia, et pono ea in loco apto,

and getihte hundas míne, þæt wildeor hig éhton, oþ þæt þe  
et instigo canes meos, ut feras persequantur, usquequo

hig cuman to þam nettan unforsceawodlice, þæt hig swa  
perveniant ad retia inprovisé, et sic

beón begrynode, and ic ofsleah hig on þam maxum.

inretientur, et ego jugulo eos in retibus.

Ne canst þu huntian buton mid nettum?

*M.* Nescis venari nisi cum retibus?

Gea, butan nettum huntian ic mæg.

*V.* Etiam, sine retibus venari possum.

Hu?

*M.* Quomodo?

Mid swiftum hundum ic betæce wildeor.

*V.* Cum velocibus canibus insequor feras.

Hwylce wildeor swyþost gefehst þu?

*M.* Quales feras maxime capis?

Ic gefeo heortas, and báras, and rann, and rægan, and

*V.* Capio cervos, et apros, et damas, et capreas, et

hwílon háran.

aliquando lepores.

Wære þu to dæg on hunt nolde?

*M.* Fuisti hodie in venatione?

Ic næs, forþam sunnan-dæg ys, ac gyrstan-dæg ic wæs on

*V.* Non fui, quia dominicus dies est, sed heri fui in

huntunge.

venatione.

Hwæt gelæhtest þu?

*M.* Quid cepisti?

Twégen heortas and ænne bár.

V. Duos cervos et unum aprum.

Hu gefencge þu hig?

M. Quomodo cepisti eos?

Heortas ic gefenge on nettum, and bár ic ofsloh.

V. Cervos cepi in retibus, et aprum jugulavi.

Hu wære þu dyrstig ofstikian bár?

M. Quomodo fuisti ausus jugulare aprum?

Hundas bedrifon hyne to me, and ic þær, togeanes

V. Canes perduxerunt eum ad me, et ego \* e contra

stándende, færlice ofstikode hyne.

stans, subito jugulavi eum.

Swiþe þryste þu wære þa.

M. Valde audax fuisti tunc.

Ne sceal hunta forhtfull wésan, forþam mislice wildeor

V. Non debet venator formidolosus esse, quia variæ bestiæ

wuniaþ on wudum.

morantur in sylvis,

Hwæt dést þu be þínre huntunge?

M. Quid facis de tua venatione?

Ic sylle cync swa hwæt swa ic gefo, forþam ic eom hunta

V. Ego do regi quicquid capio, quia sum venator

hys.

ejus.

Hwæt sylþ he þe?

M. Quid dat ipse tibi?

He scryt me wel and fett, and hwílon he sylþ me hors

V. Vestit me bene et pascit, et aliquando dat mihi equum,

opþe beah, þæt þe lustlicor cræft mínne ic begancge.

aut armillam, ut libentius artem meam exerceam.

Hwylcne cræft canst þu?

M. Qualem artem scis tu?

Ic eom Fiscere.

P. Ego sum Piscator.

Hwæt begytst þu of þínum cræfte?

M. Quid adquiris de tua arte?

Bigleofan, and scrud, and feoh.

P. Victum, et vestitum, et pecuniam.

Hu gefehst þu fixas?

*M.* Quomodo capis pisces?

Ic astigie mín scyp, and wyrpe máx míne on eá, and

*P.* Conscendo navem, et pono retia mea in amne, et

angil (æs) ic wyrpe and spyrta, and swa hwæt swa  
hamum projicio et sportas, et quicquid

hig gehæftaþ ic geníme.

ceperint sumo.

Hwæt gif hit únclæne beoþ fixas?

*M.* Quid si immundi fuerint pisces?

Ic wyrpe þa únclænan út, and geníme me clæne to méte.

*P.* Ego projiciam immundos foras, et sumo mihi mundos in escam.

Hwær cypst þu fixas þíne?

*M.* Ubi vendis pisces tuos?

On ceastre.

*P.* In civitate.

Hwá bigþ hi?

*M.* Quis emit illos?

Ceasterwara. Ic ne mæg swa fela [gefón] swa fela swa

*P.* Cives. Non possum tot capere quot

ic mæg gesyllan.

possum vendere.

Hwilce fixas gefehst þu?

*M.* Quales pisces capis?

Ælas, and hacodas, mynas, and æleputan, sceotan, and

*P.* Anguillas, et lucios, menas, et capitones, tructos, et

lampredan, and swa hwylce swa on wætere swymmaþ sprote<sup>a</sup>.

murænas, et qualescunque in amne natant salu.

For hwí ne fixast þu on sæ?

*M.* Cur non piscaris in mari?

Hwílon ic do, ac seldon, forþam micel rewytt me ys to

*P.* Aliquando facio, sed raro, quia magnum navigium mihi est ad

sæ.

mare.

Hwæt fehst þu on sæ?

*M.* Quid capis in mari?

<sup>a</sup> sprote.—What is intended to be meant by this word, as well as by *salu*, I am at a loss to conjecture. In the St. John's MS. the sentence ends with *natant*.



Hæringas, and leaxas, mére-swýn, and stírian, [ostran,  
*P.* Aleces, et isicios, delphinos, et sturias, ostreas,  
 and crabban, muslan, pinewinclan, sæ-coccas, fagc, and floc,  
 et caneros, musculos, torniculos, neptigallos, platesias, et platissas,  
 and lopystran, and fela swylces.  
 et polypodes, et [multa] similia.

Wilt þu fón sumne hwæl?

*M.* Vis capere aliquem cetum?

Nic.

*P.* Nolo.

For hwí?

*M.* Quare?

Forþam<sup>a</sup> plyhtlic þingc hit ys gefón hwæl. Gebeorhlicre

*P.* Quia periculosa res est capere cetum. Tutius

[ys] me fáran to ea, mid scype mynan, þænne fáran mid  
 est mihi ire ad amnem, cum nave mea, quam ire cum  
 manegum scypum, on huntunge hránes.  
 multis navibus, in venationem balenæ.

For hwi swa?

*M.* Cur sic?

Forþam leofre ys me gefón fisc þæne ic mæg ofslean,

*P.* Quia carius est mihi capere piscem quem possim occidere,

[þonne] þe na þæt án me, ac eac swylce míne geféran, mid ánum  
 [quam] qui non solum me, sed etiam meos socios, uno

slége, he mæg besencean oþþe gecwylman.  
 ictu, potest mergere aut mortificare.

And þeah, mænige gefóþ hwáelas, and ætberstaþ frecnysse,

*M.* Et tamen, multi capiunt cetos, et evadunt pericula,

and micelne sceat þanon begytaþ.  
 et magnum pretium inde acquirunt.

Soþ þu segst, ac ic ne geþristige, for módes mínes nytte-

*P.* Verum dicis, sed ego non audeo, propter mentis meæ igna-

nysse.

viam.

Hwæt sægst þu, Fugelere? Hu beswicst þu fugelas?

*M.* Quid dicis tu, Auceps? Quomodo decipis aves?

<sup>a</sup> Forhwan in MS.

On feala wísan ic beswíce fugelas; hwílon mid netton,

*A.* Multis modis decipio aves; aliquando retibus,

[hwílon] mid grínnum, [hwílon] mid líme, [hwílon] mid  
aliquando laqueis, aliquando glutino, aliquando

hwistlunge, [hwílon] mid hafone, [hwílon] mid treppan.  
sibilo, aliquando accipitre, aliquando decipula.

Hæfst þu hafoc?

*M.* Habes accipitrem?

Ic hæbbe.

*A.* Habeo.

Canst þu témian hig?

*M.* Scis tu domitare eos?

Gea, ic cann. Hwæt sceoldon hig me, buton ic cuþe temian

*A.* Etiam, scio. Quid deberent mihi, nisi scirem domitare

hig?  
eos?

Syle me ænne hafoc.

*V.* Da mihi accipitrem.

Ic sylle lustlice, gyf þu sylst me ænne swyftne hund.

*A.* Dabo libenter, si tu dederis mihi unum velocem canem.

Hwílcne hafoc wilt þu habban; þone máran, hwæþer þe  
Qualem accipitrem vis habere; majorem, aut

þæne læssan?  
minorem?

Syle me þæne máran.

*V.* Da mihi majorem.

Hu afetst<sup>a</sup> þu hafocas þíne?

*M.* Quomodo pascis accipitres tuos?

Hi fédaþ hig sylfe and me on wintra, and on lencgten ic læte

*A.* Ipsi pascunt se ipsos et me in hieme, et in vere dimitto

hig ætwíndan to wuda, and genyme me briddas on hærfæste, and  
eos avolare ad sylvam, et capio mihi pullos in autumno, et

témige hig.  
domito eos.

And for hwí forlætst þu þa getémedon ætwíndan fram þe?

*M.* Et cur permittis tu domitos avolare a te?

<sup>a</sup> afest, MS.

Forþam ic nelle fédan hig on sumera, forþam þe hig þearle

*A.* Quia nolo pascere eos in æstate, eo quod \* nimium

étaþ.

comedunt.

And manige fédaþ þa getémedon ofer sumor, þæt eft

*M.* Et multi pascent domitos super æstatem, ut iterum

hig habban gearuwe.

habeant paratos.

Gea, swa hig dóþ, ac ic nelle oþ þæt án deorfan ofer hig,

*A.* Etiam sic faciunt, sed ego nolo in tantum laborare super eos,

forþam ic can oþre, na þæt áne, ac eac swilce manige, gefón.

quia scio alios, non solum unum, sed etiam plures, capere.

Hwæt sægst þu, Mancgere?

*M.* Quid dicis tu, Mercator?

Ic secge þæt behefe ic eom ge cingc, and ealdormannum,

*Mer.* Ego dico quod utilis sum et regi, et ducibus,

and wéligum, and eallum folce.

et divitibus, et omni populo.

And hu?

*M.* Et quomodo?

Ic astíge mín scyp, mid hlæstum mínum, and rowe ofer

*Mer.* Ego ascendo navem, cum mercibus meis, et navigo ultra

sælice dáelas, and cype míne þingc, and bicge þingc dyrwyrþe,

marinas partes, et vendo meas res, et emo res pretiosas,

þa on þisum lande ne beóþ acénne, and ic hit to-gelæde eow

quæ in hac terra non nascuntur, et adduco vobis

hider, mid micclan plihte, ofer sæ, and hwílon forlidenesse

huc, cum magno periculo, super mare, et aliquando naufragium

ic þolie, mid lyre ealra þinga mínra, uneaþe cwic ætberstende.

patior, cum jactura omnium rerum mearum, vix vivus evadens.

Hwylce þinc gelædst þu us?

*M.* Quales res adducis nobis?

Pællas, and sídan, deorwyrþe gymmas, and gold, selcuþe

*Mer.* Purpuram, et sericum, pretiosas gemmas, et aurum, varias

reaf, and wrytgemangc, wín and éle, ylþes bán, and mæstlingc,

vestes, et pigmenta, vinum, et oleum, ebur, et aurichalcum,

ær, and tin, swefel, and glæs, and þylces fela.

æs, et stannum, sulphur, et vitrum, et his similia.

Wilt þu syllan þingc þíne hér, ealswa þu hi gebohtest þær?

*M.* Vis vendere res tuas hic, sicut emisti illic?

Ic nelle. Hwæt þænne me fremode gedeorf mín? Ac

*Mer.* Nolo. Quid tunc mihi proficit labor meus? Sed

ic wylle heora cypan her luflicor þonne [ic] gebicge þær, þæt  
volo \* vendere hic carius quam emi illic, ut

sum gestreón me ic begyte, þanon ic me aféde, and mín wíf,  
aliquid lucrum mihi adquiram, unde me pascam, et uxorem,

and mínne sunu.

et filium.

þu, Sceowyrhta, hwæt wyrcest þu us nytwyrþnesse?

*M.* Tu, Sutor, quid operaris tu nobis utilitatis?

Ys witodlice cræft mín behéfe þearle eow, and neodþearf.

*S.* Est quidem ars mea utilis valde vobis, et necessaria.

Hu?

*M.* Quomodo?

Ic bicge hýða, and fell, and gearkie hig mid cræfte mínon,

*S.* Ego emo cutes, et pelles, et præparo eas arte mea,

and wyrce of him gescý mistlices cynnes; swyftleras, and sceos,  
et facio ex iis calceamenta diversi generis; subtalares, et ficones,

leþer-hosa, and butericas, bridel-twancgas and geræda, and  
caligas, et utres, frenos, et phaleras, et

flaxan (pinnan) and higdifatu, spur-leþera, and hælftra, pusan,  
flascones, et calidilia, calcaria, et chamos, peras,

and fætelsas, and nán eower nele oferwintran butan mínon cræfte.  
et marsupia, et nemo vestrum vult hiemare sine mea arte.

[Eala], Sealtere, hwæt us fremað cræft þín?

*M.* O, Salinator, quid nobis proficit ars tua?

þearle fremað cræft mín eow eallum: nán eower blisse

*S.* Multum prodest ars mea vobis omnibus: nemo vestrum gaudio

brycþ on gereordunge, oþþe méte, buton cræft mín gistliþe him  
fruitur in prandio, aut cœna, nisi ars mea hospita ei

beo.

fuerit.

Hu?

*M.* Quomodo?

Hwylc manna werodum þurhbrycþ mettum, buton swæcce

*S.* Quis hominum dulcibus perfruitur, cibis, sine sapore



sealtes? Hwa gefylþ cleafan his, oþþe hedderne, buton cræfte  
salis? Quis replet cellaria sua, sive promptuaria, sine arte

mínon? Efne, buter-geþweor ælc and cys-gerunn losað eow,  
mea? Ecce, butyrum omne et caseus pereunt vobis,

buton ic hyrde ætweese eow, þe ne furþon án wirtum eowrum,  
nisi ego custos adsim vobis, qui nec saltem oleribus vestris,

butan me, brucaþ.  
sine me utimini.

[Hwæt sægst þu,] Bæcere? Hwam fremað [cræft þín,] oþþe

*M.* Quid dicis tu, Pistor? Cui prodest ars tua, aut

hwæþer, butan þe, we magon líf adreogan?  
si sine te, possimus vitam ducere?

Ge magon [witodlice,] þurh sum fæc, butan [mínon cræfte,

*P.* Potestis quidem, per aliquod spatium, sine mea arte,

líf adreogan, ac] na lancge, ne to wel; sóþlice, butan cræfte  
vitam ducere, sed non diu, nec adeo bene; nam, sine arte

mínon, ælc beod æmtig byþ gesewen, and, butan hláfe, ælc méte  
mea, omnis mensa vacua videtur esse, et, sine pane, omnis cibus

to wlættan byþ gehwyrfed. Ic heortan mannes gestrangie; ic  
in nauseam convertitur. Ego cor hominis confirmo; ego

mægen wera [eom], and furþon litlincgas nellað forbigean me.  
robur virorum sum, et nec parvuli nolunt præterire me.

[Hwæt secgaþ we be Coce;] hwæþer we beþurfon on ænigon

*M.* Quid dicimus de Coquo; si indigemus in aliquo

cræfte [his?]  
arte ejus?

Gif ge me út-adrifað fram eowrum geferscype,

*Dicit Cocus:* Si me expellitis a vestro collegio,

ge étap wyrta eowre gréne, and flæsc-mettas eowre hreawe, and  
manducabitis olera vestra viridia, et carnes vestras crudas, et

[ne] furþon fætt broþ ge magon, [butan cræfte mínon, habban].  
nec saltem pingue jus potestis, sine arte mea, habere.

We ne reccaþ [be cræfte þínon], ne he us neodþearf ys,

*M.* Non curamus de arte tua, nec nobis necessaria est,

forþam we sylfe magon seoþan þa þingc þe to seoþenne synd,  
quia nos ipsi possumus coquere quæ coquenda sunt,

and brædan þa þingc þe to brædenne synd.  
et assare quæ assanda sunt.

Gif ge forþy me fram adryfaþ, þæt ge þus dón,  
*Dicit Cocus:* Si ideo me expellitis, ut sic faciatis,  
 þonne beo ge ealle þrælas, and nán eower ne biþ hláford, and,  
 tunc eritis omnes coci, et nullus vestrum erit dominus, et  
 þeah hwæþere, buton [cræfte mínon] ge ne etaþ.  
 tamen, sine arte mea, non manducatis.

Eala, [þu] munuc, þe me to spycst, efne ic hæbbe afandod  
*M.* O, monache, qui mihi locutus es, ecce probavi

þe habban góde geféran, and þearle neodþearfe: and ic ahsie þa?  
 te habere bonos socios, et valde necessarios: qui sunt illi?

Ic hæbbe smiþas, isene-smiþas, gold-smiþ, seolfor-smiþ,  
*D.* Habeo fabros, ferrarios, aurificem, argentarium,  
 ar-smiþ, treow-wyrhtan, and manegra oþre mistlicra cræfta  
 ærarium, lignarium, et multos alios variarum artium  
 biggenceras.  
 operadores.

Hæfst [þu] ænigne wísne geþeahtan?  
*M.* Habes aliquem sapientem consiliarium?

Gewislice ic hæbbe. [Hu mæg] úre gegaderungc buton  
*D.* Certe habeo. Quomodo potest nostra congregatio sine  
 geþeahtynde beón wissod?  
 consiliario regi?

[Hwæt sægst þu,] Wisa? Hwilc cræft þe geþuht betwux  
*M.* Quid dicis tu, Sapiens? Quæ ars tibi videtur inter  
 þas furþra wésan?  
 istas prior esse?

[Ic secge þe,] me ys geþuht Godes þeowdom, betweoh  
*C.* Dico tibi, mihi videtur Dei servitium inter  
 þas cræftas, ealdorseype healdan, swa swa hit [ys] geræd on  
 istas artes primatum tenere, sicut legitur in  
 godspelle; Fyrmest séceap rice Godes, and rihtwísnesse hys,  
 evangelio; Primum quærite regnum Dei, et justitiam ejus,  
 and þas þingc ealle beoþ to-gehyhte eow.  
 et hæc omnia adjiciuntur vobis.

And hwilc þe geþuht, betwux worold-cræftas, heoldan eal-  
*M.* Et quales tibi videtur, inter seculares artes retinere pri-  
 dordom?  
 matum?

Eorð-tilþ, forþam se yrþling us ealle fett.

C. Agricultura, quia arator nos omnes pascit.

Se Smiþ secgþ:—Hwanon [þam yrþlinge] sylan scear oþþe

*Ferrarius dicit:* Unde aratori vomer aut

culter, þe na gáde hæfþ, buton of cræfte mínon? Hwanon  
culter, qui nec stimulum habet, nisi ex arte mea? Unde

fiscere ancgel, oþþe sceo-wyrhton æl, oþþe seamere nædl?  
piscatori hamus, aut sutori subula, aut sartori acus?

Nis hit of mínon geweorce?

Nonne ex meo opere?

Se Geþeahrend andswerað:—Sóþ witodlice sægst [þu]; ac

*Consiliarius respondit:* Verum quidem dicis; sed

eallum us leofre ys wikian mid þam yrþlinge þonne mid þe;  
omnibus nobis carius est hospitari apud aratorem quam apud te;

forþam se yrþling sylþ us hláf and drenc: þu, hwæt sylst [þu]  
quia arator dat nobis panem et potum: tu, quid das

us, on smiþþan þínre, buton ísenne fýr-spearcan, and swegincga  
nobis, in officina tua, nisi ferreas scintillas, et sonitus

beatendra slecgea, and blawendra byliga?

tudentium malleorum, et flantium follium?

Se Treo-wyrhta ségþ:—Hwilc eower ne notað cræfte mínon,

*Lignarius dicit:* Quis vestrum non utitur arte mea,

þonne hús, and mistlice fata, and scypa, eow eallum ic wyrce?  
cum domos, et diversa vasa, et naves, vobis omnibus fabrico?

Se Smiþ andwyrte:—Eala Tryw-wyrhta, for hwí swa

*Ferrarius respondit:* O Lignarie, cur sic

sprycst þu, þonne ne furþon án þyrl [buton cræfte mínon]  
loqueris, cum nec saltem unum foramen, sine arte mea,

þu ne miht dón?

vales facere?

Se Geþeahrend sægþ:—Eala geféran [and] góde wyrhtan!

*Consiliarius dicit:* O socii et boni operarii!

Uton towurpan hwætlicor þas geflitu, and sy sibb and  
Dissolvamus citius has contentiones, et sit pax et

geþwærnyss betweoh us, and framige ánra gehwylc oþron  
concordia inter nos, et prosit unusquisque alteri

on cræfte hys, and geþwærian symble mid þam yrþlinge, þær  
in arte sua, et conveniamus semper apud aratorem, ubi

we bicleofan us, and fodder horsum úrum, habbaþ; and þis  
 \* victum nobis, et pabula equis nostris, habemus; et hoc

geþeant ic sylle eallum wyrhtum, þæt ánra gehwylc cræft his  
 consilium do omnibus operariis, ut unusquisque artem suam

geornlice begange; forþamseþe cræft his forlæt, he býþ forlæten  
 diligenter exerceat; quia qui artem suam dimiserit, ipse dimittetur

fram þam cræfte. Swa hwæþer þu sy, swa mæsse-preost, swa  
 ab arte. Sive sis \* sacerdos, sive

munuc, swa ceorl, swa kempa, bega (behwyrf) þe sylfne on  
 monachus, seu laicus, seu miles, exerce temet ipsum in

þisum: beo þæt [þæt] þu eart, forþam micel hynþ and sceamu  
 hoc: esto quod es, quia magnum damnum et verecundia

hyt ys men nelle wésan þæt þæt he ys, and þæt þe he wésan sceal.  
 est homini nolle esse quod est, et quod esse debet.

Eala cild, hu eow lícaþ þeos spæc?

M. O pueri, quomodo vobis placet ista locutio?

Wel \* heo lícað us, ac þearle deoplice [þu] sprycst,

D. Bene quidem placet nobis, sed valde profunde loqueris,

and ofer mæþe úre þu forþtyhst [þa] spræce; ac sprec us  
 et ultra ætatem nostram protrahis sermonem; sed loquere nobis

æfter úrum andgyte, þæt we magon únderstándan þa þing þe  
 juxta nostrum intellectum, ut possimus intelligere quæ

þu spécst.  
 loqueris.

Ic ahsige eow, for hwí swa geornlice leornige ge?

M. Interrogo vos, cur tam diligenter discitis?

Forþam we nellap wésan swa stunte nytenu, þa nán þing

D. Quia nolumus esse sicut bruta animalia, quæ nihil

wítaþ buton gærs and wæter.  
 sciunt nisi herbam et aquam.

And hwæt wille ge?

M. Et quid vultis vos?

[We] willap wésan wíse.

D. Volumus esse sapientes.

On hwilcon wísdóme? Wille ge wésan prættige, oþþe

M. Qua sapientia? Vultis esse versipelles, aut

þusendhiwe, on leasungum lytige, on spræcum gleawlice,  
 milleformes, in mendaciis vafri, in loquelis astuti,



hindergepe, wel sprécende and yfele þencende, swæsum wordum  
versuti, bene loquentes et male cogitantes, dulcibus verbis

underþeodde, facn\* wiþinnan tyddriende, swa swa bergyls,  
dediti, dolum intus alentes, sicut sepulchrum,

metton ofergeweorke, wiþinnan full stence?  
depicto mausoleo, intus plenum fœtore?

We nellap swa wésan wíse, forþam he nys wís þe  
D. Nolumus sic esse sapientes, quia non est sapiens qui

mid dydrunge hyne sylfne beswicþ.  
simulatione semet ipsum decipit.

Ac hu wille ge?  
M. Sed quomodo vultis?

We willap beón bylewite, butan licetunge, and wíse, þæt  
D. Volumus esse simplices, sine hypocrisi, et sapientes, ut

we bugon fram yfele, and dón góða: gyt, þeah hwæþere,  
declinamus a malo, et faciamus bona: adhuc tamen

deoplicor mid us þu smeagst þonne yld úre anfón mæge; ac  
profundius nobiscum disputas quam ætas nostra capere possit; sed

sprec us æfter úron gewunon, næs swa deoplice.  
loquere nobis nostro more, non tam profunde.

Ic do ealswa ge biddaþ. þu, cnapa, hwæt dydest [þu]  
M. Ego faciam sicut rogatis. Tu, puer, quid fecisti

to dæg?  
hodie?

Manega þing ic dyde; on þisse niht, þa þa cnyll ic ge-  
D. Multas res feci. Hac nocte, quando signum au-

hýrde, ic arás of mínon bedde, and eode to cyrcean, and sang  
divi, surrexi de lectulo, et exivi ad ecclesiam, et cantavi

uht-sang mid gebroþrum; æfter þa we sungon be eallum  
nocturnam cum fratribus; deinde cantavimus de omnibus

halgum, and dægredlice lóf-sangas; æfter þysum, prim, and  
sanctis, et matutinales laudes; post hæc, primam, et

seofon seolmas, mid letanian, and capitol mæssan; syþþan  
septem psalmos, cum letaniis, et primam missam; deinde

undern-tíde, and dydon mæssan be dæge; æfter þisum we sun-  
tertiam, et fecimus missam de die; post hæc cantavi-

\* fan in MS.

gon middæg, and æton, and druncon, and slepon, and  
 mus sextam, et manducavimus, et bibimus, et dormivimus, et  
 eft we arison, and sungon nón, and nu we synd her  
 iterum surreximus, et cantavimus nonam, et modo sumus hic  
 ætforan þe, gearuwe gehýran hwæt þu us secge.  
 coram te, parati audire quid \* nobis dixeris.

Hwænne wylle ge singan æfen, oþþe niht-sangc?  
 M. Quando vultis cantare vesperum, aut completorium?

þonne hyt tíma byþ.  
 D. Quando \* tempus erit.

Wære þu to dæg beswungc?  
 M. Fuisti hodie verberatus?

Ic næs, forþam wærlice ic me heold.  
 D. Non fui, quia caute me tenui.

And hu þíne geferan?  
 M. Et quomodo tui socii?

Hwæt me ahsast [þu] be þam? Ic ne deor yppan þe  
 D. Quid me interrogas de hoc? Non audeo pandere tibi  
 digla úre. Anra gehwylc wát gif he beswungc wæs oþþe na.  
 secreta nostra. Unusquisque scit si \* flagellatus erat aut non.

Hwæt ytst þu on dæg?  
 M. Quid manducas in die?

Gyt flæsc-mettum ic bruce, forþam cild ic eom under  
 D. Adhuc carnibus vescor, quia puer sum sub  
 gyrda drohtniende.  
 virga degens.

Hwæt máre ytst þu?  
 M. Quid plus manducas?

Wyrta, and ægra, fisc, and cyse, buteran, and beana, and  
 D. Olera, et ova, pisces et caseum, butyrum, et fabas, et  
 ealle clæne þingc ic ete, mid micelre þancunge.  
 omnia munda manduco, cum gratiarum actione.

Swiþe waxgeorn eart þu, þonne þu ealle þingc etst þe  
 M. Valde edax es, cum \* omnia manducas quæ  
 þe tofóran.  
 tibi apponuntur.

Ic ne eom swa micel swelgere, þæt ic ealle cynn metta  
 D. Non sum tam vorax, ut \* omnia genera ciborum

on ánre gereordinge étan mæge.  
in una refectiōne edere possim.

Ac hu?

*M.* Sed quomodo?

Ic bruce hwilon þisum méttum, and [hwilon] oþrum, mid  
*D.* Vescor aliquando his cibis, et aliquando aliis, cum  
syfernysse, swa swa dafnaþ munuce, næs mid oferhropse, forþam  
sobrietate, sicut decet monacho, non cum voracitate, quia

ic eom nán gluto.  
non sum gluto.

And hwæt drincst þu?

*M.* Et quid bibis?

Ealu, gif ic hæbbe, oþþe wæter, gif ic næbbe ealu.  
*D.* Cerevisiam, si habeo, vel aquam, si non habeo cerevisiam.

Ne drincst þu wín?

*M.* Nonne bibis vinum?

Ic ne eom swa spedig þæt ic mæge bicgean me wín, and  
*D.* Non sum tam dives ut possim emere mihi vinum, et  
wín nys drenc cilda, ne dysigra, ac ealdra and wísra.  
vinum non est potus puerorum, sive stultorum, sed senum et sapientum.

Hwær slæpst [þu]?

*M.* Ubi dormis?

On slæp-erne mid gebroþrum.

*D.* In dormitorio cum fratribus.

Hwa awécþ þe to uht-sancge?

*M.* Quis excitat te ad nocturnos?

Hwílon ic gehýre cnyll, and ic arise, hwílon láreow

*D.* Aliquando audio signum et surgo, aliquando magister

mín awecþ me stiplice mid gyrde.

meus excitat me duriter cum virga.

Eala ge [góde] cildra, and wynsume leorneras, eow mánaf

*M.* O \*probi pueri, et venusti discipuli, vos hortatur

eower láreow þæt ge hyrsumian godcundum lárūm, and þæt  
vester eruditor ut pareatis divinis disciplinis, et ut

ge healdan eow sylfe ænlice on ælcere stowe. Gaþ þeawlice,  
observetis vosmet eleganter ubique locorum. Incedite morigerate,

þonne ge gehýran cyricean bellan, and gaþ into cyrcean,  
cum auscultaveritis ecclesiæ campanas, et ingredimini in oratorium,

and abugap eadmodlice to halgum wefodum, and standap  
 et inclinate suppliciter ad almas aras, et state  
 þeawlice, and singap ánmodlice, and gebiddap for eowrum  
 disciplinabiliter, et concinite unanimiter, et intervenite pro vestris  
 synnum, and gap út, butan hygeleaste, to claustre, oþþe to  
 erratibus, et egredimini, sine scurrilitate, in claustum, vel in  
 leorninge.  
 gymnasium.

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 W I L L S.

## I.

† HER swytelað, on þissum gewrite, hu Ælfric Bisceop wille his are beteon þe he under Gode gernode, and under Cnute kyncge, his leofne laforde, and siþþan hæfð rihtlice gehealdan under Haralde cyncege; þet is þonne ærest; þet ic geán þet land et Wilringa-werþa into Sçe Eadmunde for minra saule, and for minas lafordas, swa ful and swa forð, swa he hit me to handa let. And ic gean þet land æt Hunstanes-tune be Æstanbroke, and mid þan lande et Holme, into Sçe Eadmunde. And ic wille þet þa munecas on Byrig sellan syxtig punda for þan lande et Tices-welle, and et Doc-cyncege, and þet þerto gehyrað. And ic gean Leofstane dæcane þet land et Grimastune, swa ful and swa forð, swa ic hit ahte. And ic gean mine cyne laforde Haralde II. marc gol. And ic gean minre hlefdigen an marc gol.

And gelæste man Ægelrice an pund minre fat sylre, and sela man mina cnihtas þa mina stiwardas witan, xxx. punda, and fif pund into Elig, and fif pund into Holm, and fif pund Wulfwarde muneke, minne mæge, and fif pund Ælfræhe mine sæmestre, and ic wille þet man sella þet land et Walsinga-ham, swa man derast mæge, and gelesta man þet feoh, swa ic gewissod hæbbe. And ic wille þet man sella þet land et Fersa-feld, swa man derast mæge; and recna man iuncere Brun án marc gol; and mid þan laue scytta man míne borgas. And ic gean Ælfwine minan preoste et Walsinga-ham xxx. akera et Eggemære, and Uui



prouast habba þone ofaræstan. And ic gean Ædwine muneke þa mylne et Gæy-sæte þe Ringware ahte. And ic gean Ælfrig preoste þet land et Rygedune þe ic bohte to Leofwenne. And ic gean þet myln þe Wulnoð ahte into Sçe Eadmunde. And ic gean Sibriht þet land þe ic gebohte on Mulantune. And ic gean þet fen þe þurlac me sealde into Ælmham, þa preostas to foddan. And ic gean into Hoxne þa preostas an þusend werð fen. And ic gean þet fen þe Ælfric me sealde into Holme. And ic gean þon hage binnon Norðwic for minre saule and for ealra þe hit me geuðon into Sçe Eadmunde. And ic gean þan hage into Sçe Pætre binnon Lunden. And ic gean iungre Brun þet healfe þusend fen.

## II.

† Ic Lufa, mid Godes gifa, Ancilla Di, wes soecende and smeagende, ymb mine saul-þearfe, mid Ceolnoðes Ærcebiscopes geðeahhte, and ðara hiova et Cristes cirican: Willa ic gesellan of ðem ærfe ðe me God forgef, and mine friond, to gefultemedan, ælce gere, LX. ambra maltes, and CL. hlafa, L. hwite hlafa, ð. an hriðer, an suin, IIII. weðras, II. wæga spices and ceses, ðem higum to Cristes circean, for mine saule, and minra frionda and mega, ðe me to Gode gefultemedan, and þet sie simle to adsumsio Sçæ Marie, ymb XII. monað end, sue eihwelc mon swe þis lond hebbe, minra ærbenumena, ðis agefe, and mittan fulne huniges x. ...oes, xx. hen-fuglas.

† Ic Ceolnoð, mid Godes gefe, Ercebisc, mid Cristes rode-tacne ðis festne and write

þi cxx elmes hlafes.

Beagmund p̄r. geðasfe and midwrite.

Beornfrið p̄r. geðasfe and midwrite.

Wealhhere p̄r. Swiðberht diač.

Osmund p̄r. Beornheah diač.

Deimund p̄r. Æðelmund diač.

Æðelwald diač. Wighelm diač.

Werbald diač. Lubo.

Sifred diač.

† Ic Luba, eaðmod Godes ðiwen, ðas fore-cwedenan gód and ðas elmessan gesette and gefestnie ob minem erfelande et Mundlingham ðem hiue to Cristes cirican; and ic bidde, and, an Godes libgendes naman, bebiade, ðæm men ðe ðis land and ðis erbe hebbe et Mundlingham, ðet he ðas gód forðleste oð wiaralde ende. Se man se ðis healdan wille and lestan ðet ic beboden hebbe an ðisem gewrite, se him geseald and gehealden sia hia-benlice bledsung; se his ferwerne oððe hit agele, se him seald and gehealden helle wite, bute he to fulre bote gecerran wille, Gode and mannum. Uene ualete.

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## THE DEATH OF BYRHTNOTH.

## A FRAGMENT.

- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| ..... brocen wurde ;        | beot he gelæste,           |
| het þa hyssa hwæne          | 30 þa he ætforan his frean |
| hors forlætan,              | feohtan sceolde.           |
| feor afysan,                | Ða þær Byrhtnoð ongan      |
| 5 and forðgangan,           | beornas trymian,           |
| hicgan to handum,           | rad and rædde,             |
| and ..... hige godum.       | 35 rincum tæhte            |
| ..... þæt Offan mæg         | hu hi sceoldon standan,    |
| ærest onfunde               | and þone stede healdan,    |
| 10 þæt se eorl nolde        | and bæd þæt hyra randan    |
| yrmðo geþolian :            | rihte heoldon              |
| he let him þa of handon     | 40 fæste mid folmum,       |
| leofre fleogan              | and ne forhtedon na.       |
| hafoc wið þæs holtes,       | þa he hæfde þæt folc       |
| 15 and to þære hilde stóp ; | fægre getrymmed,           |
| be þam man mihte oncnawan   | he lihte þa mid leodon,    |
| þæt se cniht nolde          | 45 þær him leofost wæs,    |
| wacian æt þam wige,         | þær he his heorð-werod     |
| þa he to wæpnum feng :      | holdost wiste.             |
| 20 eac him wolde Eadric     | þa stód on stæðe,          |
| his ealdre gelæstan         | stiðlice clypode,          |
| freat to gefeohte ;         | 50 wicinga ar,             |
| ongan þa forðberan          | wordum mælde,              |
| gár to guþe :               | se on beot abead           |
| 25 he hæfde God geþanc,     | brim-liþendra              |
| þa hwile he mid handum      | árende to þam eorle,       |
| healdan mihte               | 55 þær he on ofre stód :   |
| bord and brád swurd ;       | Me séndon to ðe            |

- sæmen snelle ;  
 heton ðe secgan,  
 þæt þu most sendan raðe  
 beagas wið gebeorge ;  
 5 and eow betere is  
 þæt ge þisne gár-ræs  
 mid gafole forgyldon,  
 þonne we swa hearde  
 .....ulde dælon :
- 10 ne þurfe we us spillan,  
 gif ge spedað to þam,  
 we willað wið þam golde  
 grið fæstnian ;  
 gyf þu þæt gerædest,  
 15 þe her rícost eart,  
 þæt þu þíne leoda  
 lysan wille,  
 syllan sá-mannum,  
 on hyra sylfra dóm,  
 20 feoh wið freode,  
 and níman frið æt us,  
 we willað mid þam sceattum  
 us to scype gangan,  
 on flót féran,  
 25 and eow friþes healdan.  
 Byrhtnoð maþelode,  
 bórd hafenode,  
 wand wacne æsc,  
 wórdum mælde,  
 30 yrre and ánræd,  
 ageaf him andsware :  
 Gehyrst þu sá-lida  
 hwæt þis folc segeð,  
 he willað eow to gafole
- 35 gáras syllan,  
 ættrynne ord,  
 and ealde swurd,  
 þa heregeatu þe eow  
 æt hilde ne deah.  
 40 Brim-manna boda,  
 abeod eft ongean ;  
 sege þínum leodum  
 miccle laþre spell,  
 þæt her stynt unforcuð  
 45 eorl mid his werode,  
 þe wile gealgian  
 eþel þysne,  
 Æþelráedes eard,  
 ealdres mínes,  
 50 folc and foldan ;  
 feallan sceolon  
 hæþene æt hilde ;  
 to heanlic me þinceð  
 þæt ge mid úrum sceattum  
 55 to scype gangon  
 unbefohtene ;  
 nu ge þus feor hider  
 on urne earde  
 inbecomon,  
 60 ne sceole ge swa softe  
 sinc gegangan ;  
 us sceal ord and ecg  
 æрге geman,  
 grim guð-pléga,  
 65 ær we gofol syllon.  
 Het þa bord béran,  
 beornas gangan  
 þæt hi on þam eá-steðe



- ealle stódon.  
 Ne mihte þær for wætere  
 werod to þam oðrum,  
 þær com flowende  
 5 flód æfter ébban,  
 lucon lagu-streamas;  
 to lang hit him þuhte,  
 hwænne hi togædere  
 gáras beron.
- 10 Hi þær Pantan stream  
 mid prasse bestódon  
 East-Seaxena ord,  
 and se æsc-here;  
 ne mihte hyra ænig  
 15 oþrum derian,  
 buton hwa þurh flánes flyht  
 fylge name.  
 Se flód út gewát;  
 þa flótan stódon gearowe  
 20 wicinga fela  
 wiges georne.  
 Het þa hæleþa hleo  
 healdan þa bricge  
 wigan wigheardne  
 25 se wæs haten Wulfstán,  
 cafne mid his cynne,  
 þæt wæs Ceolan sunu,  
 þe þone forman man  
 mid his francan ofsceat,  
 30 þe þær baldlicost  
 on þa bricge stóp.  
 Þær stódon mid Wulfstáne  
 wigan unforhte,  
 Ælfere and Maccus,  
 35 móðige twégen;  
 þa noldon æt þam forða  
 fleám gewyrcan,  
 ac hi fæstlice  
 wið þa fynd weredon,  
 40 þe hwíle þe hi wæpna  
 wealdan moston.  
 Þa hi þæt ongeaton,  
 and georne gesawon,  
 þæt hi þær bricg-weardas  
 45 bitere fundon;  
 ongunnon lytegian  
 þa laðe gystas;  
 bædon þæt hi úp-gangan  
 agan moston,  
 50 ofer þone ford fáran,  
 feþan lædan.  
 Ða se eorl ongan,  
 for his ofer móde,  
 alyfan landes to fela  
 55 laþere ðeode;  
 ongean ceallian þa,  
 ofer cald wæter,  
 Byrthelmes bearn  
 beornas gehlyston:  
 60 Nu eow is gerymed,  
 gað ricene to us  
 guman to guþe,  
 God ána wát  
 hwa þære wæl-stowe  
 65 wealdan mote.  
 Wódon þa wæl-wulfas,  
 for wætere ne murnon  
 wicinga werod,

- west ofer Pantan,  
 ofer scír wæter,  
 scyldas wegon,  
 lidmen to lande  
 5 linde bæron.  
 þær ongean gramum  
 gearowe stódon  
 Byrhtnoð mid beornum ;  
 he mid bordum het  
 10 wyrcan þone wi-hagan,  
 and þæt werod healdan  
 feste wið feondum :  
 þa wæs fohte neh  
 tir æt getohte,  
 15 wæs seo tíð cumen  
 þæt þær fæge men  
 feallan sceoldon ;  
 þa wearð hreám ahafen,  
 hremmas wundon,  
 20 earn æses georn,  
 wæs on eorþan cyrn.  
 Hi leton þa of folman  
 feol hearde speru,  
 gegrundene  
 25 gáras fleogan,  
 bogan wæron bysige,  
 bord ord onfeng,  
 biter wæs se beadu-ræs,  
 beornas feollon,  
 30 on gehwæðere hand  
 hyssas lagon ;  
 wund wearð Wulfmær,  
 wæl-reste geceas,  
 Byrhtnoðes mæg,  
 35 he mid billum wearð,  
 his swuster sunu,  
 swiðe forheawen.  
 þær wearð wicingum  
 wiper-leán agifen :  
 40 Gehyrde ic ðæt Eadweard  
 áne sloge  
 swiþe mid his swurde,  
 swenges ne wyrnde,  
 þæt him æt fótum feoll  
 45 fæge cempa :  
 þæs him his þeoden  
 þanc gesæde,  
 þam byrþene,  
 þa he byre hæfde :  
 50 swa stemnetton  
 stið hugende  
 hysas æt hilde,  
 hogodon georne  
 hwa þær mid orde  
 55 ærost mihte  
 on fægean men  
 feorh gewinnan,  
 wigan mid wæpnum :  
 wæl feol on eorðan ;  
 60 stódon stáede fæste ;  
 stihte hi Byrhtnoð ;  
 bæd þæt hyssa gehwylc  
 hogode to wige,  
 þe on Denum wolde  
 65 dóm gefeohtan.  
 Wód þa wiges heard,  
 wæpen úp-ahof,  
 bord to gebeorge,

- and wið þæs beornes stóp ; 35 þe him Drihten forgeaf.  
eode swa ánræd Forlet þa drenga sum  
eorl to þam ceorle, daroð of handa,  
ægþer hyra oðrum fleogan of folman,  
5 yfles hogode; þæt se to forð gewát  
sende þa se sæ-rinc 40 þurh þone æþelan  
suþerne gár, Æþelrædes þegen ;  
þa gewundod wearð him be healfse stód  
wigena hláford ; hyse únweaxen,  
10 he sceaf þa mid þam scylde, cniht on gecampe,  
þæt se sceaft tobærst, 45 se full caffice  
and þæt spere sprengde, bræd of ðæm beorne  
þæt hit sprang ongean; blodigne gár,  
gegremod wearð se guð-rinc, Wulfstanes bearn,  
15 he mid gáre stang Wulfmær se geonga ;  
wlančne wicing 50 forlet for heardne  
þe him þa wunde forgeaf; faran eft ongean,  
frod wæs se fyrd-rinc, ord ingewód,  
he let his francan wadan þæt se on eorþan læg  
20 þurh þæs hysses hals ; þe his þeoden ær  
hand wisode 55 þearle geræhte.  
þæt he on þam fær-sceaðan Eode þa gesyrwed  
feorh geræhte, secg to þam eorle,  
ða he oþerne he wolde þæs beornes  
25 ofstlice sceat, beagas gefecgan,  
þæt seo byrne tobærst, 60 reaf and hringas  
he wæs on breostum wund and gerenod swurd ;  
þurh þa hring-locan, ða Byrhtnoð bræd  
him æt heortan stód bill of sceðe  
30 ætterne ord. brád and brún-ecg,  
Se eorl wæs þe bliþra, 65 and on þa byrnan sloh :  
hloh þa modiman, raþe hine getlette  
sæde Metode þanc lidmanna sum,  
ðæs dæg-weorces þa he þæs eorles





- manega spræcon,  
 þe eft æt þære .....  
 þolian noldon.  
 Ða wearð afeallen  
 5 þæs folces ealdor,  
 Æþelrædes eorl;  
 ealle gesawon  
 heorð-geneatas  
 þæt hyra heorra læg.  
 10 þa ðær wendon forð  
 wlance þegenas,  
 unearge men,  
 efston georne,  
 hi woldon þa ealle  
 15 oðer twega,  
 lif forlætan,  
 oððe leofne gewrécan.  
 Swa hi bylde forð  
 bearn Ælfrices,  
 20 wiga wintrum geong,  
 wordum mælde;  
 Ælfwine þa cwæð he,  
 On ellen-spræc gemuna  
 þa mæla þe we oft  
 25 æt meodo spræcon,  
 þonne we on bence  
 beot ahófon,  
 hæleð on healle,  
 ymbe heard gewinn;  
 30 nu mæg cunnian  
 hwa céne sy;  
 ic wylle míne æþelo  
 eallum gecyþan,  
 þæt ic wæs on Myrcon  
 35 miccles cynnes,  
 wæs mín ealda fæder  
 Ealhelm haten,  
 wís ealdorman,  
 woruld-gesælig.  
 40 Ne sceolon me on þære þeode  
 þegenas ætwítan,  
 þæt ic of þisse fyrde  
 féran wille,  
 eard gesécan,  
 45 nu mín ealdor ligeð  
 forheawen æt hilde:  
 me is þæt hearma mæst,  
 he wæs ægðer mín mæg  
 and mín hláford.  
 50 Ða he forð eode,  
 fahðe gemunde,  
 þæt he mid orde  
 áne geræhte  
 flótan on þam folce,  
 55 þæt se on foldan læg,  
 forwegen mid his wæpne.  
 Ongan þa wínas mánian,  
 frynd and geféran,  
 þæt hi forð eodon.  
 60 Offa gemælde,  
 æsc-holt asceoc;  
 Hwæt þu Ælfwine hafast  
 ealle gemánode,  
 þegenas to þearfe;  
 65 nu úre þeoden líð,  
 eorl on eorðan,  
 us is eallum þearf,  
 þæt úre æghwylc

- oþerne bylde  
 wigan to wige,  
 þa hwile þe he wæpen mæge  
 habban and healdan,  
 5 heardne mece,  
 gar and gód swurd.  
 Us Godric hæfð,  
 earh Oddan bearn,  
 ealle beswicene :  
 10 wende þæs for moni man,  
 þa he on mearc rád,  
 on wlancan þam wigge,  
 þæt wære hit úre hláford ;  
 forþan wearð her on felda  
 15 folc totwæmed,  
 scyld-burh tobrocen,  
 abreoðe his angin,  
 þæt he hér swa manigne  
 man aflymde.  
 20 Leofsunu gemælde,  
 and his linde ahof,  
 bord to gebeorge,  
 he þam beorne oncwæð :  
 Ic þæt geháte,  
 25 þæt ic heonon nelle  
 fleón fótes trym,  
 ac wille furðor gán,  
 wrecan on gewinne  
 mínne wine-drihten.  
 30 Ne þurfon me embe Stur-mere  
 stéde fæste hæleð  
 wordum ætwítan,  
 nu mín wíne gecranc,  
 þæt ic hláfordleas  
 35 hám siðie,  
 wende fram wige,  
 ac me sceal wæpen níman,  
 ord and íren.  
 He ful yrre wód,  
 40 feaht fæstlice,  
 fleam he forhogode.  
 Dunnere þa cwæð,  
 daroða cwehte,  
 unorne ceorl,  
 45 ofer eall clypode,  
 bæd þæt beorna gehwylc  
 Byrhtnoð wræce :  
 Ne mæg na wandian  
 se þe wrecan þenceð  
 50 frean on folce,  
 ne for feore murnan.  
 þa hi forð eodon,  
 feores hi ne rohton,  
 ongunnon þa hired-men  
 55 heardlice feohtan,  
 grame gar-berend,  
 and God bædon  
 þæt hi moston gewrecan  
 hyra wyne-drihten,  
 60 and on hyra feondum  
 fyl gewyrcan.  
 Him se gysel ongan  
 geornlice fylstan ;  
 He wæs on Norð-hymbron  
 65 heardes cynnes,  
 Ecglasfes bearn,  
 him wæs Æscferð náma :  
 he ne wandode na

- æt þam wig-plégan,  
 ac he fysde forð  
 flán genehe ;  
 hwílon he on bord sceat,  
 5 hwílon beorn tæsde ;  
 æfre embe stunde he sealde · 40  
 sume wúnde,  
 þa hwíle ðe he wæpna  
 wealdan moste.  
 10 Ða gyt on orde stód  
 Eadweard se langa,  
 gearc and geornful ;  
 gylp-wórdum spræc,  
 þæt he nolde fleogan  
 15 fót-mæl landes,  
 ofer bæc bugan,  
 þa his betera leg :  
 he bræc þone bord-weall,  
 and wið þa beornas feaht,  
 20 oð þæt he his sinc-gyfan  
 on þam sæ-mannum  
 wurðlice wrec,  
 ær he on wæle læge.  
 Swa dyde Æþeric,  
 25 æþele gefera,  
 fús and forðgeorn,  
 feaht eornoste,  
 Sibyrhtes broðor,  
 and swiðe mænig oþer,  
 30 clufon cellod bord,  
 céne hi weredon,  
 bærst bordes lærig,  
 and seo byrne sang  
 gryre leoðe sum.  
 35 þa æt guðe sloh  
 Offa þone sæ-lidan  
 þæt he on eorþan feoll,  
 and þær Gaddes mæg  
 grund gesohte ;  
 40 raðe wearð æt hilde  
 Offa forheawen ;  
 he hæfde þeah geforþod  
 þæt he his frean gehet,  
 swa he beotode ár  
 45 wið his beah-gifan,  
 þæt hi sceoldon begen  
 on burh rídan,  
 hále to háme,  
 oððe on here crintgan,  
 50 on wæl-stowe,  
 wundum sweltan.  
 He læg ðegenlice,  
 ðeodne gehende.  
 Ða wearð borda gebræc ;  
 55 brim-men wódon,  
 guðe gegremode ;  
 gár oft þurh-wód  
 fæges feorh-hús.  
 Forð ða eode Wistan,  
 60 þurstanes sunu,  
 wið þas secgas feaht ;  
 he wæs on geþrang  
 hyra þreora bana,  
 ær him Wigelines bearn  
 65 on þam wæle læge.  
 þær wæs stið gemót ;  
 stódon fæste  
 wigan on gewinne,

- wigend cruncon,  
wundum werige;  
wæl feol on eorþan.  
Oswold and Ealdwold,  
5 ealle hwile,  
begen gebroþru,  
beornas trymedon,  
hyra wine-magas;  
wordon bædon,  
10 þæt he þær æt ðearfe  
þolian sceoldon  
unwaclice  
wæpna neotan.  
Byrhtwold maþelode,  
15 bord hafenode,  
se wæs eald geneat,  
æsc acwehte,  
he ful baldlice  
beornas lærde:  
20 Hige sceal þe heardra,  
heorte þe cénre,  
mód sceal þe máre,  
þe ure mægen lytlað;  
her lið úre ealdor,
- 25 ealle forheawen,  
gód on greote;  
á mæg gnornian,  
seðe nu, fram þis wig-plegan,  
wendan þenceð:  
30 ic eom fród feores,  
fram ic ne wille,  
ac ic me be healfe  
mínum hláforde,  
be swa leofan men,  
35 licgan þence.  
Swa hi Æþelgares bearn  
ealle bylde,  
Godric to guþe:  
oft he gár forlet,  
40 wæl-spere windan,  
on þa wicingas:  
swa he on þam folce  
fyrrest eode;  
heow and hynde,  
45 oð þæt he on hilde gecranc.  
Næs þæt na se Godric  
þe ða guðe forbeah,  
\* \* \* \* \*



## J U D I T H,

## A FRAGMENT.

\* \* \* tweode gifena,  
 in ðys ginnan grunde,  
 heo þær þa gearwe funde  
 mund-byrd æt þam mæran  
 þeodne,

5 þa heo ahte mæste þearfe  
 hylde þæs hehstan déman,  
 þæt he hie wið þæs hehstan  
 brogan

gefriðode frymða Waldend;  
 hyre þæs Fæder on roderum  
 10 torhtmód tiðe gefremede,  
 þe heo ahte trumne geleafan  
 á to þæm Ælmihtigan.

Gefrægen ic þa Holofernus  
 wín hatan wyrcean georne,  
 15 andeallum wundrum þrymlic  
 girwan up swæsendo;  
 to ðam het se gumena baldor  
 ealle þa yldestan ðegnas,  
 hie ðæt ofstum miclum

20 ræfndon rond-wiggende,  
 comon to ðam rícan þeodne  
 feran folces ræswan.  
 þæt wæs þy feorþan dogore  
 þæs þe Iudið hyne,

25 gleaw on geþonce,

ides ælf-scínu,  
 ærest gesohte.

## X.

Hie ða to ðam symle  
 sittan eodon,

30 wlance to wín-gedrince,  
 ealle his wea-gesiðas,  
 bealde byrn-wiggende.

þær wæron bollan steape  
 boren æfter bencum gelome,  
 35 swylce eac bunan and orcas  
 fulle flet-sittendum:  
 hie þæt fæge þegon,  
 rófe rond-wiggende,  
 þeah ðæs se ríca ne wende,

40 egesful eorla dryhten.

Ða wearð Holofernus,  
 gold-wine gumena,  
 on gyste-salum\*;  
 hloh and hlydde,

45 hlynede and dynede,  
 þæt mihten fira bearn  
 feorran gehýran,  
 hu se stiðmóða  
 styrnde and gylede,

50 módig and medu-gal,

\* gyte-salum, MS.

- manode geneahhe  
 benc-sittende,  
 þæt hi gebærdon wel.  
 Swa se inwidda  
 5 ofer ealne dæg,  
 dryht-guman sine  
 drencte mid wíne,  
 swiðmod sinces brytta,  
 oð þæt hie on swiman lagon,  
 10 ofer-drencte his duguðe ealle,  
 swylce hie wæron deaðe ges-  
 legene,  
 agotene góða gehwylces :  
 swa het se gumena aldor  
 fylgan flet-sittendum,  
 15 oð þæt fira bearnum  
 nealæhte niht seo þystre ;  
 het ða niða geblonden  
 þa eadigan mægð,  
 ofstum fetigan  
 20 to his bed-reste,  
 beagum gehlæste,  
 hringum gehrodene,  
 hie hraðe fremedon  
 anbyht-scealcas,  
 25 swa him heora ealdor be-  
 beád,  
 byrn-wigena brego :  
 bearhtme stópon  
 to þam gyst-erne,  
 þær hi Iudithðe  
 30 fundon ferhð-gleawe,  
 and þa fromlice  
 lind-wiggende  
 lædan ongunnon  
 þa tōrhtan mægð  
 35 to træfe þam hean,  
 þær se ríca hyne  
 reste on symbel  
 nihtes inne  
 nergende lað  
 40 Holofernus.  
 Ðær wæs eall gylden  
 fleoh-net fæger,  
 and ymbe þæs folc-togan  
 bed ahongen,  
 45 þæt se bealofulla  
 mihte wlitan ðurh,  
 wigena baldor,  
 on æghwylcne,  
 þe ðær-inne com,  
 50 hæleða bearna,  
 and on hyne nænig  
 monna cynnes,  
 nymðe se modiga hwæne  
 niðe-rofra  
 55 him þe near het,  
 rinca to rúne gegangan.  
 Hie-ða on reste gebrohten  
 snude þa snoteran idese ;  
 eodon ða sterced-ferhðe hæ-  
 leð ;  
 60 heora hearran cyðan  
 þæt wæs seo halige meowle  
 gebroht on his búr-getelde :  
 ða wearð se brema on móde  
 bliðe, burga ealdor,  
 65 þohte ða beorhtan idese

- mid wíde and mid womme  
 besmitan ;  
 ne wolde þæt wuldres déma  
 geðafian, ðrymmes hyrde,  
 ac he him þæs ðinges ge-  
 styrde,  
 5 Dryhten dugeða waldend.  
 Gewát ða se deofulcunda,  
 galferhð gumena ðreate,  
 bealofull his beddes neosan,  
 þær he sceolde his blæd for-  
 leosan,  
 10 ædre binnan ánre nihte,  
 hæfde þa his ende gebidenne,  
 on eorðan unswæslícne,  
 swylcne he ær æfter worhte,  
 þearlmod ðeoden gumena,  
 15 þenden he on ðysse wo-  
 rulde  
 wunode under wolcna hrófe ;  
 gefeol þa wíne swa druncen  
 se ríca on his reste middan,  
 swa he nyste ræda nánne  
 20 on gewit locan :  
 wiggend stópon  
 út of ðam inne  
 ofstum miclum,  
 weras wín-sade,  
 25 þe ðone wærlogan,  
 laðne leod-hatan,  
 læddon to bedde,  
 nehstan siðe.  
 þa wæs nergendes  
 30 þeowen þrymful,
- þearle gemyndig,  
 hu heo þone atolan  
 eaðost mihte  
 ealdre benæman,  
 35 ær se unsyfra  
 womfull onwóce.  
 Genam ða wunden-locc,  
 Scyppendes mægð,  
 scearpne mece,  
 40 scurum heardne,  
 and of sceaðe abræd,  
 swiðran folme :  
 ongan ða swegles weard,  
 he náman némmán,  
 45 nergend ealra  
 woruld-buendra,  
 and þæt word ácwæð :  
 Ic ðe frymða God,  
 and frofre gæst,  
 50 bearn alwaldan,  
 biddan wille,  
 miltse þínre  
 me þearfendre,  
 ðrynesse ðrym ;  
 55 þearle ys me nuða,  
 heorte ys onhæted,  
 and hige geomor swyðe  
 mid sorgum gedrefed ;  
 forgif me, swegles Ealdor,  
 60 sigor and sóðne geleafan,  
 þæt ic mid þys sweorde mote  
 geheawan þysne mordres  
 bryttan ;  
 geunne me mínra gesynta,

- þearlmod þeoden gumena :  
 nahte ic þínre næfre  
 miltse þon maran þearfe :  
 gewrec nu, mihtig Dryhten,  
 5 torhtmod tires Brytta,  
 þæt me ys þustorne on móde,  
 háte on hreðre mínum.  
 Hi þa se hehsta déma  
 ædre mid elne onbryrde,  
 10 swa he deð ánra gehwylcne,  
 her buendra þe hyne  
 him to helpe seceð,  
 mid ráde and mid rihte ge-  
 leafan.  
 Þa wearð hyre rúme on  
 móde,  
 15 haligre hyht geniwod ;  
 genám þa þone hæðenan  
 mannan  
 fæste be feaxe sínum,  
 teah hyne folmum,  
 wið hyre weard bysmerlice,  
 20 and þone bealofullan  
 listum alede,  
 laðne mannan,  
 swa heo ðæs unlædan  
 eaðost mihte  
 25 wel gewealdan.  
 Sloh ða wunden-locc  
 þone feond-sceaðan  
 fagum mece,  
 hete þoncolne,  
 30 þæt heo healfne forcearf  
 þone sweoran him,  
 þæt he on swiman læg,  
 druncen and dolh-wund :  
 næs ða dead þa gyt,  
 35 ealles orsawle,  
 sloh ða eornoste  
 ides ellen-róf,  
 oþre siðe,  
 þone hæðenan hund,  
 40 þæt him þæt heafod wand  
 forð on ða flore,  
 læg se fula leap,  
 gesne be-æftan,  
 gæst ellor hwearf,  
 45 under neowelnæs,  
 and þær genyðerad wæs,  
 susle gesæled,  
 syððan æfre,  
 wýrmum bewunden,  
 50 wítum gebunden,  
 hearde gehæfted,  
 in helle bryne,  
 æfter hin-siðe ;  
 ne ðearf he hopian nó,  
 55 þystrum forðylmed,  
 þæt he ðonan mote,  
 of ðam wýrm-sele,  
 ac ðær wunian sceal,  
 áwa to aldre,  
 60 butan ende forð,  
 in ðam heolstran hám,  
 hyht-wynna leas.

## XI.

Hæfde ða gefohten,



- fore mærne blæd,  
 Iudith æt guðe,  
 swa hyre God uðe,  
 swegles ealdor,  
 5 þe hyre sigores onleah.  
 Þa seo snotere mægð  
 snude gebrohte  
 þæs herewæðan  
 heafod swa blódig,  
 10 on ðam fætelse,  
 þe hyre foregenga,  
 blác-hleor ides,  
 hyra begea nest  
 þeawum geðungen,  
 15 þyder onlædde,  
 and hit ða swa heolfrig,  
 hyre on hond ageaf,  
 hige ðoncolre,  
 háam to berenne,  
 20 Iudith gingran sínre.  
 Eodon ða gegnum þanonne  
 þa idesa bá,  
 ellen þriste,  
 oð þæt hie becomon,  
 25 collen-ferhðe,  
 ead-hreðige mægð,  
 út of ðam herige,  
 þæt hie sweetollice  
 geseón mihten  
 30 þære witegan byrig  
 weallas blican,  
 Bethuliam.  
 Hie ða beah-hrodene,  
 feðe-laste,  
 35 forð onettan,  
 oð hie glæd-mode  
 gegán hæfdon  
 to ðam weal-gate ;  
 wiggend sæton,  
 40 weras wæccende  
 wearde heoldon \*,  
 in ðam fæstenne,  
 swa ðam folce ár,  
 geomor-móðum,  
 45 Iudithe bebeád,  
 searo-ðoncol mægð,  
 þa heo on sið gewát,  
 ides ellen-rof.  
 Wæs ða eft cumen  
 50 leof to leodum,  
 and ða lungre het,  
 gleaw-hyðig wíf,  
 gumena sumne,  
 of ðære ginnan byrig,  
 55 hyre togeanes gán,  
 and hi ofostlice  
 in forlætan †,  
 ðurh ðæs wealles geat,  
 and þæt wórd acwæð,  
 60 to ðam sige-folce :  
 Ic eow secgan mæg  
 þoncwyrðe þing,  
 þæt ge ne þyrfen leng  
 murnan on móde,  
 65 eow ys metod bliðe,  
 cýninga wuldor,

\* heo ildon in MS. and Thwaites.

† forlæton, MS.

- þæt gecyðed wearð,  
 geond woruld wíde,  
 þæt eow ys wuldor-blæd  
 torhtlic toward,  
 5 and tir-gifeðe,  
 ðara læðða,  
 ðe ge lange drugon.  
 þa wurdon bliðe  
 burh-sittende,  
 10 syððan hi gehýrdon  
 hu seo halige spræc,  
 ofer heanne weall.  
 Here wæs on lustum :  
 wið þæs fæsten-geates  
 15 folc onette,  
 weras wíf somod,  
 wornum and heapum,  
 ðreatum and ðrymmum,  
 þrungon and urnon,  
 20 ongean þa þeodnes mægð,  
 þusend-mælum,  
 ealde ge geonge  
 æghwylcum wearð  
 men on ðære medo-byrig  
 25 mód areted  
 syððan hie ongeaton  
 þæt wæs Iudith cumen  
 eft to eðle  
 and ða ofostlice  
 30 hie mid eaðmedum  
 in forleton.  
 þa seo gleawe het,  
 golde gefrætewod,  
 hyre ðinenne,  
 35 þancol-móde,  
 þæs here-wæðan  
 heafod onwriðan,  
 and hyt to behðe,  
 blódig ætywán,  
 40 þam burh-leodum,  
 huhyreætbeaduwegespeow.  
 Spræc ða seo æðele  
 to eallum þam folce :  
 Her ge magon sweotole,  
 45 sige-rófe hæleð,  
 leoda ræswan,  
 on ðæs láðestan  
 hæðenes heaðo-rinces  
 heafod starian\*,  
 50 Holofernus,  
 unlyfigendes,  
 þe us monna mæst  
 morðra gefremede,  
 sárra sorga,  
 55 and swyðor gyt  
 ycan wolde,  
 ac him ne uðe God  
 lengran lífes,  
 þæt he mid læððum  
 60 us eglan moste ;  
 ic him ealdor oðþrong,  
 þurh Godes fultum.  
 Nu ic gumena gehwæne,  
 þyssa burg-leoda,  
 65 biddan wylle,  
 rand-wiggendra,

\* stariað, MS.

- þæt ge recene eow  
 fisan to gefeohte :  
 syððan frymða God,  
 ærfæst cyning,  
 5 eastan sende  
 leohtne leoman,  
 berað linde forð,  
 bord for breostum,  
 and byrn-homas,  
 10 scíre helmas,  
 in sceaðena gemong,  
 fyllan folc-togan,  
 fægum sweordum,  
 fæge frum-garas,  
 15 fynd syndon eowere  
 gedémed to deáðe,  
 and ge dóm agon,  
 tir æt tohtan,  
 swa eow getácnod hafað  
 20 mihtig Dryhten,  
 þurh míne hand.  
 þa wearð snelra werod  
 snude gegearwod,  
 cénra to campe,  
 25 stópon cyne-rófe,  
 secgas and gesiðas,  
 bæron þufas,  
 fóron to gefeohte,  
 forð on gerihte,  
 30 hæleð under helmum,  
 of þære haligran byrig,  
 on þæt dægred sylf,  
 dynedan scildas,  
 hlude hlummon.
- 35 þæs se hlanca gefeah  
 wulf in walde,  
 and se wanna hrefn,  
 wæl-gifre fugel,  
 westan begen,  
 40 þæt him ða þeod-guman  
 þohton tilian  
 fylle on fægum ;  
 ac him fleah on laste  
 earn ætes georn,  
 45 úrig feðera,  
 salowig pada  
 sang hilde leoð,  
 hyrned nebba.  
 Stópon heaðo-rincas,  
 50 beornas to beadowe,  
 bordum beðeahte,  
 hwealfum lindum,  
 þa ðe hwíle ær,  
 elðeodigra  
 55 edwit þoledon,  
 hæðenrá hosp.  
 Him þæt hearde wearð,  
 æt ðam æsc-plegan,  
 eallum forgolden,  
 60 Assyrium,  
 syððan Ebreas,  
 under guð-fanum,  
 gegán hæfdon  
 to ðam fyrd-wicum.  
 65 Hie ða fromlice  
 leton forð fleogan  
 flána scúras,  
 hilde nædran,

of horn-bogan,  
 strælas stede hearde,  
 strymdon hlude,  
 grame guð-freca,  
 5 garas sendon  
 in heardra gemang,  
 hæleð wæron yrre,  
 land-buende,  
 laðum cynne,  
 10 stópon styrn-móde,  
 sterced-ferhðe,  
 wrehton unsofte  
 eald geniðlan,  
 medo werige,  
 15 mundum brugdon  
 scealcas of sceaðum  
 scír mæled swyrd,  
 ecgum gecoste,  
 slogon eornoste  
 20 Assiria  
 oret-mæcgas,  
 nið hycgende,  
 nánne ne sparedon  
 þæs herefolces,  
 25 heanne ne ríce,  
 cwicera manna,  
 þe hie ofercuman mihton.

## XII.

Swa ða mago-þegnas,  
 on ða morgen-tíd,  
 30 ehton elðeoda,  
 ealle þrage,  
 oð þæt ongeaton

ða ðe gráme wæron,  
 ðæs here-folces  
 35 heafod-weardas,  
 þæt him swyrd-geswing  
 swiðlic eowdon,  
 weras Ebrisce ;  
 hie wordum þæt  
 40 þam yldestan  
 ealdor-þegnum  
 cyðan eodon,  
 wrehton cumbol-wigan,  
 and him forhtlice  
 45 fær spel bodedon,  
 medo werigum,  
 morgen collan,  
 atolne ecg-plegan.  
 þa ic ædre gefrægn  
 50 slege fæge hæleð  
 slæpe tobredon,  
 and wið þæs bealofullan  
 búr-geteldes  
 weras ferhðe,  
 55 hwearfum þringan  
 Holofernus,  
 hogedon aninga  
 hyra hlaforde  
 hyldo bodian,  
 60 ærðon ðe him se egesa  
 on ufan sæte  
 mægen Ebreá.  
 Mynton ealle  
 þæt se beorna brego,  
 65 and seo beorhte mægð,  
 in ðam wlitegan træfe,



- wæron ætsomne,  
Iudith seo æðele,  
and se galmoda,  
egesfull and afor :
- 5 næs ðeah eorla nán,  
þe ðone wiggend  
aweccan dorste,  
oððe gécunnian,  
hu ðone cumbol-wigan,
- 10 wið ða halgan mægð,  
hæfde geworden,  
metodes meowlan.  
Mægen nealæhte,  
folc Ebrea,
- 15 fuhton þearle,  
heardum heoru wæpnum,  
hæfte guldon,  
hyra fyrn geflitu,  
fagum swyrdum,
- 20 ealle afðoncan  
Assyria wearð,  
on ðam dæge-weorce,  
dóm geswiðrod,  
bælc forbiged.
- 25 Beornas stódon  
ymbe hyra þeodnes træf,  
þearle gebylde,  
sweorcend ferhðe ;  
hi ða somod ealle
- 30 ongunnon cohhetan,  
cirman hlude,  
and gristbitian,  
Gode orfeorme,  
mid toðon torn þoligende.
- 35 þa wæs hyra tires æt ende,  
eades and ellen-dæda ;  
hogedon ða eorlas  
aweccan hire wíne-dryhten,  
him wiht ne speow ;
- 40 þa wearð sið and late,  
sum to ðam arod,  
þara beado-rinca,  
þæt he in þæt búr-geteld  
nið-heard neðde,
- 45 swa hyne nyd fordráf :  
funde ða on bedde  
blácne licgan  
his gold-gifan,  
gæstes gesne,
- 50 lífes belidenne.  
He þa lungre gefeoll,  
freorig to feoldan,  
ongan his feax téran,  
hreoh on móde,
- 55 and his hrægl somod,  
and þæt wórd acwæð,  
to ðam wiggendum,  
þe ðær unróte  
úte wæron :
- 60 Her ys geswutelod  
úre sylfra forwyrd  
toward getácnod,  
þæt þære tíde  
ys mid niðum
- 65 neah geðrunge,  
ðe we sculon losian somod,  
æt sæcce forweorðan ;  
her líð sweorde geheawen,

- beheáfdod healdend úre.      35 þegnas on ða tíð  
 Hi ða hreowig-móde      þearle gelyste  
 wurpon hyra wæpen ofdúne,      gar-gewinnes.  
 gewitan him werig-ferhðe,      Þær on greot gefeoll  
 5 on fleám sceacan ;      se hyhsta dæl  
 him mon feaht on last,      40 heafod-gerímes  
 mægen-eacen folc,      Assyria,  
 oð se mæsta dæl      ealdor duguðe,  
 ðæs heriges læg      laðan cynnes,  
 10 hilde gesæged,      lythwón becóm  
 on ðam sige-wonge,      45 cwicera to cyððe,  
 sweordum geheawen,      cirdon cyne-rófe,  
 wulfum to willan,      wiggend on wiðertrod,  
 and eac wæl-gifrum      wæl scel on innan,  
 15 fuglum to frofre,      reocende hræw,  
 flugon ða ðe lyfdon      50 rúm wæs to nimanne,  
 láðra lind ;      lond-buendum,  
 him on laste fór      on ðam láðestan  
 sweot Ebreá,      hyra eald-feondum,  
 20 sigore geweorðod,      unlyfigendum,  
 dóme gedýrsod :      55 heolfrig here-reað,  
 him feng Dryhten God      hyrsta scýne bord,  
 fægre on fultum,      and brád swýrd,  
 Freá Ælmihtig.      brune helmas,  
 25 Hi ða fromlice,      dyre madmas,  
 fagum swýrdum,      60 hæfdon dómlice,  
 hæleð hige-rófe,      on ðam folc-stede,  
 her-það worhton,      fynd oferwunnen,  
 ðurh láðra gemong,      eðel-weardas,  
 30 linde heowon,      eald-hettende,  
 scild-burh scæron,      65 swýrdum aswefede ;  
 sceotend wæran,      hie on swaðe reston,  
 guðe gegremede,      þa ðe him to lífe  
 guman Ebreisce ;      láðost wæron

cwicera cynna.

    Ða seo cneoris eall,  
     mægða mærost,  
     ánes monðes fyrst,  
 5 wlanc wunden-loce,  
     wagon and læddon  
     to ðære beorhtan byrig,  
     Bethuliam,  
     helmas and hup-seax,  
 10 hare byrnan,  
     guð-sceorp gumena,  
     golde gefrætewod,  
     mærra madma  
     þonne mon ænig  
 15 asecgan mæge,  
     searo-þoncelra ;  
     eal þæt ða ðeod-guman  
     þrymme geeodon,  
     céne under cumblum,  
 20 and comp-wige,  
     þurh Iudithe  
     gleawe láre,  
     mægð módigre.  
     Hi to méde hyre,  
 25 of ðam sið-fate,  
     sylfre brohton  
     eorlas æsc-rófe,  
     Holofernes  
     sweord and swatigne helm,

30 swylce eac síde byrnan,  
     gerenode readum golde,  
     and eal þæt se rinca baldor  
     swiðmod sinces ahte,  
     oððe sundor yrfes,  
 35 beaga and beorhtra maðma,  
     hi þæt þære beorhtan idese,  
     ageafon gearo-þoncolre.  
     Ealles ðæs Iudith sægde  
     wuldor weroda Dryhtne,  
 40 þe hyre weorðmynde geaf,  
     mærðe on moldan ríce,  
     swylce eac méde on heofon-  
     num,  
     sigor-leán in swegles wuldre,  
     þæs þe heo ahte sóðne ge-  
     leafan  
 45 to ðam Ælmihtigan,  
     huru æt ðam ende ne tweode  
     þæs leánes þe heo lange  
     gyrnde ;  
     þæs sy ðam leofan Dryhtne  
     wuldor to wídan aldre,  
 50 þe gesceóp wind and lyfte,  
     roderas and rúme grundas,  
     swylce eac reþe streamas,  
     and swegles dreamas,  
     þurh his sylfes miltse.

## THE GRAVE,

## A FRAGMENT.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>         ÐE wes bold gebyld<br/>         er þu iboren were ;<br/>         ðe wes molde imynt<br/>         er ðu of moder come ;<br/>         5 ac hit nes no idiht,<br/>         ne þeo deopnes imeten ;<br/>         nes gyt iloced,<br/>         hu long hit þe were :<br/>         Nu me þe bringæð<br/>         10 þer ðu beon scealt,<br/>         nu me sceal þe meten,<br/>         and ða mold seoðða :<br/>         Ne bið no þin hús<br/>         healice itinbred,<br/>         15 hit bið unheh and lah,<br/>         þonne þu list þer-inne :<br/>         ðe hele-wages beoð lage,<br/>         sid-wages unhege,<br/>         þe róf bið ibyld<br/>         20 þire broste ful neh ;<br/>         swa ðu scealt on mold<br/>         wunien ful cald,<br/>         dimme and deorcæ :<br/>         þet den fulæt on hond.<br/>         25 Durelas is þæt hús,       </p> | <p>         and dearc hit is wiðinnen,<br/>         ðær þu bist feste bidytt,<br/>         and Dæð hefð þa cæge :<br/>         ladlic is þæt eorð-hús,<br/>         30 and grim inne to wunien,<br/>         ðer þu scealt wunien,<br/>         and wurmes þe todeleð :<br/>         Ðus ðu bist ilegd,<br/>         and ladæst þine fronden ;<br/>         35 nefst ðu nenne freond,<br/>         þe þe wylle faren to,<br/>         ðæt efre wule lokien<br/>         hu þe þæt hús þe likie,<br/>         ðæt æfre undón<br/>         40 ðe wule ða dure,<br/>         and þe æfter lihten ;<br/>         for sone þu bist ladlic,<br/>         and lad to iseonne ;<br/>         for sone bið þin hæfet *<br/>         45 faxes bireued,<br/>         al bið ðes faxes<br/>         feirnes forsceden,<br/>         næle hit nan mit fingres<br/>         feing stracien<br/>         * * * *       </p> |
|--|--|

\* The last six lines are in a different and almost illegible hand.



## THE HISTORY OF KING LEIR AND HIS DAUGHTERS.

MS. Calig., A. 9.

BLADUD hafde enne sune,  
 Leir wes ihaten,  
 efter his fader daie,  
 he heold þis drihliche lond,  
 5 somed an his liue,  
 sixti winter.  
 He makede ane riche burh,  
 þurh radfulle his crafte,  
 and he heo lette nemnen  
 10 efter him seoluan,  
 Kaer-Leir hehte þe burh :  
 leof heo wes þan kinge,  
 þa we an ure leod-quide  
 Leir-chestre clepiað  
 15 3eare a þan holde dauen.  
 Heo wes swiðe aðel burh,  
 and seoððen þer seh toward  
 swiðe muchel seorwe,  
 þat heo wes al forfaren,  
 20 þurh þere leodene uæl.  
 Sixti winter hefde Leir  
 þis lond al towelden ;  
 þe king hefde þreo dohtren  
 bi his drihliche quen ;  
 25 nefde he nenne sune,  
 þerfore he warð sari,  
 his manscipe to halden,  
 buten þa þreo dohtren :

MS. Otho, C. 13.

BLADUD hadde one sone,  
 Leir was ihote,  
 after his fader heheld þis lond,  
 in his owene hond,  
 5 ilaste his lif-dages,  
 sixti winter.  
 He makede on riche borh,  
 þorh wisemenne reade,  
 and hine lette nemni  
 10 after him seolue,  
 Kair-Leir hehte þe borh ;  
 leof he was þan king,  
 þe we on ure speche  
 Leþ-chestre cleopieþ  
 15 in þan eolde daiye.  
 Hit was a borh riche,  
 and suþþe þar soh to  
 swiþe moche sorwe,  
 20  
 Sixti winter hadde Leir  
 þis lond to welden ;  
 þe king hadde þreo dohtres  
 bi his o3e cwene ;  
 25 ac he nadde nanne sone,  
 þarfore he was sori,  
 his kinedom to heolde,  
 bote his þreo dohtres :

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| þa ældeste dohter haihte<br>Gornouille,<br>þa oðer Ragan,<br>þa þridde Cordoille ;<br>heo wes þa 3ungeste suster,<br>5 a wliten alre uairest ;<br>heo wes hire fader al swa leof<br>swa his a3ene lif.<br>þa ældede þe king,<br>and wakede on aðelan,<br>10 an he hine biþohte<br>wet he don mahte<br>of his kineriche<br>æfter his deie.<br>He seide to him suluen,<br>15 þat þat vuel wes :<br>Ich wille mine riche to don,<br>and allen minen dohtren,<br>and 3euen hem mine kine-<br>þeode,<br>and twemen mine bearnen :<br>20 ac ærst ic wille fondien,<br>whulchere beo mi beste fre-<br>ond,<br>and heo scal habbe þat beste<br>del<br>of mine drihlichen lon.<br>þus þe king þohte,<br>25 and þeræfter he worhte ;<br>he clepede Gornouille,<br>his guð fulle dohter,<br>vt of hire bure,<br>to hire fader deore ;<br>30 and þeus spac þe alde king, | þe ældeste hehte Gor-<br>nouille,<br>þe oþer Regan,<br>þe þridde Cordoylle ;<br>3eo was þe 3eongestre,<br>5 of þeues alre hendest ;<br>3eo was hire fader al so leof<br>so his awene lif.<br>þo holdede þe king,<br>and failede his mihte,<br>10 and he hine biþohte<br>wat he don mihte<br>of his kineriche<br>after his dai3e.<br>He saide to him seolue,<br>15 þat þe vuel was :<br>Ich wolle mine riche<br>3iue mine dohtres,<br>20 ac erest ich wolle fondi,<br>woch me mest louie,<br>and 3eo sal habbe þat beste<br>deal<br>of mine kine-londe.<br>þus þe king þoh,<br>25 and þarafter awroh ;<br>he cleopede Gornouille,<br>his dohter þat was deore,<br>ut of hire bure,<br>to hire fader deore ;<br>30 and þus spac þe holde king |
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|---|--|
| <p>þer he on æðelen seat :<br/>         Sei me, Gornaille,<br/>         soðere worden,<br/>         swiðe dure þeo eart me,<br/>         5 hu leof æm ich þe,<br/>         hu mochel worþ leste þu<br/>             me<br/>         to walden kineriche ?<br/>         Gornaille was swiðe wær,<br/>         swa beoð wifmen wel ihwær,<br/>         10 and seide ane lesinge<br/>         heore fædere þon king :<br/>         Leofe fæder dure,<br/>         swa bide ic Godes are,<br/>         swa helpe me Apollin,<br/>         15 for mini læfe is al on him,<br/>         þat leuere þeo ært me æne<br/>         þane þis world al clane ;<br/>         and 3et ic þe wille speken wit,<br/>         þeou ært leouere þene mi<br/>             lif,<br/>         20 and þis ich sugce þe to seoðe,<br/>         þu mith me wel ileue.<br/>         Leir þe king<br/>         ilefde his dohter læisinge,<br/>         and þas ænsware 3ef,<br/>         25 þat waes þe olde king :<br/>         Ich þe Gornaille seuge,<br/>         leoue dohter dure,<br/>         gód scal beon þi meda<br/>         for þina gretinge ;<br/>         30 ic eam for mire ældde<br/>         swiþe vnbolded,<br/>         and þou me leuoste swiþe,</p> | <p>to Gornaille his dohter :<br/>         Sei me, Gornaille,<br/>         soþere wordes,<br/>         swiþe deore þou art me,<br/>         5 ou lef ham hich þe,<br/>         hu mochel worþ holdist þou<br/>             me<br/>         to welde kineriche ?<br/>         Gornaille was wel war,<br/>         so beoþ wimmen wel iwar,<br/>         10 and seide one lesing<br/>         to hire fader þe king :<br/>         Leoue fader deore,<br/>         so bide ich Godes ore,<br/>         15<br/>         leuere þou hart me one<br/>         þan al þis worle clene ;<br/>         and 3et ich þe wollespeke wid,<br/>         þou hart me leouere þan mi<br/>             lif,<br/>         20 and þis ich segge þe to soþe,<br/>         þu miht me wel ilefue.<br/>         Leir þe king<br/>         ilefde his dohter lesinge,<br/>         and þus answerede<br/>         25 þe king to his dohter :<br/> <br/>         gód sal beo þi mede<br/>         for þine wel dede ;<br/>         30 ich ham for min heolde<br/>         mochel onbolded,<br/>         and þou me louest swiþe,</p> |
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- |                                  |                               |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| mare þan is on liue ;            | more þan alle þat his aliuē ; |
| ich wille mi dirhliche lond      | ich wele mi driþliche lond    |
| a þroe al to dalen,              | a þreo al to deale,           |
| þin is þat beste deal,           | þin sal beo þat beste deal,   |
| 5 þu ært mi dohter deore,        | 5 þou hart me swiþe deore,    |
| and scalt habben to lauerd       | and þou salt habbe to louerd  |
| min alre beste þein              | min alre beste man            |
| þeo ich mai uinden               | þat ich mawe ifinde           |
| in mine kinne-londe.             | in mine kine-londe.           |
| 10 Æfter spac þe olde kinge      | 10 Eft spac þe holde king     |
| wit his dohter :                 | wid his oþer dohter :         |
| Leoue dohter Regan,              | Leoue dohter Regan,           |
| waet seist tu me to ræide ?      | ..... þou me to reade ?       |
| Seie þu bifore mire duþden       | Sei bifore mine men           |
| 15 heo dure ich am þe an herten. | 15 ou deore ich þe ham.       |
| þa answærd mid rætfulle          | þo answered 3eo mid worde     |
| worden :                         | and noht mid heorte :         |
| Al þat is on liue nis nig swa    | al þat his on liue nis me alf |
| dure                             | so deore                      |
| swa me is þin an luue,           | * * *                         |
| ne forðe min ahzene lif.         |                               |
| 20 Ah heo ne seide na þing seð,  | 20 * * *                      |
| no more þenne hiire suste.       |                               |
| Alle hire lesinge                | * * *                         |
| hire uader ilefede.              |                               |
| þa answarede þe king,            | * * *                         |
| 25 hiis dohter him icwemde :     | 25                            |
| þea þridde del of mine londe     | * * *                         |
| ic betake þe an honde ;          | .....take þe an hond          |
| þu scalt nime louerd             | ..... nime louerd             |
| þer þe is alre leowost.          | þar þe his ..... leuest.      |
| 30 þa 3et nolde þe leod-king     | 30 þe 3et nolde þe king       |
| his sothscipe bilæuen ;          | his folie blene ;             |
| he hehte cumen him biforen       | he hehte come him bifore      |



- |  |  |
|--|--|
| his dohter Cordoille ;<br>heo was alre 3ungest,<br>of soðe 3ær witelest,<br>and þe king heo louede more                                  | his dohter Cordoille ;<br>3eo was alre 3eongest,<br>of worde alre soþest,<br>and þe king hire louede                                 |
| 5 þanne ba tueie þe oðre.  | 5 more þan þe tweie oþer.  |
| Cordoille iherde þa lasinge<br>þe hire sustren seiden þon<br>kinge ;<br>nom hire leaffulne huie<br>þat heo li3en nolden,                 | Cordoille iherde þe lesing<br>þat hire sostres seide þan<br>kinge ;<br>nam hire laþfolne oþ<br>þat 3e lege nolde,                    |
| 10 hire fader heo wolde suge<br>seoð,<br>were him lef were him lað.  | 10 hire fader 3eo wolde segge<br>soþ,<br>were him leof were him loþ.   |
| þeo queð þe alde king,<br>unrað him fulede :<br>Iheren ich wille   | þo cwaþ þe holde king,<br>onread him folwede :<br>Ich wolle ihiren of þe,  |
| 15 of þe Cordoille,<br>sua þe helpe Appollin,<br>hu deore þe beo lif min.  | 15 Cordoille mi dohter,<br>so þe helpe Appolin,<br>ou deore þe his lif min.  |
| þa answarede Cordoille,<br>lude and nowiht stille,   | þo answerede Cordoille,<br>loude and noht stille,  |
| 20 mid gomene and mid lehtre,<br>to hire fader leue :  | 20 mid game and mid lihtre,<br>to hire fader leoue :   |
| þeo art me leof al so mi fæder,<br>and ich þe al so þi dohter ;<br>ich habbe to þe sohfaste loue,  | þou hartt me ase min fader,<br>and ich ase þin dohter,<br>*     *     *     *  |
| 25 for we buoð swiþe isibbe,<br>and swa ich ibide are,<br>ich wille þe suge mare,<br>al swa muchel þu bist worieh,<br>swa þu welden ært, | 25 *     *     *     *<br>and so ich abide ore,<br>ich wolle segge þe more,<br>al so mochel þou hart worþ,<br>ase þou hart weldende, |
| 30 and al swa muchel swa þu<br>hauest,<br>men þe wullet luuien,  | 30 and wile ..... hoþt afest,<br>men þe wolleþ louie   |

	for sone heo bið ilaȝeð,		for sone hi beoþ loþe,
	þe mon þe lutel ah.		þe men þe lutel oȝeþ.
	þus seide þe mæiden Cor-		þus seide þat maide Cor-
	doille,		doille,
	and seoððen set swiþe stille.		and siþþe sat stille.
5	þa iwarðe þe king wærð,	5	þo iwarþ þe king wroþ,
	for he nes þeo noht iquemed,		for he nas noþt icw.....
	and wende on is þonke,		
	þaht hit weren for unðeawe,	*	*   *
	þat he hire weore swa un-		
	wourð,		*   *   *
10	þat heo hine nold iwurði,	10	
	swa hire twa sustren,		*   *   *
	þe ba somed læsinge speken.		
	þe king Leir iwerðe swa		*   *   *
	blac,		
	swilch hit a blac cloð weiren		*   *   *
15	iwærð his hude and his	15	
	heowe,		*   *   *
	for he was suþe ihærmed,		
	mid þere wræððe he wæs		mid þare wreþþe he was igre-
	isweued,		mid,
	þat he feol i swowen ;		þat hi fulle hi swoȝe ;
	late þeo he up fusde,		late þo upfusde,
20	þat mæiden wes afeared,	20	þat maide was afered,
	þa hit alles up brac,		þo hit alles upbrac,
	hit wes vuel þat he spac :		hit was vuel þat he spac :
	Hærne Cordoille,		Hercne Cordoille,
	ich þe telle wille mine wille ;		ich wolle segge þe mine wille ;
25	of mine dohtren þu were me	25	of mine dohtres þou were me
	durest,		leouest,
	nu þu eært me arle læðes :		nou þou hart me alre loþest :
	ne scalt þu næuer halden		ne salt þou neuere holde
	dale of mine lande ;		deal of mine londe ;

ah mine dohtren ic wille  
 delen mine riche,  
 and þu scalt worðen warchen,  
 and wonien in wansiðe,  
 5 for nauere ich ne wende  
 þat þu me woldes þus scan-  
 den,  
 þarfore þu scalt beon dæd  
 ic wene:  
 fliz ut of min eah-sene,  
 þine sustren scullen habben  
 mi kinelond,  
 10 and þis me is iqueme ;  
 þe duc of Cornwaile  
 scal habbe Gornoille,  
 and þe Scottene king  
 Regan þat scone ;  
 15 and ic hem zeue al þa  
 winne  
 þe ich æm waldinge ouer.  
 And al þe alde king dude  
 swa he hafuede idemed.  
 Of wes þen mæidene wa,  
 20 and næure wors þenne þa,  
 wa hire wes on mode,  
 for hire fæder wærþe ;  
 heo uende into hire boure,  
 þar heo ofte sætte sare ;  
 25 for heo nolde lizen  
 hire fader leoue.  
 þat maide wes swiðen  
 swomefest,  
 for hire fader heo scunede,  
 and dude þene beste red ;

ac mine two dohtre  
 solle habbe mine riche,  
 and þou salt wonie wreche,  
 and wonie ine wowe,  
 5 for neuere ich ne wende  
 þat þou me woldest þus  
 sende,  
 þar fore þou salt deiþe ich  
 wene :  
 fleo vt of mine eh-scene,  
 þine sostres sulle habbe mi  
 lond,  
 10 and þis me his icweme ;  
 þe duk of Cornwale  
 sal habbe Gornoille,  
 and þe Scottene king  
 Regan þe scene ;  
 15 and ich zam giue alle þe  
 winne  
 þat ich ham ouer weldenne.  
 And þe holde king dude  
 ase he hadde idemid.  
 Ofte was þane maide wo,  
 20 and neuere worse þane þo,  
 wo hire was on mode,  
 for hire fader wreþþe ;  
 3eo eode into bure,  
 and ofte siþte sore ;  
 25 for 3eo nolde leþe  
 hire fader leue.  
 þat maide was swiþe sam-  
 uast,  
 and hire fader sonede,  
 and dude þane beste read ;

in hire bure heo abed,  
 and þolede þene mod-kare,  
 and mornede swiþe,  
 and þus ane stonde  
 5 hit stod æ ðon ilka.

In France wes a king  
 riche and swiðe kene,  
 Aganippes wes ihaten,  
 hæleðen he wes ældere;  
 10 he wes a 3enge king,  
 ah quene nauede he nane.

He sende hiis sande  
 into þisse lande,  
 to Leir þan king,  
 15 and leofliche hine gret;  
 he bæd hine don is wille,  
 3euen him Cordoille,  
 and he heo wolde habben  
 hæ3e to are quene,  
 20 and æfter hire don ærest,  
 þat hire were alre leofust:  
 feor haueden liðende men  
 ispeken of þan mæidene  
 fei3ernesse and freoscipe  
 25 atforen þan Frensce kinge,  
 of hire mucla fæira wlita,  
 of hire muchela monschipe,  
 hu heo wes þolemod  
 of fæire hire þeæwen,  
 30 þat nes on Leir kinges lond  
 nan wifman al swa hende.

And the king Aganippus  
 igrette Leir kin þus.  
 Leir kin hine biþohte,

and in hire bure abod,  
 and þolede þane mod-care,  
 and mornede swiþe,  
 and þus one stunde  
 5 hit stod a þam ilke.

In France was a king  
 riche and swiþe kene,  
 Aganippus was ihote,  
 folke he was eldere;  
 10 he was a 3ong king,  
 ac cwene nafde he none.

He sende his sonde  
 in to þisse londe,  
 to Leir þane king,  
 15 and faire him grette;  
 bad hine don his wille,  
 3efe him Cordoille,  
 and he hire wolde habbe  
 he3e to cwene,  
 20 and don alre erest,  
 þat hire were alre fairest:  
 for hafde soþe men  
 ispeke of þam maiden  
 bifore þan Frence king,  
 25 of hire þe .....  
 of hire mochele fairsipe,  
 of hire mochele mansipe,  
 ou 3eo was þolemod  
 of faire hire þeues,  
 30 þat nas in Leir kinges lond,  
 womman half so hende.

And king Aganippus  
 igrette Leir þe king þus.  
 Leir king hine biþoht,



wat he don mohte ;  
 he letten writen a writ,  
 and wel hit lette dihten,  
 and sende hit bi his sonde  
 5 in Franncene londe :  
     þus spec þes kinges writ,  
 hit wes widen icuð :  
     þe king of Bruttaine  
 þe Leir is haten,  
 10 greteð Aganippus  
 þene aldere of Fraunce :  
 Worðschepe haue þu  
 þire wel deda,  
 and þire feire sonde,  
 15 þat grete þu me woldest :  
 ac ic do þe wel to witene,  
 hær bi mine writ rith,  
 þat mi drihlice lond  
 atwa ich habbe ideled,  
 20 iʒeuen hit mine twam doh-  
 tren,  
 þe me beoh swiðe deore.  
 Dohter ich habbe þa þridda,  
 ac ne ræcche ich wær heo  
 libbe ;  
 for heo me forhuste,  
 25 and heo hold me for hæne,  
 and for mire halde,  
 heo me .....  
 heo make me swa swiþewrað,  
 þe worse hire scal iwurðen ;  
 30 of alle mine londe,  
 ne of alle mine leode,  
 þe ich auere biʒeat,

wat he don mihte ;  
 he lette writen a writ,  
 wel mid þan beste,  
 and sende bi his sonde  
 5 into France londe :  
     þus spac þeos kinges writ,  
 hit was wide cuþ :  
     þe king of Britaine  
 þat Leir his .....  
 10 greteþ Aganippus  
 ..... king of France :  
 Worsipe haue þou  
 for þine wilninge,  
 and þine faire sonde,  
 15 þat grete þou me woldest :  
 do ich . . þe wel to wite,  
 her riþt bi mine write,  
 þat mi drihtlice lond  
 a two ich habbe idealed,  
 20 iʒeuet mine two doþtren,  
 þat beoþ me swiþe deore.  
 Dohter ich habbe þe þridde,  
 ac ne rech ic ware ʒe libbe ;  
 for ʒeo me forhoʒede,  
 25 and held me for wrecche,  
 and wraþþede me swiþe,  
 þe worse hire sal worþe ;  
 30 þat of alle mine londe,  
 ne of alle mine leode,  
 þat ich euere biʒet,

oðer biȝete mæie,  
 ich þe sucge soð riht  
 na scal heo habbe nawiht :  
 ac ȝef þu heo wult habben,  
 5 for mæide heo is hende,  
 ich heo wulle þe bewiten,  
 and senden ha þe in anescipe,  
 mid seoluen hire claðen,  
 of me nafð heo na more ;  
 10 gif þu heo wult underfon,  
 al þis ilka ich wulle don ;  
 iseid ich habbe þene grund,  
 and þu seolf wurð alhisund.

Þis writ com to Franncce  
 15 to þan freo kinge ;  
 he hit lette raden,  
 leof him weren þa runen :  
 þa wende þe kinge  
 þat hit were for vuele,  
 20 þat Leir kinge hire fæder  
 heo him wolde atleden  
 and hemochula þa wodeloker  
 wilnede þeos mæidenes,  
 and seide to is bornen,  
 25 þat wes þe bisie king :  
 Ich eam riche mon inoh,  
 þat na mare ich ne recche ;  
 ne scal neuere Leir king  
 þat mæiden me attlede,  
 30 ac ich heo wulle habben,  
 to hænȝenne are quene ;  
 habben heore fader al is lond,  
 al hiis seoluer and is gold,

oþer biȝete mawe,  
 ich þe segge soþ riht,  
 ne sal ȝeo habbe nowiȝt :  
 ac ȝif þou hire wold habbe,  
 5 maide ȝeo his hende,  
 ich þe wole hire biwete,  
 and sende hire in one sipe,  
 mid seolue hire cloþing,  
 of me ȝeo naseþ na more ;  
 10 gif þou hire wolt vnderfon,  
 al þis ich wolle don ;  
 iseid ich habbe þane grund,  
 and þou þi seolf far hol and  
 sund.

Þis writ com to France  
 15 to ..... kinge ;  
 he hit lette rede,  
 leof him were þe rounne :  
 þo wende þe welde king  
 þat hit were for gyle,  
 20 þat Leir king hire fader  
 nelde hire him lene,  
 \* \* \*  
 25 \* \* \*  
 \* \* \*  
 ne sal ..... Leir þe king  
 þat maiden ... atlede,  
 30 ac ich hire wolle habbe,  
 to eȝe cwene ;  
 habbe hire fader al his lond,  
 and his seoluer and his gold,

- ne bidde ich nanne maðmes,  
me seolf ich habben inoze,  
bute þat mæiden Cordoille;  
þenne habbe ich mine wille.
- 5 Mid writ and mid worde,  
he sende eft to þisse londe,  
and bad Leir kinge him  
sende  
his dohter þe wæs hende,  
and he wolde wel don,  
10 mid muchele worðescipe heo  
underfon.  
þa nom þa olde king  
æðele his meiden,  
mid seoluen hire claðes,  
and lette heo foðe liðen  
15 ofer þa stremes;  
hire fader hire wes sturne.  
Aganippus þe Frennsce  
king  
underfeng þis meiden child,  
al hiis folc hit wes iqueme,  
20 and makeden heo to quene,  
and þus heo þer bilefde,  
leof heo wes þon leoden.  
And Leir king hire fæder  
luuede i ðisse londe,  
25 and hadde iþeuen is twain  
dohtren  
al his drihliche leand;  
He 3ef Gornoille  
Scotlondes kinge,  
he hæhte Maglaunus,  
30 his mæhte weren store,
- ne bid ich noþing of his,  
inoh ich habbe mi seolue,  
bote þat maide Cordoille;  
þan ich habbe mine wille.
- 5 Mid writ and mit worde,  
he send eft to þisse londe,  
and bad Leir king him  
sende  
his dohter þat was hende,  
and he hire wolde vnderfon,  
10 and moche mansipe hire  
don.  
þo nam þe holde king  
Cordoille þat maide,  
mid seolue hire cloþing,  
and lette hire forþ wende  
15 ouer see stremes;  
hire fader was sterne.  
Aganippus þe Frence  
king  
þis maide faire vnderfeng,  
and al his folk hit was icweme,  
20 þat 3eo were cwene,  
and þus 3eo þare bileofde,  
leof 3eo was þan folke.  
And Leir king hire fader  
liuede in þisse londe,  
25 \* \* \*  
..... kinedome;  
He 3af.....oille  
To Scottene king,  
he hihte Maglaudus,  
30 his mihtes weren store,

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>Cornwailles duke<br/>Regan is dohter.<br/>þai lomp hit seoððe,<br/>sone þar æfter,<br/>5 þat þe Scottene king and þe<br/>duk<br/>speken togaðere,<br/>mid heore stil rune,<br/>nomm hem to reda,<br/>þat heo wolden al þis lond<br/>10 habben on heora hond,<br/>and feden Leir þane king,<br/>þe while þe he leouede,<br/>dæies and nihtes,<br/>mid feowerti hired cnihtes ;<br/>15 and heo him wolden finden<br/>hauekes and hundes,<br/>þat he mihte riden<br/>zeond alle þanne þeoden,<br/>and libben on lisse,<br/>20 þe while þe he leouede.<br/>þus heo þa ispeken,<br/>and eft hit tobreken,<br/>and Leir king hit iherde,<br/>and eft him wes þe worsse :<br/>25 and Leir gan liððe<br/>to Scottenæ leoda,<br/>mid Maglaune his aðume,<br/>and mid þere eldre dohtre :<br/>me vnderfenge þene king<br/>30 mid mochele feirnusse,<br/>and wel me him dihte<br/>mid feowerti hire cnihtes,<br/>mid horsen and mid hundes,</p> | <p>And to Cornwales Duke<br/>Regan his dohter.<br/>þa ifulle .....þþe,<br/>sone þar hafter,<br/>5 þat þe Scottene king and þe<br/>duk<br/>speken togadere,<br/>mid hire stille rouning,<br/>nemen heom to reade<br/>þat hii wolde al þis lond<br/>10 habbe to hire owene hond,<br/>and feode Leir þane king,<br/>wile þat he leofede,<br/>daiȝes and niȝtes,<br/>mid fourti cniȝtes ;<br/>15 and we him wolleþ finde<br/>hauekes and hundes,<br/>þat he mai ride<br/>ouer al þe þeode,<br/>and libbe ine blisse,<br/>20 þe wile þat he libbeþ.<br/>þus i þo speken,<br/>and eft hit tobreken,<br/>and Leir king was wel ipaid,<br/>and eft onlikede :<br/>25 and Leir king wende<br/>to Scottene kinge,<br/>to Maglaude his oþom,<br/>and to his heldeste dohter :<br/>me vnderfeng þane<br/>30<br/>mid his fourti cniȝtes,<br/>and hire hors and hire atyr,</p> |
|---|--|



- |                               |                                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| mid al þat him biheovede.     | and al þat ham bihouede.        |
| þa hilomp hit seoððen,        | þo bifullet seþþe,              |
| seone þer after,              | sone þar after,                 |
| þe Gornaille biþohte          | þat Gornaille biþohte           |
| 5 whet heo don mihte :        | 5 wat 3eo don mihte :           |
| heore þuhte swiþe eille       | hire þohte swiþe eil            |
| of æðelene hire fædere,       | of hire fader cnihtes,          |
| and heo hit bigan to mainen   | and 3eo began to mene           |
| to Maglaune hire louerde,     | to Maglaude hire louerd,        |
| 10 and seide him ibedde,      | 10 and seide hit in bedde,      |
| þer heo leiin iueore :        | þar þat leien :                 |
| Seie me, mi lauerd,           | Sei me mi louerd                |
| monne þu ert me leouest ;     | manne me leofest                |
| me þuncheð þat mi fæder       | me þuncheþ þat mi fader         |
| 15 nis nowhit felle ;         | 15 nis noþt vele ;              |
| no he wurhscipe ne can,       | no worsipe he ne can,           |
| his wit he hauet bileued ;    | his wit he haueþ bileued ;      |
| me þuncheð þe alde mon        |                                 |
| wole dotie nou nan.           |                                 |
| 20 Hehaltherefauwerticnihtes, | 20 He halt here fourti cniþtes, |
| daies and nihtes,             | daizes and niþtes,              |
| he haucht her þas þeines,     | he halt here his sweynes,       |
| and alle heore swaines,       |                                 |
| hundes and haukes ;           |                                 |
| 25 þeruore we habbet harmes,  | 25 þarfore we habbeþ harmes,    |
| andd nowher heo ne spedet,    |                                 |
| and auere heo speneð,         |                                 |
| and al þat goud þat we hem    | al þat god þe we heom doþ,      |
| doð,                          |                                 |
| heo hit bluðeliche vnderfoð,  | hii hit bloþeliche vnderfoþ,    |
| 30 and cunnen us undonc,      | 30 and ne come vs bote vnþong,  |
| for ure wel dede ;            | for hure wel deade ;            |
| heo doð muchel bisemære,      | hii doþ hus mochel bismare,     |
| ure men hi tobetet :          | hure men hi tobetet :           |

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| mi fader hauet to monie<br>of idele manne ;<br>ale þa feorðe dale<br>lete we for fuse ;  | mi fader haueþ to manie<br>of idele men ;<br>al þat feorþe deal<br>lete we forþ fuse ;  |
| 5 inoh he hauet on þirti,<br>to þirngen to borde ;<br>vs selve we hebbet cokes<br>to quecchen to cuchene,<br>vs sulue we habbet bermen         | 5<br>hus seolf we habbeþ cocus<br>to cwecche to kichene,<br>hus seolf we habbeþ bermen  |
| 10 and birles inowe ;<br>lete we sum þis mochele folc<br>fare wher ha wulleð ;<br>swa ich æuere ibiden are,<br>iðolien nulle ich hit mare.     | 10 and borles inowe ;<br>lete we som þis mochele folk<br>fare woder i wolleþ ;<br>so ich euere ibide ore,<br>ich hit nele þolie more.           |
| 15 Þis iherde Maglaunus<br>þat is quene spilede þus ;<br>and he hire andswarede<br>mid æðelere spiche :  | 15 Þis iherde Maglaudus<br>þat þe cwene spak þus ;<br>and hire answerede<br>mid his gode speche :   |
| Leiuedi þu haues mochel<br>wouh,   | Leafdi þou hauest woþ,  |
| 20 nauest þu richedom inoh ?<br>Ah hald þine fæder on lisse,<br>ne luueðe he nowiht longe ;<br>for, gef ferrene kinges<br>hi herde þa tidinde, | 20 nauest þou richedom inoþ ?<br>Ac hold þin fader in blisse,<br>ne liueþ he noþt lange ;<br>for, gef honcuþe kinges<br>hii hereþ soche þinges, |
| 25 þe we swa takede him on,<br>heo us wolden tælen.<br>Ah late we hine welden<br>his folc on his willen ;<br>and þis min aze ræd is,           | 25 þat we so take him on,<br>hii hus wolleþ shende.<br>Ac lete we him habbe<br>his folk at his wille ;<br>and þis his min owene read,           |
| 30 for sone heræfter he beð<br>dead,<br>and ac we habben in ure<br>hond,   | 30 for sone herafter he worþ<br>dead,<br>and eke we habbeþ in hure<br>hond,   |

- al half is kine lond.  
 þa seide Gornouille :  
 Louerd beo þeu stille,  
 let me al iworþen,  
 5 and ich ham wulle atwailden.  
 Heo sende mid hire ginne  
 to þare cnihtene inne;  
 heo hahte hem faren here  
 wæi,  
 for heo nolden hem no more  
 feden,  
 10 moni of þen þeinen,  
 monie of þen swennen,  
 þe þider weren icumene  
 mid Leir þanne kinge.  
 Þis iherde Leir king,  
 15 þarfore he wes swuþe wraþ; þai  
 3edede þe king  
 mid 3emeliche worden,  
 and þus seide þe kinge,  
 sorhful on mode :  
 20 Wa worðe þan monne  
 þe lond haueðe mid menske,  
 and bitachet hit is childe  
 þe whileþe he mai hit walden;  
 for ofte hit ilimpð,  
 25 þat eft hit him ofþincheð.  
 Nu ich wulle hunne faren  
 forð rihte to Cornwalen;  
 3ernen ich wulle rædes,  
 to Rægan mire dohter,  
 30 þe hauede Hemeri þe duc  
 and mi dribliche lond.  
 Forhd þe king wende,
- haluen del his kine lond.  
 So seide Gornouille :  
 Louerd beo þou stille,  
 let me al iwor...  
 5 and ich him wolle awilde.  
 3eo sende al mid ginne  
 to þare cniþten hinne;  
 and hehte 3am faren hire  
 wai :  
 Na more we nollep 3ou  
 feode.  
 10  
 Þis iherde Leir þe king,  
 15 and wraþþede him swiþe,  
 and seide þeos wordes,  
 sor3fulle on mode :  
 20 Wo worþe þane man  
 þat lond haueþ to wille,  
 and takeþ hit his child  
 þe wile þe hit mai holde ;  
 for hofte hit bifalleþ,  
 25 þat eft hit him aþincheþ.  
 Nou ich wolle hinne fare  
 riþt into Cornwale ;  
 3ern ich wolle reades,  
 of Regan mine dohter,  
 30 þat aueþ Amari þe Duk  
 and half min kineriche.  
 Forþ þe king wende,

into þan suð ende,  
to Regan is dochter,  
for rædes him trukeden.

þa he to Cornwale com,  
5 he wes feire þer vnderfon,  
swa al þet halue 3er  
mid al his hirede he wes  
þer.

þa seide Regan,  
to hire duc Hemeri :

10 Lauerd, herne þu me,  
to fulle soþe ic sugce hit þe ;  
we habbet idon unwisdom,  
þat we mine fader habbet  
vnderfon,  
mid wirtti cnihten ;

15 hit nis me noht iqueme :  
do we awai þane twenti ;  
a tene beoð inoh3e :  
for al heo dringket and eteð,  
and na god heo ne bi3eteð.

20 þa seide Hemeri þe duc,  
þe his alde fader biswake :  
Swa ich eæuere beo on liue,  
ne scal he habben beote fíue ;  
for þer he hauet hirð hinoh,  
25 for he nauyt no doð ;  
and 3ef he wille henne faren,  
fuse we hine sone.

Al heo ispedden  
ase heo ispeken hafden ;  
30 binomen him is do3eðe,  
and al his drihliche folc ;  
nolden heo him bileafuen

into þan suþ ende,  
to Regan his dohter,  
for reades him trokede.

þo he to Cornwale com,  
5 he was faire vnderfon,  
so þat al þat alue 3er  
mid alle his cnihtes he wo-  
nede þer.

þa seide Regan  
to Armari hire louerd :

10 Hercne, louerd, to me,  
to folle soþe ich segge þe ;  
we habbeþ idon onwisdom,  
þat we mine fader habbeþ  
vnderfon,  
mid þus maine cniþtes ;

15 hit nis me noht icweme :  
do we iwei alle  
bote ten beoþ inowe :  
for alle hii dringeþ and heteþ,  
and no god hii ne bi3eteþ.

20 þo seide Ameri þe duk,  
þat his hold fader .... oc :  
So ich euere beo.....  
ne sal he habbe bote ... fíue ;  
for þaron he habbeþ inoh,  
25 for hii noþing no doþ ;  
and 3if he wolle hinne fare,  
fuse we hine ... þe.

All hi..de...  
ase he speke adde ;  
30 binomen him his cniþtes  
and al hire sweines  
nolden hi him bilefue



- cnihtes beoton fiue.  
 þis iseh þe Leir king,  
 wa wes him on liue,  
 his mod him gon mengen,  
 5 he morꝛnede swiðe,  
 and þas worde seide  
 mid seorhful lelaichen :  
 Wela weolla wella !  
 hu þu biswikest monine mon :  
 10 þenne he þe treoweðe alre best on,  
 þenne biswikes tu heom.  
 Nis hit nowit ʒare,  
 noht fulle twa ʒere,  
 þat ich was a riche king  
 15 and held mine cnihtes :  
 nu ich habben ibiden,  
 þat ich bare sitte,  
 wunnen biræued ;  
 wa is me on liue !  
 20 Ich wes at Gornoille,  
 mire godfulle dohter ;  
 wuden on hire leoden  
 mid þritti cnihtes,  
 þe ʒet ich mihte libben,  
 25 ah þenne igonne liðen,  
 ich wende swiðe wel to don,  
 ac wurse ich habbe vnderfon ;  
 aʒen ich wulle to Scotte,  
 to scone mire docter,  
 30 ʒernen hira milcea,  
 bidden heo me vnderfon  
 mid mine fif cnihten ;
- cniþtes bote uiue.  
 þis iseh Leir þe king,  
 wo was him aliuue,  
 his mod him gan mengi,  
 5 he mornede swiþe,  
 and þeos word seide  
 mid sorfol speche :  
 Wele wele wele wele !  
 ou þou beswikest mani man :  
 10 wan hii þe troueþ alre best,  
 þan þou heom biswikest.  
 Nis noht ʒare,  
 noht fulle two ʒere,  
 þat ich was a riche king  
 15 and welde mine cniþtes :  
 nou ich habbe ibede þane dai  
 þat ich bar sitte  
 of gode bireued ;  
 wo his me aliuue !  
 20 Ich was mid Gornolle,  
 mine leofue dohter ;  
 ich wonede on hire londe  
 mid þrittie cnihtes,  
 þe ʒet ich miþte libbe  
 25 a sommere wise ;  
 ac ich wende bet habbe idon,  
 and gan þanne wende,  
 ac worse ich habbe onderfon,  
 agein ich wole to Scotlond  
 and seche mine dohter,  
 30 and bidde hire milse,  
 bid hire me onderfon  
 mid mine fif cnihtes ;

- þer ich wulle wunie,  
 and þolie þeos wænen  
 ane lutele stunde,  
 for ne libbe ich nowiht longe.
- 5 Leir þe king wende forþ  
 to is dohter wunede norð.  
 Fulle þre nihtes  
 heo hærabarewude hine,  
 and is cnihtes :
- 10 heo swor a þane ferþe dæi,  
 bi al heuenliche main,  
 þatnesculde hehabben mare,  
 bute enne knicte þere ;  
 and 3ef he þet nolde,  
 15 ferde wuder he wolde.
- Wel oft wes Leir wa,  
 and neuere wurs þanne þa ;  
 þa seide þe alde king,  
 æruu he was on herten :
- 20 Wallan dæð, wela dæð,  
 þat þu me nelt fordemen !  
 Seoð seide Cordoille,  
 for cuð hit is me nouþe,  
 mi 3engeste dohter,  
 25 heo was me wel dure,  
 seoððen heo me wes leadeþ,  
 for heo me seiden alre sohust,  
 þat he bið vnworð and lah,  
 þe mon þe litul ah ;
- 30 and ich nas na wurdra,  
 þenne ich [nes] weldinde ;  
 ouer soh seiden þat 3unge  
 wifmon,  
 hire folweð mochel wisdom.
- þare ich wolle wonie,  
 and þolie wowe  
 ane littele .....  
 ... ne libbe ich noþt longe
- 5 ... king verde forþ  
 to his ..... wonede norþ.  
 Folle 3reo niþtes  
 3eo herbor3ede him  
 and his cniþtes :
- 10 3eo iswor a þan feorþ dai,  
 bi al heuenliche maine  
 þat ne sol ... habbe more  
 bote one cniþt þa ...  
 and 3ef he þat nolde,  
 15 fare woder so wolde.
- Wel ofte was Leir wo,  
 ac neuere worse þane þo :  
 þo seide Leir þe king,  
 wo him was on heorte :
- 20 Wo la deaþ, wo la deaþ,  
 þat þou me nelt fordeme !  
 Soþ seide Cordoille,  
 for cuþ hit his me nouþe,  
 mi 3eongeste dohter,  
 25 þat was me wile deore,  
 seoþþe 3eo was me loþest,  
 for 3eo me seide soþest,  
 þat he his onworþ and loþ,  
 þe man þat lutel o3eþ ;
- 30 and ich nas no worþere,  
 þan ich was god habben ;  
 soþ seide þe 3ong wimmon,  
 hire folweþ moche wisdom.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>þa wile þe ich hæuede mi<br/>kinelond,<br/>luueden me mine leoden,<br/>for mine londe and for mine<br/>feo, [cneo :<br/>mine eorles fulle to mine<br/>5 nu ich æm a wrecche mon,<br/>ne leouet-me no mon for þan;<br/>Ah mi dohter me seide seoh,<br/>for nou ich hire ileue inoh,<br/>and batwa hire susteren<br/>10 lasinge me seiden,<br/>þat ich ham wes swa leof,<br/>leuere þenne hire a3e lif;<br/>and Cordoille mi dohter<br/>doh3eþe me seide,<br/>15 þat heo me leouede swa feire<br/>swa monnes fader scolde :<br/>Wet wold ich bidde mare<br/>of mire dohter dure?<br/>Nu ich wullen faren feorð,<br/>20 and ouer sæ fusen,<br/>ihiren of Cordoille<br/>wat beon hire wille;<br/>hire seohðe word ich nam<br/>to grame,<br/>þar fore ich habbe nu mu-<br/>chele scame;<br/>25 for nu ich mot bisecchen<br/>þat þing þat ich ær forhowede,<br/>nule heo me do na wurse<br/>þanne hire lond forwurnen.<br/>Leir ferde to þere sæ<br/>mid ane alpie swein,</p> | <p>þe wile ich hadde min kine-<br/>lond,<br/>louede me mi leode,<br/>for mi lond and mi feo,<br/>eorles fulle to mi cneo :<br/>5 nou ich ham a wrecche man,<br/>ne loueþ me no man for þan;<br/>Ac mi dohter me seide soþ,<br/>for ich hire ileue inoþ,<br/>boþe two hire sostres<br/>10 lesing me seide,<br/>þat ich ham was so leof<br/>ase hire o3ene lif;<br/>and mi 3onge dohter<br/>Cordoille me seide,<br/>15 þat 3eo me loue wolde<br/>so man his fader solde :<br/>Wat wolde ich bidde more<br/>of mine dohter deore?<br/>Nou ich wolle faren forþ,<br/>20 and ouer séé fusi,<br/>hihire of Cordoille<br/>wat beo hire wille;<br/>hire soþ word ich nam to<br/>grame,<br/>þar fore ich habbe nou mo-<br/>chel same;<br/>25 for nou ich mot biseche<br/>þat ich her foro3ede;<br/>nele 3eo me no wurse<br/>þane hire lond werne.<br/>Leir ferde to þare see<br/>mid on alpi sweine.</p> |
|--|---|

into ane schipe he bicom,  
 ne icnwo hine no mon :  
 ouer sea i comen,  
 hauene sone anomen.

5 Forð wende þe king Leir,  
 nauede he bute enne swein ;  
 hi axeden þa quene,  
 þat heo comen hire aneweste.  
 Tahten heom leode,

10 wer wes þes londes quene.  
 Leir king wende on anne  
 feld,

and reste hine on folden ;  
 and is swien he forð sende,  
 þe wes iradmon hende,

15 to þere quene Cordoille,  
 and seide hire wel stille :  
 Hail wurð þu, feire quene ;  
 ich eam þines fader sweine,  
 and þi uader is hider ikomen,

20 for al is lond is him bino-  
 men :  
 beoð ba þine sustren  
 toward him forsworene ;  
 he cumeð for neode  
 into þisse leode ;

25 and help him nu for þu miht,  
 he is þi fader, also hit is riht.  
 þe quene Cordoille  
 sæt longe swiþe stille ;  
 heo iward reod eon hire  
 benche, [scenche,

30 swilche hit were of wine  
 and þe swain sæt at hire fæit,

into one sipe he bicom,  
 ne icnew hine no man :  
 ouer séé hii comen,  
 and hauene hi nomon.

5 Forþ wende þe king Leir,  
 nadde he bote one sweine ;  
 hii axede after þe cwene,  
 þat hii anewest come.

10 Leir king wende on an  
 feld,

and reste his weri bones ;  
 and his sweyn he forþ sende,  
 þat was hiredman hende,

15 to þare cwene Cordoille,  
 and seide hire wel stille :  
 Hayl wor þou, cwene ;  
 þi fader þe grette,

and he his hider to þe icome,  
 20 for al his lond his him bi-  
 nome :  
 beoþ boþe þine sostres  
 toward him forsworene ;  
 he his icome for neode  
 into þine þeode ;

25 help him nou for þou miht,  
 he his þi fader, and hit his riht.  
 þe cwene Cordoille  
 long sat stille ;

30



- sone þer after him wes þe bet ;  
 þa alles uppe abræc,                      þo hit halles vpbrac,  
 hit wes god þat heo spæc.                hit was god þat 3eo spac.  
     Apollin mi lauer, ich þan-  
     kie þe,  
 5 þat mi fæder is icumme to me:    5  
 tidinge ich ihire leoue,  
 þat mi fader on liue is ;  
 of me he habben scal goudne  
     ræd  
 bute ich beo þe raðer ded.                bote ich þe raþer be dead.  
 10 Seie me nuþe leo swein,                10  
 and harne mine lare ;  
 Ich þe wulle bitache                      Ich þe wolle bitake  
 a male rich,                                    one male riche,  
 peniȝes þer buod anfunða,  
 þar beoþ þarine ifunde,  
 15 to iwise an hundrad punda ;        15 to iwisse an hundred pound.  
 ich bitæche þe anne hængest  
 godna and strongna,  
 to læden þis garisume  
 to leuene mine fadere ;  
 20 and seie him þat ich hine gret        20 and sei þat ich hine grette  
 godere gretinge,  
 Godes gretinge,  
 and hatine fare swiþe  
 and hoten fare swiþe  
 to hare feire burȝe,  
 to somme heȝe borwe,  
 and rumen him herberia,  
 and nimen him on in,  
 25 i summe riche burie,                    25 riches of alle,  
 and bugge him alre errust  
 and bigge him alre erest  
 þat him wes alre leouust,  
 þat him his alre leuest,  
 metes and drinches  
 metes and dringes  
 and hende claðes,  
 and riche cloþes,  
 30 hundes and hauekes                    30 hundes and hauekes  
 and durewurðe horses :  
 and hors mid þe beste :  
 halke in is heose  
 holde in his house

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| feuwerti hired cnihtes       | fourti cnihtes,             |
| heȝe and riche,              |                             |
| bihongen mid ræue;           |                             |
| makie him god baid,          | makie hine god bed,         |
| 5 and ofte hine baðie,       | 5 and ofte hine baþie,      |
| and him blod lete            | and him blod lete           |
| lutlen and ofte.             | lutel and ofte.             |
| Wenne þu wult more suluer,   | Wan þou wolt mor seoluer,   |
| sæche hit at me suluen;      | feche hit mi seolue;        |
| 10 and ich him wulle senden  | 10 and ich wolle sende      |
| inoh of þisse ende,          | inoh of þisse hende,        |
| swa neuer he ne cuðe         | so þat neuere he ne cuþe    |
| of his alde cuððe,           | of his hol cuþþe.           |
| cnihte ne sweine,            |                             |
| 15 ne nauer nanne þeine.     | 15                          |
| þenne feowerti dawes beoð    | Are fourti daiȝes beo agon, |
| agan,                        |                             |
| þenne cuðe he anan           | þanne cuþe he hit anon      |
| to leue mine lauerd          | to leofue mine louerd       |
| þat Leir is an is londe,     | þat Leir his in londe,      |
| 20 icume ouer sæ streme      | 20 icomen ouer sée strem    |
| to isen is eastresse:        | to speken wid his dohter:   |
| and ich hit wulle swa nimen, | and ich hit wole so nime,   |
| alse ich hine nusten         | ase ich noht nuste....      |
| liðen him toȝænes            |                             |
| 25 mid mine lauerde,         | 25                          |
| fainen mines lauerdes,       |                             |
| and is fæirliche cume,       |                             |
| nute hit neuere nane gume,   | nute hit .....              |
| buten he beo neowene icume,  | ..... ne icome,             |
| 30 and þus hit writen sende  | 30 and þus ..... sende      |
| to mine lauerd kinge;        | to mine .....               |
| and þu þas æhte onfo,        | ... þou þis seoluer ...     |
| and loca þat þu wel do;      | and lok þat þou wel do;     |

and ȝef þu heo þus dalest,  
to godere þire hæle.

And þe swein onfeng þas  
ahte,

and to his louer ferde,

5 to Leir þon kinge,  
and seide þas tidinge,  
þer he læi on felde,  
and reste hine on folde.

Sone werð þe alde king

10 wunliche iæðeled,  
and þas wuord seide  
mid soðere stefuene:  
After vuele cumeð god,  
wel is him þe hit habbe mot.

15 Heo ferden to hare æzene  
burh,  
ase þe quene hæhte;  
and al heo iduden  
efter hire lare.

þe forð wuren agan

20 feuwerti dazene,  
þon nom Leir þe king  
is leouste cnihtes,  
and gret Aganippum  
þat was his leue aðum;  
25 and seide him bi his sond,  
þet icume he wes to is londe  
to speken wit his dohter,  
þe wes him swuðe dure.

Aganippus wes bliþe

30 þet Leir wes cumen liðen;  
ferde him tozenes

þes swein anhiȝinge

wende to his louerd,

5 to Leir þane king,  
and seide him þeos tiding,  
þar he lai on felde,  
and reste him for wowe.

10

þo he horde þeos tiding,  
þo seide Leir þe king:  
After vuel comeþ god,  
wel his him þe hit bide mot.

15

Hii verde to one borwe,  
alse þe cwene hehte;  
and al hii duden  
after hire lore.

þo forþ weren ago

20 fourtie daiȝes,  
þon nam Leir þe king  
his leofest cnihtes,  
and grette Aganippum  
his leuest oþom;  
25 and sende bi his sonde,  
þat icome he was to his londe  
to speken wiþ his dohter,  
þat him was swiþe deore.

Aganippus was bliþe

30 þat Leir was icomen liþe;  
ferde him tozeines

mid alle his þeines and þa quene Cordoille.	mid alle his cniþtes and þe cwene Cordoille.
þa hauede Leir is wille :	þo hadde Leir his wille :
Heo comen togadere, and ofte heo custen.	Hii comen togadere, and wel ofte custe.
Heo uenden to burȝe,	Hii verde to borwe,
5 blisse wes an hirede, þer wes bemene song, þere þeden pipen among, al weren þe hallen bihongen mid pellen,	5 þar blisses were riue,  alle were þe halles bihonge mid palles,
10 alle þai mete-burdes ibrusted mid golde; [ringes of golde] ælc mon hafte on honde; mid fiþelen and mid harpen	10 alle þe mete-bordes ibrustled mid golde; ringes of golde ech man hadde an honde ; mid fiþele and mid harpes
15 hæleðes þer sungen, lette þe king gan awal, and lude clepien oueral, and seide þat Leir kin icume wes to londen.	15 *       *       *  *       *       *
20 Nu hateð Aganippus, þe is þe heȝest ouer us, þat ȝe Leir king alle wurðe liðe, and scal beon eouwer lauerd	20  *       *       *  *       *       *
25 inne þissere leoden, al swa fele ȝere swa he wonien wulle here, and Aganippus ure king swal beon is vnderling ;	25 *       *       *  *       *       * and Aganippus hour king wole beo his vnderling ;
30 wha swa wulle libba, alde þas sibba ;	30 wo so wole libbe, holde þus sibbe ;



and 3ef o man hit wille bre-  
ken,  
on ueste it bið iwreken ;

and wite alle he is mon,  
þat he here haldet on.

5 þa answereda þa du3eþa :  
Don we hit wullet,  
lude and stille,  
al þes kinges wille.

þurðout al þat ulke 3er  
10 heo duden al þus her,  
mid muchelre sibba,  
mid mochele ære seahte.

þa þeos 3er wes agon,  
þa wold Leir king fare ham,  
15 to þisse londe liðen,  
and 3ernde þeos kinges leue.

þe king Aganippus  
answerede him þus :  
Ne scalt þu neuere þider  
faren

20 bute mochelere ferde :  
ah ich þe wulle lanen,  
of mine leode folc,  
fif hundred schipes  
ifulled mid cnihten,

25 and al þat heom bihoueð  
to habben on fore :  
and þine dohter Cordoille,  
þa is þisse londes quene,  
heo scall mid mochelre ferde

30 farrien mid þe,  
an liþen to þem londen

and 3if eni man hit wole  
breke,  
the king him wole wel a-  
wreke.

5 þo answerede þat folk :  
Don we hit wollep,  
lude and stille,  
al þe kinges wille.  
þorþ vt al þat ilke 3er  
10 hii dude al þus þer.

þo þat 3ier was agon,  
þo wolde Leir kingfaren hom.  
15

þe king Aganippus  
answerede Leir þus :  
Ne salt þou neuere þider  
fare

20 bute mochel ferde :  
ac ich þe wolle lene,  
of mine gode cniþtes,  
fif hundred sipes  
ifulled mid þan beste,

25 and al þat heom bihoueþ  
to habbe on vore :  
and þine dohter Cordoille,  
þat his þis londes cwene,  
3eo sal fare mid þee

30 mid mochere ferde,  
and wendeþ to þam lond

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>þer þu were leodne king:<br/>         and 3ef þu miht æine finden<br/>         þe þe wulle a3en stonde,<br/>         binimen þe þine rihte<br/>         5 and þine kineriche,<br/>         and þu ahliche ueht,<br/>         and fel heo to grunde,<br/>         and irum al þat lond,<br/>         and sete hit Cordoille an<br/>         hond,<br/>         10 þat heo hit al hadde<br/>         efter þiine daie.<br/>         Þas wordes seide Aganippus<br/>         and Leir king dude þus;<br/>         and al he iworhte<br/>         15 swa his freond him tahte.<br/>         To þisse lonðen he com liðen<br/>         mid leoue hiss dohter;<br/>         he hi greðeðe mid þane beste<br/>         þe him buwen wolden,<br/>         20 and alle he ham fulde<br/>         þe him wit feohten;<br/>         and he al þis kinelond<br/>         biwon to his a3ere hande,<br/>         and 3ef hit Cordoille,<br/>         25 þe wes Francene quene;<br/>         and hit ane stunde<br/>         stod a þissene ilke.<br/>         Leir king one leoden<br/>         þreo 3er leouede;<br/>         30 þæ com his ende dæi,<br/>         þat þe king dæd læi.<br/>         Inn Leirchestre<br/>         his dohter hine leide,</p> | <p>þare þou king were:<br/>         and gif þou miht eni finde<br/>         þat þe wole wid stonde,<br/>         benime þine rihte<br/>         5 and þine riche,<br/>         cwikliche anon riht<br/>         leie heom to grunde,<br/>         and iwin al þat lond,<br/>         and sete hit Cordoille an<br/>         hond,<br/>         10 þat 3eo hit alle hadde<br/>         after þine dai3e. [þus<br/>         Þeos word seide Aganip-<br/>         and Leir þe ..... dude þus;<br/>         and al he ....þte<br/>         15 ase his frend him tahte.<br/>         To þisse londe he com<br/>         mid his leofue dohter;<br/>         he griþede mid þan beste<br/>         þat bouwe him wolde,<br/>         20 and alle he griþede<br/>         þat him wid stode;<br/>         and al þis kinelond<br/>         biwan to his owe hond,<br/>         and 3ef hit Cordoille,<br/>         25 Frencene cwene;<br/>         And Leir lifuede<br/>         þreo 3er þar after;<br/>         30 þo com his lifues hende,<br/>         þat no man ne mai atwende.<br/>         Hine Leycestre<br/>         his dohter hine leide,</p> |
|---|--|

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>inne Ianies temple,<br/> al swa þe bac tellet,<br/> and Cordoille heold þis lond,<br/> mid hæzere strenðe,<br/> 5 fulle fif zere,<br/> quene heo wes here,<br/> þa while Francene king<br/> fæisiðe makede :<br/> and Cordoille com þat wourd<br/> 10 þat heo was iworðen widewe.<br/> þa come þa tidende<br/> to Scottlondes kinge<br/> þat Aganippus was dead,<br/> Leir king idæied,<br/> 15 he sende þurh Brittain<br/> into Cornwaille,<br/> and hehte þane duc stronge<br/> herizen in suð londe,<br/> and he wolde bi norðen<br/> 20 rahuien þa londa ;<br/> for hit was swuþe mouchel<br/> scome,<br/> and ec swiþe muchel grame,<br/> þat scholde a quene<br/> beon king in þisse londe,<br/> 25 and heora sunen beon buten,<br/> þa weren hire betren,<br/> of þan aldre sustren,<br/> þa þa æðelen sulden habben :<br/> Nule we hit na more iþolien ;<br/> 30 al þat lond we wulleð habben.<br/> Heo bigunnen werre,<br/> þanne com on west :<br/> and þere quene sust' sunen</p> | <p>in Iaines his temple,<br/> ase þe bock telleþ,<br/> and Cordoille heold þis lond,<br/> mid godere strengþe,<br/> 5 fulle fif zer,<br/> cwene zeo was here,<br/> þe wile Francene king<br/> veisiþ makede :<br/> and Cordoille com þat word<br/> 10 þat zeo was widewe iworþe.<br/> Come þe tidinge<br/> to Scottlondes kinge<br/> þat Aganippus was dead,<br/> Cordoilles louerd,<br/> 15 he sende þorh Britaine<br/> into Cornwale,<br/> and hehte þane duk strouge<br/> werri in suþ londe,<br/> and he wolde bi norþe<br/> 20 an þat lond awinne ;<br/> for hit was swiþe mochel<br/> same, [grame,<br/> and eke hit was mochel<br/> þat a cwene solde<br/> be king in þisse londe,<br/> 25 and hire sones beo bouten,<br/> þat beoþ hire betere :<br/> Nolle we na more hit iþo...<br/> 30 ..... wolleþ habbe .....<br/> hii bigonne werri,<br/> to mochele rouþe ;<br/> and þe twei sostrene sones</p> |
|---|--|

- |                                |                               |       |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| sumneden ferde,                | somnede verde,                | [þus, |
| heo nomen weren ihaten þus,    | hire names weren icleoped     |       |
| Morgan and Cunedagius.         | Morgan and Cunadegis.         |       |
| Ofte heo ledden ferde,         | Oft hi ladde ferde,           |       |
| 5 ofte heo fuhten,             | 5 ofte hii fuhte,             |       |
| ofte heo weren buuenne,        | ofte hii were bofe,           |       |
| and ofte binoðen ;             | and ofte hii weren bineoþe ;  |       |
| þat com at þan laste           | þo com at þan laste           |       |
| þat heo wes alre leofust ;     | þat 3am was leuest ;          |       |
| 10 þe Bruttes heo slo3en,      | 10 þat Bruttes hii slo3en,    |       |
| Cordoille heo nomen,           | and Cordoille hii nemen,      |       |
| heo duden heo in quarterne,    |                               |       |
| in ane quale-huse :            |                               |       |
| heo werðede heore moddri       | hii wreþþede hire moddri,     |       |
| 15 mare þene heo sulden,       | 15 more þane hii solde,       |       |
| þat þe wimman was swa          | þat þe womman was so          |       |
| wroð,                          | wroþ,                         |       |
| þat hire sculuen heo was lað ; | þat hire seolue 3eo was loþ ; |       |
| heo nom enne longne cnif,      | 3eo nam anne longe cnif,      |       |
| and binom hire seoluen þat     | binam hire owene lif.         |       |
| lif.                           |                               |       |
| 20 þat wes an uuel ræd         | 20                            |       |
| þat hire suluen makede         |                               |       |
| dead.                          |                               |       |
| þeo wes al þis kinelond        | þo was al þis kinelond        |       |
| an Morgan and Cunedagies       | in Morgan and Cunages his     |       |
| heond.                         | hond.                         |       |



## FROM THE ORMULUM.

## THE AUTHOR TO HIS BROTHER.

Nu, broþerr Wallterr, broþerr min  
 affter þe flæshess kinde;  
 and broþerr min i Crisstenndom  
 þurh fulluhht and þurh trowwþe;  
 and broþerr min i Godess hus,  
 gett o þe þride wise,  
 þurh þatt witt hafenn takenn ba  
 an reghell boc to follghenn,  
 vñnderr kanunnkess had and lif,  
 swa summ Sannt Awwstin sette:  
 Icc hafe don swa summ þu badd,  
 and forþedde þin wille,  
 icc hafe wennd inntill Ennglissh  
 Goddspelless hallghe láre,  
 affter þatt little witt þatt me  
 min Drihhtin hafeþþ lenedd.  
 þu þohhtesst tatt icc mihhte wel  
 till mikell frame turnnenn,  
 giff Ennglissh folc, forr lufe of Crist,  
 itt wollde gerne lernenn,  
 and folghenn itt and fillenn itt  
 wiþþ þohht wiþþ word wiþþ dede.  
 And forrþi gerrndesst tu þatt icc  
 þiss werre þe shollde wirrkenn;  
 and icc itt hafe forþedde,  
 acc all þurh Cristess hellpe;

and unnc birrþ baþe þannkenn Crist  
þatt itt iss brobht till ende.

Icc hafe sammnedd o þiss boc  
þa Goddspelless neh alle,  
þatt sinn denn o þe messe boc;  
inn all þe ger att messe.  
And agg affterr þe Goddspell stant  
þatt tatt te Goddspell meneþþ,  
þatt mann birrþ spellenn to þe folc  
off þeggre sawle nedé,  
and gett tær taken mare inoh  
þu shallt tæronne findenn,  
off þatt tatt Cristess hallghe þed  
birrþ trowwenn wel and follghenn.

Ic hafe sett her o þiss boc  
amang Goddspelless wordess,  
all þurrh me sellfenn, manig word  
þe rime swa to fillenn;  
acc þu shallt findenn þatt min word,  
eggwhær þær itt iss ekedd,  
magg hellpenn þa þatt redenn itt  
to sen and tunnderrstandenn  
all þess te bettere hu þeggm birrþ  
þe Goddspell unnderrstandenn.  
And forrþi trowwe icc þatt te birrþ  
wel þolenn mine wordess,  
eggwhær þær þu shallt finndenn hemm  
amang Goddspelless wordess;  
forr whase mott to læwedd folc  
larspell off Goddspell tellenn,  
he mott wel ekenn manig word  
amang Goddspelless wordess.

And icc ne mihte noht min ferrs  
   agg wiþþ Goddspelless wordess  
 wel fillenn all, and all forrþi  
   sholde icc well ofte nede  
 amang Goddspelless wordess don  
   min word, min ferrs to fillenn.  
 And te bitæche icc off þiss boc  
   hehwikenn alls itt semeþþ,  
 all to þurh-sekenn ilc an ferrs,  
   and to þurh-lokenn ofte,  
 þatt upponn all þiss boc ne be  
   nan word gan Cristess lare,  
 nan word tatt swiþe wel ne be  
   to throwwenn and to follghenn.

Witt shulenn tredenn unnderrfott  
   and all þwertt utt forrwerrpenn  
 þe dom off all þatt laþe flocc  
   þatt iss þurh niþ forrblendedd,  
 þatt tæleþþ þatt to lofenn iss,  
   þurh niþfull modignesse;  
 þegg shulenn lætenn hæþelig  
   off unker swinn, lef broþerr;  
 and all þegg shulenn takenn itt  
   on unnitt and on idell;  
 acc noht þurh skill, acc all þurh niþ,  
   and all þurh þeggre sinne;  
 and unnc birrþ biddenn Godd tatt he  
   forrgife hemm here sinne;  
 and unnc birrþ baþe lofenn God  
   off þatt itt wass bigunnenn,  
 and þannkenn Godd tatt itt iss brohht  
   till ende, þurh hiss hellpe;  
 forr itt magg hellpenn alle þa  
   þatt bliþelike itt herenn,

and lufenn itt, and follghenn itt  
 wiþþ þohht wiþþ word wiþþ dede.  
 And whase wilenn shall þiss boc  
 eftt operr siþe writenn,  
 himm bidde icc þatt hett write rihht,  
 swa summ þiss boc himm tæcheþþ,  
 all þwerret utt affterr þatt itt iss  
 uppo þiss firrste bisne,  
 wiþþ all swillc rime alls her iss sett,  
 wiþþ also fele wordess ;  
 and tatt he loke wel þatt he  
 an boc-staff write twigguess  
 eggwhær þær itt uppo þiss boc  
 iss written o þatt wise ;  
 loke he wel þatt hett write swa,  
 forr he ne magg nohht elless  
 on Ennglissh writenn rihht te word,  
 þatt wite he wel to soþe.  
 And giff mann wile witenn whi  
 icc hafe don þiss dede,  
 whi icc till Ennglissh hafe wennd  
 Goddspelless hallghe lare ;  
 icc hafe itt don forrþi þatt all  
 crisstene follkess berrhless  
 iss lag uppo þatt an, þatt tegg  
 Goddspelless hallghe lare  
 wiþþ fulle mahhte follghe rihht,  
 þurrr þohht þurrr word þurrr dede.

---

Icc þatt þiss Ennglissh hafe sett  
 Ennglisshemenn to lare,  
 ic wass, þær þær i crisstnedd wass,  
 Orrmin bi name nemmed :



and icc Orrmin full innwarrdlig,  
 wiþþ muþ and ec wiþþ herrte,  
 her bidde þa cristene menn  
 þatt herenn oþerr redenn  
 þis boc, hemm bidde icc her þatt tegg  
 forr me þiss bede-biddenn—  
 þatt broþerr þatt þiss Ennglissh writt  
 allræresst wrat and wrohhte,  
 þatt broþerr, forr his swinnc to læn,  
 soþ blisse mote findenn.

Amen.

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þiss boc iss nemmed Orrmulum,  
 forrþi þæt Ormm itt wrohhte :  
 and itt iss wrohht off quaþþrigan,  
 off Goddspell-bokes fowwre. ....

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## THE SONG OF SIMEON.

LÆTT nu, Drihhtin, lætt nu þin þeoww  
 vtt off þiss weorelld wendenn,  
 wiþþ griþþ, swa summ þu me bihett,  
 lætt me nu newenn swellten :  
 Forr her i seo full witerrlig  
 þin Hælennd Crist on eorþe,  
 þatt þurrh þin are garrkedd iss  
 biforenn alle þeode ;  
 till hæþenn þeode lihht and leom  
 off eche rihhtwisnesse,  
 and till þiss Iudewissne folc  
 wurrþshipe and eche wulderr.

## THE MARRIAGE OF CANA.

Uppo þe þridde dagg bilammp,  
 swa summ þe Goddspell kipeþþ,  
 þatt i þe land off Galile  
 wass an bridale garrkedd.  
 And itt wass garrkedd inn an tun  
 þatt wass Cana gehatenn :  
 and Cristess moderr Marge wass  
 att tatt bridaless sæte.  
 And Crist was clepedd till þatt hus  
 wiþþ hise lerning cnihtess.  
 And teggre win was drunnkenn swa  
 þætt tær nass þa na mare.  
 And Cristess moderr comm till Crist,  
 and seggde himm þus wiþþ worde ;  
 þis win is drunnkenn to þe grund,  
 and niss her nu na mare.  
 And ure Laferrd Jesu Crist  
 þuss seggde till hiss moderr ;  
 What falleþþ þiss till me wiþþ þe,  
 wifmann, þiss þatt tu mælesst ?  
 Abid, abid, wifmann abid,  
 ne comm nohht gett min time  
 And Sannte Marge gede anan,  
 and seggde to þe birrless,  
 Doþ þatt tatt he shall biddenn guw,  
 ne be ge nohht tærgæness.  
  
 þegg haffdenn sexe fettless þær,  
 att tatt bridaless sæte,  
 þatt wærenn, summ þe Goddspell seggþ,  
 sexe stanene fettless,

swilke summ þatt Iudisskenn folc  
 was wunedd, i þatt time,  
 to wasshenn offe þeggre lic,  
 to clennessenn hemm þatt wise ;  
 and twafald oþerr þrefald mett  
 þa fettless alle tokenn ;  
 and Crist badd tatt tegg shollden gan  
 and fillenn þeggre fettless  
 wiþþ waterr, and tegg gedenn till  
 and didenn þatt he seggde,  
 and filledenn upp till þe brerd  
 wiþþ waterr þeggre fettless.  
 And Crist ta seggde þuss till hemm :  
 Gap till wiþþ gure cuppass,  
 and ladeþþ upp, and bereþþ itt  
 till þalderrmann on hæfedd.  
 And tegg þa didenn þatt he badd,  
 and bærenn þa to drinnkenn  
 þatt hæfedd-mann þatt hehgesst wass  
 att tatt bridale settledd :  
 and he toc sone and drannc þatt win  
 þatt wass off waterr wurrþenn,  
 and nisste he nohht whæroffe itt wass ;  
 acc wel þe birrless wisstenn,  
 þatt haffdenn rihht ta ladenn upp  
 þe waterr off þa fettless.  
 And he badd clepenn þa till himm,  
 son summ he drunnkenn haffde,  
 þatt mann þatt tær bridgume wass  
 att tatt bridaless sæte ;  
 and son se þatt bridgume comm  
 þatt allderrmann himm seggde :  
 Ille mann firrst brinngeþþ forþ god win,  
 and siþþen he biginneþþ

to bringenn forþ summ werse win,  
 son summ þe folc is drunnkenn;  
 and tu þe gode win till nu  
 ægg hafesst hidd and haldenn.

þiss taken wrohhte Jesu Crist  
 þe firrste off hise tacness,  
 i Galile rihht i þatt tun  
 þatt wass Cana gehatenn;  
 and tuss he toc to shæwenn þær  
 hiss goddcunndnessess mæhhhte,  
 and hise Lerrninng-cnihhtess þær  
 tokenn onn himm to lefenn,  
 þurrr þatt tegg sæghenn þære inn himm  
 allmahhtig Godess mahhte.

Her endeþþ nu þiss Goddspell þuss,  
 and uss birrþ itt þurrr-sekenn  
 to lokenn whatt itt læreþþ uss  
 off ure sawle nede: ... &c.

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## A P P E N D I X.

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### A SPELL TO RESTORE FERTILITY TO LAND RENDERED STERILE BY WITCHCRAFT.

HER ys seo bót hu þu meahht þíne æceras betan, gif hi nellað wæl wexan, oððe þær hwilc ungedefe þing ongedon bið, on dry oððe on lyblace.

Genim þonne on niht, ær hit dagige, feower tyrf on feower healfa þæs landes, and gemearca hu hy ær stódon. Nim þonne ele, and hunig, and beorman, and ælces feos meolc þe on þæm lande sy, and ælces treow-cynnes dæl þe on þæm lande sy gewexen, butan heardan beáman, and ælcra nám-cuþre wyrte dæl, butan glappan ánon; and do þonne halig wæter þæron, and drype þonne þriwa on þone staðol þara turfa, and cweðe þonne þis word: *Crescite*, wexe; *et multiplicamini*, and gemænigfealde; *et replete*, and gefylle, *terram*, þas eorþan; *in nomine patris et filii et spiritus sancti benedicti*; and *Pater noster*, swa oft swa þæt oðer, and bere siþþan þa turf to circean, and mæssepreost asinge feower mæssan ofer þan turfon, and wende man þæt grene to þan weofode, and siþþan gebringe man þa turf þær hi ær wæron ár sunnan setl-gange, and hæbbe him geworht, of cwic-beáme, feower Cristes mælo, and awrite on ælcon ende, Mattheus and Marcus, Lucas and Johannes: lege þæt Cristes mæl on þone pyt neoþewardne: cweþe þonne, *Cruz, Mattheus*; *Cruz, Marcus*; *Cruz, Lucas*; *Cruz, Johannes*. Nim þonne þa

turf, and sæte þær-ufon-on, and cweþe þonne niġon siþon þas word; *Crescite*, and swa oft *Pater noster*, and wende þe þonne eastweard, and onlút niġon siðon eadmódlice, and cweð þonne þas word;

Eastweard ic stande,	mid gife Drihtnes,
arena ic me bidde,	toþum ontynan,
bidde ic þone máeran Dñe	þurh trumne geþanc,
bidde þone miclan Drihten,	aweccan þas wæstmas
bidde ic þone haligan	us to woruld-nytte,
heofon-rices weard;	gefylle þas foldan
eorðan ic bidde,	mid fæste geleafan,
and up-heofon,	wlitigian þas wang-turf;
and þa soþan	swa se witega cwæð,
sancta Marian,	þæt se hæfde are on eorð-ríce
and heofones meaht,	se þe ælmyssan
and heah-reced,	dælde dómlice,
þæt ic mote þis gealdor,	Drihtnes þances.

Wende ðe þonne þriwa sun-ganges; astrece [þe] þonne on andlang, and arim þær letanias, and cweð þonne, *Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus*, oð ende. Sing þonne, *Benedicite*, aþenedon earmon, and *Magnificat*, and *Pater noster*, and bebeod hit Criste, and Sancta Marian, and þære halgan róde, to lofe and to weorðinga, and þam [to] are þe þæt land áge, and eallon þam þe him underþeodde synt.

þonne þæt eall sie gedón, þonne níme man uncuð sáed æt ælmes-mannum, and selle him twa swylc swylce man æt him níme, and gegaderie ealle his sulh-geteogo togædere; borige þonne on þan beáme stór and finol and gehalgode sapan, and gehalgod sealt; nim þonne þæt sáed-sete on þæs sules bodig; cweð þonne,

Erce, erce, erce,	ece Drihten
eorðan modor,	æcera wexendra,
geunne ðe se alwalda,	and wriðendra,

eácniendra,  
and elniendra ;  
sceafta hen  
se scíre wæstma,  
and þære brádan  
bere wæstma,  
and þære hwítan  
hwæte wæstma,  
and ealra  
eorðan wæstma.  
Geunne him,  
ece Drihten,  
and his halige

þe on heofonum synt,  
þæt hys yrð si gefriþod  
wið ealra feonda gehwæne,  
and heo si geborgen  
wið ealra bealwa gehwylc,  
þara lyblaca  
geond land sawen.  
Nu bidde ic þone Waldend,  
se þe ðas woruld gesceóp,  
þæt ne sy to þæs cwíðol wíf,  
ne to þæs cræftig man,  
þæt awendan ne mæge  
word þus gecwedene.

þonne man þa sulh forðdrife, and þa forman furh onsceote ; cweð þonne,

Hál wes þu, folde !  
fira modor,  
beo ðu growende

on Godes fæðme,  
fodre gefylled,  
firum to nytte.

Nim þonne ælces cynnes melo, and abace man innewerdne handa brádnæ hláf, and gecned hine mid meolce, and mid halig-wætere, and lecge under þa forman furh ; cweð þonne,

Ful æcer fodres,  
fira cinne,  
beorht blowende,  
þu gebletsod weorð,  
þæs haligan nóman,  
þe ðas heofon gesceóp,

and þas eorðan  
þe we on lifiað,  
se God se þas grundas geworhte  
geunne us growende gife,  
þæt us corna gehwylc  
cume to nytte.

Cweð þonne þriwa, *Crescite, in nomine patris benedicti, Amen ;*  
and *Pater noster* þriwa.

DECLENSIONS OF NOUNS-SUBSTANTIVE  
ACCORDING TO RASK.

(See Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 28.)

SIMPLE ORDER, OR DECLENSION I.

		1. Neut.	2. Masc.	3. Fem.
<i>Singular.</i>	Nom.	-e	-a	-e
	Gen.	-an	-an	-an
	Dat. & Abl.	-an	-an	-an
	Acc.	-e	-an	-an
<i>Plural.</i>	Nom. & Acc.	-an		
	Gen.	-ena		
	Dat. & Abl.	-um		

COMPLEX ORDER.

		DECLENSION II.			DECLENSION III.		
		1. Neut.	2. Masc.	3. Fem.	1. Neut.	2. Masc.	3. Fem.
<i>Sing.</i>	Nom.	„	„ (-e)	„	„ (-e)	-u	-u
	Gen.	-es	-es	-e	-es	-a	-e
	Dat. & Abl.	-e	-e	-e	-e	-a	-e
	Acc.	„	„ (-e)	-e	„ (-e)	-u	-e
<i>Plur.</i>	Nom. & Acc.	„	-as	-a	-u	-a	-a
	Gen.	-a	-a	-a	-a (-ena)	-a (-ena)	-ena
	Dat. & Abl.	-um	-um	-um	-um	-um	-um

*Note.* All nouns in -a are of the First Declension, Masculine Gender (I. 2.) All in -scype (-scipe), also those in -dóm, are of the Second Declension, Masculine (II. 2.) Those in -ung and those in -nes (-nis, -nys) are of the Second Declension, Feminine (II. 3.)



## G L O S S A R Y.

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[N.B. Words with an obelisk before them are Semi-Saxon, from Layamon and the Ormulum.]

- †**A**, *a, one.*  
**A**, *ever, always.*  
 †**A**, *in.*  
 Abácan, pret. abóc, *to bake.*  
 Abbot-ríce, III. 1. *abbacy.*  
 Abbudisse, I. 3. *abbess.*  
 †Abéd (abád), *abode.*  
 Abeodan, pret. abead, 2. abude, pl. abudon, *to announce.*  
 Abídan, pret. abád (abæd), pl. abidon, *to abide, await.*  
 Abiddan, pret. abæd, *to pray for.*  
 Abítan, *to bite.*  
 Ablinnan, *to cease.* See Blinnan.  
 Abrecan, pret. abræc, pp. abrocen, *to break, destroy.*  
 Abredan, pret. abræd, pl. abrudon, *to draw.* See Abregdan.  
 Abregdan, pret. abrægde, subj. a-brugde (abrude), *to take away, snatch, draw (a sword).*  
 Abreoðan, *to perish*: abreoðe his angin, *may his enterprise come to naught.*  
 Abryrdan, pp. abryrd, *to touch, affect, move.*
- Abudisse. See Abbudisse.  
 Abúgan, pret. abeah, pl. abugon, *to bow, yield.* Gr. 347.  
 Abútan, *about.*  
 Abyrgan, *to taste.*  
 Ac, II. 3. *oak.*  
 Ac, *but, for, nam, enim.*  
 †Ac (eac), *eke.*  
 Acénnan, pp. acenned, *to produce, bring forth, beget; born, begotten.*  
 Acénnednys, *birth, generation.*  
 Aceorfan, pret. acearf, *to cut, cut off.*  
 Acwecan, pret. acwehte, *to shake, brandish.*  
 Acwelan, 3. acwylð, pret. acwæł, *to die, perish.*  
 Acwellan, pret. acwealde, *to kill, destroy.*  
 Acwencan, *to quench, extinguish, destroy.*  
 Acweðan. See Cweðan.  
 Adder, ædder, II. 3. *vein.* Ger. Ader.  
 Adéman, pret. adémede (adémde), *to judge, try, adjudge.*  
 Adilgian, *to destroy, obliterate, eradicate.*

- Adl, II. 3. *ail, disease.*  
 Adlig, *ailing, sick, ill.*  
 Adrædan, pret. adred, *to dread, fear.* It occurs sometimes both with an accus. and a dat. of the agent.  
 Adræfan, *to drive out, expel, banish.*  
 Adreogan, pret. adreag, pl. adrugon, *to bear, suffer, lead (life).*  
 Adrincan, pret. adranc, pl. adruncon, *to be drowned.* Ger. Ertrinken.  
 Adruwian, pp. adruwud, *to dry up.*  
 Adumbian, *to be dumb, silent.*  
 Adúne, *down.*  
 Adúnweard, *downward.*  
 Adwæscan, *to extinguish, assuage.*  
 Æ, II. 3. *law.* (Gr. 85.)  
 Æcer, II. 2. *field, ager.*  
 Æddre, } *forthwith, suddenly.*  
 Ædre, }  
 Æfen, II. 2. *even, evening.* Ger. Abend. Dan. Aften.  
 Æfen-song, II. 2. *even-song, vespers.*  
 Æfen-tíd, II. 3. *even-tide.* Ger. Abendzeit. Dan. Aftentid.  
 Æfen-tíma, I. 2. *eventide.*  
 Æfest, *religious, pious.*  
 Æfestnes, *religion, piety.*  
 Æfnung, *evening.*  
 Æfre, *ever, always.*  
 Æft, i. q. eft.  
 Æfter, *next, following.*  
 Æfter, *after, according to, secundum: æfter rihte, according to right, right, rightly.* (Dan. Æfter.)—*along, secundum, per. æfter bencum, along the benches or tables.*  
 Æfterfylgian, *to follow, succeed.*  
 Æftergenga, *successor.*  
 Æg, III. 1. *egg, pl. ægru.* Gr. 90. Colloq. Monast. ægra, like cildra for cildru.  
 Æghwær, *everywhere.*  
 Æghwæper, *either, both.*  
 Æghwanon, *from every side.*  
 Æghwylc, *every one.*  
 Ægðer, *either, both,* (used with ge—ge, like the Lat. tum—cum.  
 † Æzen, probably for hize. See p. 163. l. 23. MS. Otho.  
 Æht, II. 3. *possession, substance.*  
 Æhte, *eight: æhte siðe twenti, eight times twenty.*  
 Æh-pyrl, III. 1. *eye-hole, window.*  
 Æine (ænig), *any.*  
 Æker, II. 2. *acre.*  
 Æl, *awl.*  
 Æl, II. 2. *eel.*  
 Æl, i. q. eal.  
 Ælc, *each, every, any.*  
 † Æld (yldo), *age.*  
 † Ældede (ealdode), *grew old; from ealdian.*  
 Ældrynæ, for ealdra.  
 Æle. See Ele.  
 Æleputa, *eelpout, jolthead, capito.*  
 Ælf-scíne, *elfin-bright.* Gr. 122.  
 Ælic, *lawful.*  
 Ælmes-man, III. 2. *almsman.*  
 Ælmham, *Elmham, in Norfolk; formerly a bishop's see, which was thence transferred to Thetford, and from the latter place to Norwich.*  
 Ælmihtig, *almighty.*  
 Ælmysse, I. 3. *alms.*  
 Ælþeodig, *foreign, strange, abroad, peregre.*  
 Æmenne, *desolate.*

- Gæmtian, to empty.*  
*Æmtig, empty, void, idle.*  
*Ændlyft, eleventh.*  
*Æne, at once, semel.*  
*Ænig, any.*  
*Ænigwæta, in any way, any how.*  
*Ænlic, unique, incomparable.*  
*Ænlice, decently.*  
*Ænlipi. See Anlipi.*  
*Ænne, acc. masc. of án. Gr. 170.*  
*Æppelbær, apple-bearing, fruit-bearing, pomifer.*  
 †*Ær, i. q. ar.*  
*Ær, II. 1. brass.*  
*Ær, ere, erst, before, former, early.*  
*Ærbenuma, for yrbenuma.*  
*Ærdon, p. 126, line 51?*  
*Ærend, II. 3. } errand, message,*  
*Ærende, II. 2. } command.*  
*Ærend-raca, messenger.*  
*Ærest, first, erst; from ær. Gr. 51.*  
*Ærfæst, pious, religious.*  
*Ærfæstnes, religion, piety.*  
*Ærfe, erfe, III. 1. succession, hæreditas.*  
*Ærian, erian, to plough; æriende, p. 98, line 22, for ærigenne.*  
*Æring, dawn.*  
*Ærist, æryst, II. 2. rising, resurrection.*  
*Ærm. See Earm.*  
*Ær-merien, II. 2. early morn, dawn.*  
*Ærra, former.*  
 †*Æruu, timid, downcast? See Boucher's Glossary, voce Arwe.*  
*Ærþam, ere that, antequam.*  
*Æs, II. 1. dead carcass, carrion. Ger. Aas.*  
*Æs, bait, esca.*  
*Æsc, II. 2. light swift vessel, dromo.*  
*Æsc, II. 2. ash, ashen-spear.*  
*Æsc-here, II. 2. naval band.*  
*Æsc-holt, II. 1. ashen-hilt, shaft, handle.*  
*Æsc-plega, ash (i. e. spear), play.*  
*Æsc-róf, spear-famed.*  
*Æstanbrok, a place near Hunstan-ton, on the N.W. point of Norfolk, the name of which seems not to have been preserved.*  
*Æt, food.*  
*Æt, at, by, near, from, of, apud.*  
*Ætað, for etað, p. 36, line 6.*  
*Ætbærstan, to escape.*  
*Ætbrédan, pret. -bræd, pp. -broden, to withdraw, take away.*  
*Æteowian. See Ateowian.*  
*Ætfealh. See Ætfeolan.*  
*Ætfeolan, pret. -fealh, to attend to, dedicate, apply.*  
*Ætfléon, to flee from, escape. See Fléon.*  
*Ætforan, } before, coram.*  
*Ætfore, } before, coram.*  
*Ætfore-sceawian, to provide.*  
*Ætgædere, at the same time.*  
*Æthrínan. See Hrínan.*  
*Æthwegu, something, somewhat.*  
*Ætsomne, together.*  
*Ætspornan, 3. -spyrnð, pret. -spearn, pl. -spurnon, to spurn, kick. Gr. 242.*  
*Ætstandan, to stay, remain. See Standan.*  
*Ætterne, envenomed.*  
*Ættrian, p. 78, line 16, perhaps an error for ættréan, definite form of ættrén, poisonous.*  
*Ættryn, poisonous, envenomed.*  
*Ætwesan, to be present.*  
*Ætwindan, pret. -wand, pl. -wundon, to fly away, escape.*

- Ætwitan, *to twit, reproach.*  
 Ætywan. See Ateowian.  
 Æw, II. 3. *wife.*  
 Æwellm, II. 2. *spring, fountain.*  
 Æx, II. 3. *axe.*  
 Æpele, *noble.*  
 †Iæðeled (geæðeled), *nobly treated, honoured?*  
 †Æðelen (æpelu): *on æðelen, among his nobility.*  
 †Æpelēn (epel), *country?* p. 169, line 28.  
 Æpeling, II. 2. (from æpele, *noble*), *prince.*  
 Æpellice, *nobly.*  
 Æpelo, æpelu, III. 3. *nobility.*  
 Æðung, aðung, *breath.*  
 Afandan, *to prove, try, tempt, scrutinize.*  
 Afáran, *to go.* See Fáran.  
 Afeallan. See Feallan.  
 †Afeared. See Afered.  
 Afédan, *to feed.* Gr. 207.  
 Afeng. See Afón.  
 Afeormian, *to cleanse, purge.*  
 Afered, *afraid, affrighted.*  
 Afligan, *to drive away, put to flight.*  
 Aflyman, *to cause to flee, to rout.*  
 Afón, *to receive.* See Fón. Gr. 234.  
 Afor, *hateful, loathsome.*  
 Afillan, *to fill.*  
 Afyrht, *affrighted.*  
 Afyrhtian, *to affright.*  
 Afyrrian, *to remove, cut off, take away.*  
 Afysan, *to hurry, hasten, rush.*  
 Afðonc, *grievance?* See note.  
 Agan, pret. ahte, *to possess, own, have.* Gr. 218.  
 Agan, *gone.*  
 Agan, p. 123, line 49, used (if not an error,) for agen: bædon þæt hi upgangan agan moston, *desired that they might go up against them.*  
 Agann, *began,* for angan. See Onginnan.  
 Agean, *again, back.*  
 Agelan, *to hinder.*  
 Agen, *own, private.*  
 Agen, *against, towards.*  
 Agen, *again, back.*  
 Agen-gehweorfan, *to return.*  
 Agen-lædan, *to lead back.* See Lædan.  
 Agennys, *property, peculiarity.*  
 Ageotan, 3 agyt, pret. ageat (aget), pl. aguton, *to shed, pour, exhaust, drain.*  
 †Agg (eac), *eke, also.*  
 Agífan, *to give, deliver.* See Gífan.  
 Geágnian, *to appropriate.*  
 Agyldan, pret. ageald, pl. aguldon, *to pay, requite.*  
 Agyltan, *to sin.*  
 Ah. See Agan.  
 †Ah (ac), *but.*  
 Ahafen. See Ahebban.  
 Ahebban, 3 ahefð, pret. ahóf, pp. ahafen, *to heave, lift, raise.*  
 Ahleapan, pret. ahleop, *to leap, rush on.*  
 †Ahlice, p. 168, line 6.  
 Ahón, 3 ahēð, pret. aheng, *to hang.* Gr. 234.  
 Ahongen, ahangen. See Ahón.  
 Ahræcan, pret. ahræhte, *to reach.*  
 Ahreddan, *to save, rescue, redeem.*  
 Ahsian, axian. Gr. 7, 31.  
 Geahsian, geaxian, *to ask, inquire, learn; governs gen. of the thing.*  
 Aht, *aught.*  
 Ahte. See Agan.



- Ahýdan, *to hide.*  
 Ahýrian, *to hire.*  
 Aidlian, *to render vain.*  
 Alædan, *to lead away, lead up.*  
 †Alde (healde), *hold!*  
 Aldor, II. 2. *elder, prince, chief.*  
 Aldor, II. 3. *life.*  
 Alecgan, *to lay, suppress, destroy.*  
 See Lecgan.  
 Alede. See Alecgan.  
 Alefed, *permitted, affected?*  
 Gealgian, *to defend.*  
 †Alhisund, *all sound, or well.*  
 Alihtan, *to light.*  
 †Allræresst (ealra ærest), *first of all.*  
 †Alls, *as.*  
 Allungæ, *for eallunga.*  
 Almihtigæ, *for ælmihtigan.*  
 Alóten, *bowed, pronus, opp. to upriht; from alutan, to bow, &c.*  
 †Alpie (ánlipig), *single.*  
 †Alse (al swa), *all as, as.*  
 Alwalda, *all-swaying.*  
 Alyfan, *to allow.*  
 Alysán, *to redeem, free.*  
 Alysédnes, *redemption; v. alysan, to redeem.*  
 Alysénd, II. 2. *Redeemer.* Gr. 118.  
 Amansumian, *to excommunicate.*  
 Amber, II. 2. *a certain measure.*  
 Ameldian, *to inform, announce.*  
 Ger. Melden.  
 Ametan, pret. amette, pp. amet and ameten, *to mete, measure.*  
 Ampull, *bottle, ampulla.*  
 Amyrran, *to hinder, waste, consume, disable.*  
 An, *one, a, only, alone; for an, only, tantum, duntaxat.*  
 Geán. See Geunna.
- Ana, adv., *alone, only.*  
 †Anan, *anon.*  
 Anbídán, } pret. -bad, pl. -bidon,  
 Geanbídán, } *to abide, await, expect.*  
 Anbídian, } i. q. anbídán.  
 Geanbídian, }  
 Anbyht-scealc, II. 2. *servant, attendant.* Ger. Amt, Dan. Embed, *an office, employment,* and Ger. Schalk.  
 An-cénned, *only-begotten, unigenitus.*  
 Ancer-lif, II. 1. *anchoretic life.*  
 Ancer-setl, III. 1. *hermitage.*  
 Ancgel. See Angil.  
 Ancra, *anchorite.*  
 And, *and.*  
 Anda, *rancour, hate.*  
 Andættan, }  
 Andettan, } *to confess.* Gr. 208.  
 Geandettan, }  
 Andfenga, *receiver.*  
 Andgit, II. 1. *sense, signification, understanding.*  
 Andlang, *along, through, per.*  
 Andlícnis. See Anlícnis.  
 Andræd. See Anræd.  
 Andrysne, *terrible, formidable.*  
 Iandswæred, *for geandswarod.*  
 Andswarian, *to answer.*  
 Andswaru, III. 3. *answer.*  
 Andwealcan, pret. -weolc, *to roll.*  
 Andweard, *present.*  
 Andweardnys, *presence.*  
 Andweorc, II. 1. *matter, substance.*  
 Andwlita, *face, countenance.* Ger. Antlitz.  
 Andwyrdan, *to answer.*  
 Andwyrde, III. 1. *answer.*  
 Ane, *for ána.*

- †Aneweste, *most newly, most recently.*  
 Anfeald, *one-fold, simple.*  
 Anfealdlice, *simply, singly.*  
 Anfón, *to receive, comprehend.* See Fón.  
 Angan, i. q. ongan. See Onginnan.  
 An gehwylc, *every.*  
 Angel-cynn, III. 1. *English nation.*  
 Angil, *hook.*  
 Angin, angyn, III. 1. *enterprise, act, beginning.*  
 Angol, II. 2. *Englishman, England?*  
 †Anhizinge, *anxiously, eagerly, anhelans; from hicgan?*  
 Aníman, *to take.* See Níman.  
 Aninga, *alone, only, prorsus.*  
 Geanlæcan, pret. -læhte, *to unite.*  
 Geánlician, *to liken.*  
 Anlicnis, *likeness.*  
 Anlipi (ánlipig), *single.*  
 Anmódllice, *unanimously, simply.*  
 Annys, ánnis, *oneness, unity.*  
 †Anomen (namon), *took.*  
 Anræd, *constant, firm, resolute; ánræde, constantly, &c.*  
 Anrædnys, *constancy, firmness.*  
 Anstandende, *standing alone, solitary.*  
 Ansund, *sound, whole.*  
 Ansyn, *face, countenance, external appearance, mediation.* Dan. On-syn.  
 Ant, for and.  
 Antimber, II. 1. *matter, substance.*  
 Anweald, I. 2. *power.*  
 Anweardnys. See Andweardnys.  
 Geanwyrde beón, *to be professed.*  
 Anðracian, *to dread, feel horror.*  
 Apostol, II. 2. *apostle.*  
 Ar, II. 2. *messenger.*  
 Ar, II. 3. *honour, respect, wealth, compassion, pity; áre witan, to have pity.*  
 Aræcan, pret. aræhte, *to relate.*  
 Aráran, *to rear up, erect, establish.*  
 Aræsan, *to rush.*  
 Arcebisceop, II. 2. *archbishop.*  
 Arce-stól, } II. 2. *archiepiscopal*  
 Archi-stól, } *chair.*  
 Ardlice, *forthwith, soon.*  
 Areccan, *to explain.* See Reccan.  
 Aretan, *to gladden, exhilarate.*  
 Arewe. See Aruwe.  
 Arfæst, *holy, pious.*  
 Arfæstlice, *piously, mercifully.*  
 Arfæstnys, arfæstnes, *piety, clemency, uprightness, honesty, reverence.*  
 Arian, *to honour, compassionate, spare.*  
 Aríman, *to count, tell over, repeat.*  
 Arísan, pret. arás, *to arise.* Gr. 192, 247.  
 †Arle, for alre (ealra), *of all.*  
 Arleas, *base, wicked, impious.*  
 Arn. See Yrnan.  
 Gearnung, *desert, merit.*  
 Arod, p. 139, line 41?  
 Ar-smið, II. 2. *brazier.*  
 Aruwe, *arrow.*  
 Arwurðe, *venerable, reverend.*  
 Asceacan, pret. asceoc, *to shake.*  
 Ascreáðian, *to prune, lop.*  
 Ascrepan, pret. ascræp, *to scrape.*  
 Ascúnian, *to shun, avoid.*  
 Asecgan, *to express, tell.* See Secgan.  
 Asendan, *to send.* See Sendan.  
 Aseoðan, pret. aseað, pp. asoden, *to boil, scorch, fret, vex.* Gr. 251.

- Asettan, *to set, place.*  
 Asingan. See Singan.  
 Aslydan, *to slide, slip, err.*  
 Asmeagan, } *to contemplate, inves-*  
 Asmeán, } *tigate, imagine.*  
 Asóden. See Aseoðan.  
 Aspánan, pret. aspeón (aspón), pp. asponnen, *to entice.* Gr. 87.  
 Aspenað, p. 71, line 17, apparently an error for aspendað, *to spend, waste.* Speneð nevertheless occurs in Layamon. See p. 155, line 27.  
 Aspringan, pret. asprang, plur. asprungon, *to spring up.*  
 Assa, I. 2. *ass.*  
 Asse, I. 3. *she-ass.*  
 Astellan, pret. astealde, *to set up, establish, confirm.*  
 Astígan, 3 astihð, pret. astah (astag), pl. astigon, *to go, proceed, step, mount.* See Stígan.  
 Astigie, for astige.  
 Astirian, *to stir, move.*  
 Astrecan, } pret. astrehte, *to*  
 Astreccan, } *stretch, stretch out, stretch forth, extend, prostrate:* astrehtum hand-bredum, *with outstretched palms.*  
 Aswefian, *to put to sleep, slay, so-pire.*  
 Aswícan, *to decrease, cease.* See Swícan.  
 At, for æt.  
 Ateón, *to draw from.* See Teón.  
 Ateorian, *to faint, fail.*  
 Ateowan, } *to appear, reveal, dis-*  
 Ateowian, } *close, show, mani-*  
 Atywian, } *fest.*  
 Ater, atter, III. 1. *poison.*  
 Atimbrian, *to build.*  
 Atiwan. See Ateowan.  
 †Atleden (ætliéðan), *to carry off, withdraw.*  
 Atol, *foul, horrid, hateful.*  
 Atuge. See Ateón.  
 †Atwailden (wealdan), *to rule, manage.*  
 Atywian. See Ateowian.  
 Awa, *ever:* áwa to aldre, *for evermore.*  
 Awácan, pret. awóc, *to spring, be born.*  
 †Awal, *on the wall:* gan awal, *to go on the wall?*  
 Awarian, pp. awariged, *to curse.*  
 Aweccan, aweccan, pret. awehte, pp. aweht, *to awaken, raise up.*  
 Awecgan, *to move, excite.*  
 Awedan, *to become mad.*  
 Aweg, *away.*  
 Awegen, *weighed.*  
 Aweg-gewiten, *passed away.* See Gewítan.  
 Aweht. } See Aweccan.  
 Awehte. }  
 Awendan, *to go, turn, avert, translate, change.* Gr. 208.  
 Aweorpan, 3 p. he awyrpð, pret. awearp, pl. awurpon, pp. aworpen, *to cast, throw, cast away.*  
 Awéstan, *to waste, lay waste.*  
 Awiht, *ought.*  
 †Awilde, i. q. atwailden.  
 Awildian, *to grow wild.*  
 Aworpen. See Aweorpan.  
 Awrigan, pret. awrah, pl. awrigan, *to reveal, disclose.* Gr. 247.  
 Awrigenes, *revelation, illumination.*  
 Awritan, i. q. writan.  
 Awurpan, *to cast away, cast down.* See Weorpan.

- Awýrdan, *to corrupt, injure.*  
 Awyrġian, *to curse.*  
 Axan, *ashes, cinders.*  
 †Axeden (axodon), *informed; from axian.*  
 Axian, *to ask, inquire.*  
 Geaxian, *to hear, learn.*  
 †Apele (æþelo), *nobility, power.*  
 Apencan, *to devise, find out.* See Ðencan.  
 Apenian, *to stretch out, prostrate; apenedon (apenedum) earmon (earmum), with outstretcht arms.*  
 Geaðmóðian, *to humble, be pleased.*  
 Aprowian, *to suffer.*  
 Að-swerung, *oath-swearing.*  
 Apum, II. 2. *son-in-law.*
- B.
- Bá, gen. begra, dat. bám, *both.*  
 †Bac (bec), *books.*  
 Bæc, *back; over-bæc, backward; on-bæc, behind.*  
 Bæcere, II. 2. *baker.*  
 Bæftan, i. q. beæftan.  
 Bælc, *pride.*  
 Bæŕ, *bier, bed.*  
 Gebæran, *to conduct one-self, se gerere.*  
 Bærman, *bearer, carrier.*  
 †Baid (bed), *bed.*  
 Baldlice, *boldly.*  
 Baldor, II. 2. *chief.*  
 Bám. See Bá.  
 Bán, II. 1 ? *bone; pl. bana, p. 100.*  
 Bána, *bane, slayer, murderer.* Icel. Bana, *to kill.*  
 Bár, II. 2. *bear.*  
 †Bare, *bare.*  
 Bátwá, *both.* Dan. *begge to.*
- Baðan, *baths, the city of Bath.*  
 Ger. Baden.  
 †Baþe, *both.*  
 †Baðie (baþian), *to bathe.*  
 Be, *by, at, of, according to, de.*  
 Beacen, III. 1. *beacon, sign.*  
 Beád. See Beodan.  
 Beadon, for bædon.  
 Beado-rinc, II. 2. *warrior.*  
 Beadu, III. 1. *war, battle; beadu-ræs, rush of battle, onset.*  
 Beæftan, *behind.*  
 Beah, beag, II. 2. *bracelet, armlet, ring, diadem.*  
 Beah. See Bugan.  
 Beah-gífa, *bracelet-giver; epithet of a chief.*  
 Beah-hróden, *adorned with bracelets.*  
 Beald, *bold, audacious; mid bealde, boldly, audaciously.*  
 Bealoful, *baleful, execrable.*  
 Bealu, III. 1. *bale, injury, mischief.*  
 Beám, II. 2. *beam, tree, pillar.*  
 Bean, II. 3. *bean.*  
 Bearhtm, *instant, twinkling.*  
 Bearm, II. 2 ? *bosom.* Dan. Barm.  
 Bearn, II. 1. *child.* Scot. Bairn, Dan. & O. S. Barn.  
 Beatan, pret. beot, *to beat.*  
 Bebeodan, *to command, commend, intrust, commit: þa bebodenan, those intrusted.* See Forbeodan.  
 Bebód, III. 1. *command, order.*  
 Bebúgan, i. q. onbugan.  
 Bebyrgian, bebyrgan, *to bury.*  
 Bebyt, 3 p. sing. v. bebeodan.  
 Becuman, *to come, happen, seize on, befall.* See Cuman.  
 Bed, II. 1. *bed, table.*  
 Gebéd, III. 1. *prayer.* Ger. Gebet. Hence our word *bead.*



- Bedálan, *to deprive.*  
 Bedále, *partly, but little, paullum?*  
 †Bede (gebéd), *prayer.* Ger. Gebet.  
 Béd-hús, } II. 1. *house of prayer,*  
 Gebed-hús, } *pratory.*  
 Bedigian, *to hide, keep secret.*  
 Bed-rest, II. 3. *bed, couch.*  
 Bedrifan, *to drive.* See Drifan.  
 Bedydrian, *to deceive, enchant.*  
 Bedypan, *to bedip, dip.*  
 Beeode. See Begán.  
 Befangen. See Befón.  
 Befeallan, *to cast, cast down.*  
 Beféran, *to go over, travel over.* By the prefix be, the neuter verb is rendered active, as in German, fahren and befahren.  
 Befón, *to contain, comprehend, clothe.* See Fón and Onfón.  
 Befóran, *before.* Gr. 409.  
 Befrínan, pret. -frán, pl. -frunon, *to ask, interrogate.* Gr. 242.  
 Begán, begangan, pret. -eode, *to exercise, go over, cultivate, till, observe, apply to.*  
 Begea, for begra. See Bá.  
 Begen, *both.*  
 Begeondan, *beyond.*  
 Begeotan, 3 -gyt, pret. -geat, pl. -guton, *to sprinkle, moisten.* Gr. 250.  
 Beginnann, pret. -gan, pl. -gunnon, *to begin.*  
 Begra, gen. pl. of bá.  
 Begrynian, *to ensnare.*  
 Begytan, pret. -geat, *to beget, obtain.*  
 Behátan, pret. -het, *to promise.*  
 Beheafðian, *to behead.*  
 Behealdan, 3 -hylt, pret. -heold, *to behold, see, observe, mind.*  
 Behefe, *needful, useful.*  
 Behélan, *to cover, hide.*  
 Beheot, for behet, pp. behaten, *promised, threatened.*  
 Behídan, pret. -hidde, pp. -hid, *to hide.*  
 Behófan, *to behove, require.*  
 Behreafian, bereafian, *to bereave, plunder.*  
 Behreowsian, *to berue, repent.*  
 Behreowsung, *repentance.*  
 Behwyrfan, *to apply.*  
 Behýdan, *to hide, conceal.*  
 Behð, *token, sign, proof?*  
 Beládung, *excuse, apology.*  
 Beláfan, *to leave, from belífan.* Gr. 347.  
 Beláéwan, *to betray.*  
 Beleaf, for beláf. See Belífan.  
 Beleán, pret. -loh, subj. -loge, *to reprehend.*  
 Belewite, *meek, mild.*  
 Gebelgan, 3 gebylgð, pret. -bealh, pl. -bulgon, pp. -bolgen, *to enrage, make angry, be indignant.* Gr. 242.  
 Belíden, *deprived.*  
 Belífan, pret. -láf, pl. -lifon, *to remain.*  
 Belimpan, pret. -lamp, pl. -lumpon, *to happen, belong to, conduce.*  
 Belle, I. 3. *bell.*  
 Belóge. See Beleán.  
 Belúcan, pret. beleác, pl. -lucon, pp. lócen, *to lock, shut up, inclose.*  
 Ben, II. 2. *prayer.* Dan. Bön.  
 Benáman, i. q. beníman.  
 Benc, *bench, table.*  
 Benc-sittende, *sitting on benches, or at table.* Gr. 118.

- Bend, II. 3? *band, cord.*  
 Beniman, *to take away, deprive of.*  
 See Níman.  
 Beo, I. 3. *bee*; beona, gen. pl. contr. for beona.  
 Beo, imperative of wésan. Gr. 233.  
 Beod, II. 2. *table.*  
 Beodan, pret. bead, 2 bude, *to command.* Gr. 193.  
 Beón, *to be.* See Wésan. Gr. 233.  
 Beorgan, } 3 byrgð, pret. bearh,  
 Gebeorgan, } pl. burgon, pp. bor-gen, *to save, secure, protect.*  
 Gebeorge, *security, protection.*  
 Beorht, *bright*; beorht-blowende, *brightly blowing.*  
 Beorhtnys, beorhtnes, *brightness.*  
 Gebeorlic, *safe, secure.*  
 Beorme, I. 3. *barm.*  
 Beorn, II. 2. *chief, warrior.*  
 Gebeorscipe, *convivial meeting, feast.*  
 Beot, *threat, promise*; on beot, *with threatening.*  
 Beoten, for beoton. See Beátan.  
 Beotian, } *to promise, vow,*  
 Gebeotian, } *threaten.*  
 Beotlic, *threatening.*  
 †Beoton (buton), *save, except.*  
 Bepæcan, pret. bepæhte, *to deceive.* Gr. 253.  
 Béran, 3 p. he byrð, præt. bær, pp. boren, *to bear, carry.*  
 Bere, II. 2. *barley.*  
 Berende, *bearing, fertile*; from beran.  
 Bereowsung, *repentance.*  
 Bergyls, II. 2? *sepulchre.*  
 †Berman, for bæрман.  
 Bérn, i. e. bere-ern, (from bere, *barley, and ern or ærn, house, place, barn.*)  
 †Berrhle (byrle), *young man who serves wine at table, also, a young man in general*; from birlian, haurire.  
 Berstan, pret. bærst, pl. burston, *to burst, break, split.* Gr. 242.  
 Berstan, *to evade, escape from, i. q. ætbæstan.*  
 Besárgian, *to condole with, compassionate.*  
 Besceawian, *to view, behold, contemplate.* Ger. Beschauen.  
 Bescúfan, 3 -scyfð, pret. -scaef, pl. scufon, pp. -scofen, *to shove, drive, impel.*  
 Beseah. See Beseón.  
 Besencean, act., *to sink.*  
 Beseón, *to look, look at, view.* See Seón, and Geseón.  
 Besittan, pret. -sæt, *to beset, surround*; should grammatically be besettan.  
 Besmítan, pret. -smát, pl. -smiton, *to pollute, defile.*  
 Besprécan, *to bespeak, declare.* See Sprecan.  
 Bestandan, *to stand on, occupy.* See Standan.  
 Bestreowian, *to bestrew.*  
 Beswícan, pret. -swác, pl. -swicon, *to deceive, entrap, betray.*  
 Beswincan, *to labour.* See Swincan.  
 Beswingan, pret. -swang, pl. -swungon, pp. -swungen, *to whip.*  
 Besyrode, apparently an error for besyrwode, pret. of besyrwian, *to ensnare.*

- Bet, *better*. Gr. p. 51.
- Betácan, pret. -tæhte, *to take, deliver, intrust, commit*.
- †Betake (betácan), *to deliver, assign*.
- Bétan, } *to make good, amend,*  
 Gebétan, } *repair, compensate,*  
*become better.*
- Beteón, *to bequeath*. See Teón.
- Betere, *better*.
- Betweoh. See Betweox.
- Betweenan, *between, among*.
- Betweox, *betwixt, among, in the midst*.
- Betwínan. See Betweenan.
- Betwix. } See Betweox.  
 Betwux. }
- Betwynan. See Betweenan.
- Betwyx. See Betweox.
- Betyñan, *to close*.
- Beweddian, *to wed*.
- Bewend, *turned, from wendan*. Gr. 207.
- Beweorcan, *to encompass*.
- Beweorpan, 3 -wyrþ, pret. -wearp, pl. -wurpon, pp. -worpen, *to cast, beat*.
- Bewérian, bewárian, *to defend*.
- Bewindan, *to wind about, wrap, entwine*. See Windan.
- Bewítan, pres. -wát, pret. -wiste, *to take care of, instruct, act as tutor to*. Gr. 218.
- Bewrídān, 3 -writ, pret. -wráð, pl. -wridon, *to bewreathe, bind*. Gr. 248.
- Bewyrpan. See Beweorpan.
- Beþeaht. See Beþeccan.
- Beþearfan, pres. ic -þearf, pl. -þurfon, pret. -þorfte, *to need*.
- Beþeccan, pret. -þeahte, pp. -þeaht, *to bethatch, bedeck, cover, protect*.
- Beðian, *to bathe, wash*.
- Beþorfte. See Beþearfan.
- Biburiged. See Bebyrgan.
- Bicgan, } pret. bohte, *to buy,*  
 Gebicgan, } *pay for*. Gr. 214.  
 Bicegan, }
- Bicylpan, *to embrace*.
- Gebicnian, *to beckon, show, indicate*.
- Bicúman. See Becuman.
- Bidáelan, *to deprive*.
- Bídan, } pret. bád, pl. bidon, *to*  
 Gebídan, } *abide, await, enjoy*.
- Biddan, } pret. bæd, pp. beden,  
 Gebiddan, } *to pray, bid, beg, beseech; gov. gen. of thing. Often as a reflective*.
- Bidytt, *shut up; from dyttan, to shut up*.
- Bifan, *to tremble*. Ger. beben.
- Bigan. See Biegan.
- Bigan, } *to bend, bow.*  
 Gebígan, gebígean, } Gr. 347.
- Bigeng, II. 2. *worship, reverence*.
- Biggencere, II. 2. *cultivator, operator*.
- Biggeng, II. 2. *tillage, culture*.
- Biggongenne, for begangenne. See Begangan.
- Bigleofa, *sustenance*.
- Bigstandan, *to stand by, assist*. See Standan.
- Bigð. See Biegan.
- †Bizeat (begeat), *got; from begytan*.
- Bihæfdian, for beheafdian.
- †Bihett (behet), *promised; from behatan*.
- Bihidlice, *heedfully, anxiously*.
- Bil, *bill, beak*.

- †Bilæuen (belæfan), }  
 †Bileafuan (belæwan), } *to leave.*  
 †Bilefde (beleofode), *lived, stayed;*  
     from leofian (lybban).  
 †Bileued, *left.*  
 Bilewit, *kind, mild, meek, simple.*  
 Bilewítnys, *meekness.*  
 Bill, II. 1? *bill, faulchion.*  
 Bin, *bin, manger.*  
 Bindan, } pret. band, pl. bundon,  
 Gebindan, } *to bind, capture.*  
 Binnan (binnon), *within, under.*  
 Binne, I. 3? *bin.*  
 †Binomen (benummen), *took away;*  
     from beníman.  
 †Binoðen, *below, under.*  
 Bión, i. q. beón.  
 Bireued, for bereáfod. See Bereáfian.  
 †Birle, byrle, II. 2. *attendant at table, pincerna.* See Berrhle.  
 †Birr (gebyrað), *it becometh, is fitting, incumbent;* from gebyrian.  
 Bisáregian, *to lament, deplore.*  
 Bisceop, II. 2. *bishop.*  
 Biscophád, II. 2. *episcopal office.*  
 Biscop-setl, III. 1. *episcopal throne.*  
 Biscop-þenung, *episcopal function or service.*  
 †Bisecchen (besécan), *to beseech, seek after.*  
 †Bisemære (bysmor), *insult, mockery.*  
 Biseo, i. q. beseo.  
 Bisettan, *to beset, cover over.* Gr. 208.  
 Bisgian, *to busy, occupy.*  
 †Bisie (bysig), *busy?*  
 Bismeful, *shameful, blasphemous.*  
 Bismorian, *to mock, insult, ill-treat.*  
 †Bisne (bysen), *example, pattern.*
- Bisnian, *to give example.*  
 Gebisnung, *example.*  
 Bispel, bigspel, III. 1? *proverb, parable, fable.* Ger. Beispiel.  
 Bistalcian, *to stalk, proceed, march.*  
 †Biswake (beswác), *deceived;* from beswican.  
 †Bitachet (betæcð), *assigns, gives.*  
 Biter, *bitter, stern.*  
 Biwarian. See Bewerian.  
 †Biwiten (bewítan), *to hold, reserve.*  
 Blác, *black, pale.* Ger. bleich.  
 Blác-hleor, *pale-faced, fair.*  
 Blæd, II. 2. *glory, prosperity, life, blast, flatus.—Tail (of a seal);* gen. uncert.  
 Blæd, II. 3. *fruit, branch.*  
 Blawan, 3 blæwð, pret. blew, pp. blawende, *to blow.*  
 Geblendan, pret. -bland, pl. -blundon, *to blend, tinge, stain.*  
 †Blene (blinnan), *to cease.*  
 Bletsian, }  
 Gebletsian, } *to bless.*  
 Bletsung,  *blessing.*  
 Blícan, pret. blác, pl. blicon, *to shine, glitter.*  
 Blind, *blind.*  
 Blinnan, pret. blan, pl. blunnon, *to cease.*  
 Bliss, II. 3. *bliss, mirth.*  
 Blissian, *to rejoice, exult.*  
 Blið, *blithe, joyful, cheerful, kind.*  
 Bliþelice, *blithely, gladly.*  
 Bliðmód, *kind, well-disposed.*  
 Bliðnes, *blitheness, mirth, exultation.*  
 Blód, II. 1. *blood.*  
 Blódig, *bloody.*  
 Blostnena, p. 95, lin. ult.?  
 Blowan, *to blow, blossom.*  
 †Bluðelice, *bashfully, clownishly.*



- Bóc, fem. irreg. *book*. Gr. 106.  
 Bócere, II. 2. *learned man, doctor, interpreter*.  
 Bóc-kin, II. 1. *kind or sort of book*.  
 Bóc-land, II. 1. *freehold land, allodialis*. "Ex scripto v. charta possessa terra. Hanc vero plerumque possidebant nobiles et ingenui, hæreditariam, liberam, atque omni pene servitio immunem."—Suppl. ad Lye.  
 Bóc-stæf, II. 2. *alphabetic character*. Ger. Buchstab, Dan. Bogstav.  
 †Bóc-staff, i. q. bóc-stæf.  
 Boda, *messenger*.  
 Gebód, III. 1. *command*.  
 Bóðian, } *to preach, announce*.  
 Bóðigean, }  
 Bodig, II. 2. *body*.  
 Bóðung, *preaching*.  
 Bóg, II. 2. *bough*.  
 Bóga, I. 2. *bow*.  
 Gebógen. See Bugan.  
 Bók, i. q. bóc.  
 Bold, *house, dwelling*.  
 Gebolgen. See Gebelgan.  
 Bolhiðe geat, in Peterborough, now Bull-dyke gate.  
 Bolla, *bowl, cup*. Icel. Bolli.  
 Bolster, II. 2? *bolster, pillow*.  
 Bont, for band. See Bindan.  
 Bord, II. 1? *board, shield, table*.  
 Bord-weall, II. 2. *board (shield), wall*.  
 Geboren, } See Beran.  
 Iboren, }  
 Borg, borh, II. 2. *money borrowed, loan, fœnus*.  
 Bórian, *to bore, insert by boring*.  
 †Born (beorn), *nobleman, chief*.  
 Bosm, II. 2. *bosom*.  
 Bót, II. 3. *compensation, reparation*.  
 Botl, *house, dwelling*.  
 †Boure (búr), *bower, chamber*.  
 Brád, *broad*.  
 Bráðnis, *broadness, expanse*.  
 Gebræc, III. 1. *breaking, crash*.  
 Bræðan, *to roast*. Ger. braten.  
 Bræð, *breath, vapour, odour*.  
 Bragen, *brain*.  
 Brand, II. 2? *brand, firebrand*.  
 Brastlian, *to make a crackling noise as a fire, crepitare*.  
 Brécán, pret. bræc, pp. gebrocen, *to break*.  
 Brédan, 3 brit, pret. bræd, pl. brudon, *to braid, twist, plait, draw*.  
 Brego, III. 2. *lord, prince, chief*.  
 Breme, *famed, celebrated*.  
 Bremel, II. 2. *bramble*.  
 Breost, II. 3. *breast*; often used in the plural.  
 Breotone, *Britain*.  
 Brerd, *brim, edge, summit*.  
 Bricg, II. 3. *bridge*.  
 Bridel, II. 2. *bridle*.  
 Bridd, II. 2. *bird*; in A. S. the *young bird, pullus*.  
 Bridel-þwancg, II. 2. *bridle-thong, rein, frænum*.  
 †Bridgume (brýdguma), *bridegroom*.  
 Brim, II. 2. & III. 1. *ocean, sea*.  
 Brim-lipende, } *seaman*.  
 Brim-man, }  
 Bringan, } pret. brohte, *to bring*.  
 Gebringan, } Gr. 214.  
 Brócen, gebrocen. See Brecan.  
 Gebrócod, *broken, maimed*.  
 Bróga, *terror, dread*.  
 †Brohte, for gebrohte. See Bringan.

- Brosnian, *to decay, perish*.  
 Brost, for breost.  
 Broð, II. 1. *broth*.  
 Broþor, III. 2. *brother, friar*. Ger.  
 Bruder, Dan. Broder.  
 Gebroðru, -a, III. 2. *brethren*. Gr.  
 96.  
 Brucan, 3 brycð, pret. breac, pl.  
 brucon, *to use, enjoy, eat*, with  
 genit. Ger. brauchen, Dan.  
 bruge.  
 Brún, *brown*.  
 Brún-ecg, *brown-edged*; epithet of  
 a sword.  
 †Ibrusted, ibrustled, *bristled, set  
 with*; from byrst, *bristle*. Ger.  
 Borste.  
 †Bruttes, *Britons*.  
 Bryce, *use, enjoyment*.  
 Brycð. See Brucan.  
 Bryden, *solid, firm*.  
 Brym. See Brim.  
 Brymel. See Bremel.  
 Bryne, II. 2. *burning, fire*.  
 Bryton-land, II. 1. *Britain*.  
 Brytta, *dispenser, enjoyer, perpe-  
 trator, bestower*.  
 Brytte, II. 2. *Briton*.  
 Buan, 3 byð, pret. bude, *to dwell  
 in, cultivate*. Gr. 212.  
 Bufan, *above, from above*.  
 Búgan, } pret. beah, pl. bugon,  
 Gebúgan, } pp. gebogen, *to bow,  
 bend, stoop, yield, submit, turn*.  
 †Bugge (bicgan), *to buy*.  
 Búgian, *to inhabit*. Dan. bue.  
 Buhð, for byhð. See Bugan.  
 Bune, I. 3. *cup*.  
 Ibunden, for gebunden.  
 †Buod (beoð), *shall be*; from beon.  
 Buræð, for gebyrað. See Gebyrian.
- Burge, pret. subj. of beorgan.  
 Búr-geteld, II. 1. *bower-tent, pavil-  
 lion*.  
 Burge-weall, II. 2. *town-wall*.  
 Burh, burgh, *city*. Gr. 106, 108.  
 Burh, *Peterborough*.  
 Burh-leod, II. 3. *townspeople*.  
 Burh-sittende, *city-dweller*. Gr. 118.  
 Burhwaru, *townspeople*. Gr. 104.  
 †Burie (burh), *bury, burgh, town*.  
 Burigan, *to bury*.  
 Iburiged, for geburiged.  
 Burigen. See Byrgen.  
 Burst. See Byrst.  
 Buruh, for burh.  
 Butan. See Buton.  
 †Bute (butan), *without*.  
 Buter-geþweor, *butter-ointment,  
 butter*; from þwean, *to anoint*.  
 Buterice, II. 2. *leather bag or bot-  
 tle, uter*.  
 Buton, *save, except, unless, but,  
 without*.  
 Butyre, I. 3. *butter*.  
 †Buwen (bugan), *to bow, submit*.  
 †Buen, *above*.  
 Gebycgan. See Bicgan.  
 Bydel, II. 2. *beadle, cryer, herald*.  
 Byld, } *bold, firm*.  
 Gebyld, }  
 Byldan, *to excite, encourage*.  
 Gebyldan, *to imagine, design, plan,  
 devise, draw*; pp. gebyld. Ger.  
 bilden.  
 Ibyldan, for gebyldan.  
 Bylewit. See Bilewit.  
 Bylig, II. 2? *bellows*. Ger. Balg.  
 Byme, *trumpet*.  
 Gebyrd, II. 3. and Gebyrdu, III. 3.  
*birth*.  
 Byre, II. 2. *son, child*.

- Byre, II. 2. *event, time?*
- Byrig, *Bury in Suffolk.*
- Byrgen, II. 3. *tomb, sepulchre.* Gr. 297.
- Gebyrian, *to be fitting, becoming, to besee, to be (one's) duty, happen.*
- Byrigen (byrgen), *burying, sepulture.*
- Byrnan, pret. barn, pl. burnon, *to burn, ardere.*
- Byrne, I. 3. *cuirass, corslet.* Dan. Brynje.
- Byrn-hóma, *cuirass, corslet.* Byrn-hómas, p. 137, line 9, is probably an error for byrn-hóman.
- Byrn-wíga, } *corsletted war-*  
Byrn-wiggende, } *rior.* Gr. 118.
- Byrst, II. 3. *bristle.* Ger.
- Gebyr-tíd, for gebyrd-tíd, II. 3. *nativity.*
- Byrðen, II. 3. *burthen.*
- Byrþen, p. 124, line 48, should probably be búr-þegn: where supposing Edward to be the son of Byrhtnoth's búr-þegn (*chamberlain*), and þa (line 49) an error for þæt, the passage, þanc ge-sæde. þam búr-þegne. þæt he byre hæfde. becomes intelligible, viz. *he gave thanks to his chamberlain that he had (such) a son.*
- Bysig, *busy.*
- Bysmer, *infamy, insult, blasphemy.*
- Gebysmerian. See Bismorian.
- Bysmerlice, *disgracefully, contemptuously.*
- Bysmorlic, *disgraceful.*
- Bysn, II. 3. *example.*
- C.
- Cadum, *Caen.*
- Cæg, II. 3. *key.*
- Caf, *prompt, active.*
- Cafice, *promptly.*
- Cald, *cold.*
- Cale, *Chelle (la Celle or Celles)* "in pago Parisiaco, quasi centum stadiis a Lutetia, villa quondam regia, ad *Matronam* fluvium, in quo loco *Bathildis* Cœnobium Sanctimonialium Virginum construxit."—Smith, ad Bedæ H. E.
- Caln, *Calne in Wiltshire.*
- Camp, } II. 1. *battle, conflict.*  
Gecamp, } Ger. Gekämpfe.
- Campdóm, *warfare.*
- Can. See Cunnan.
- Canon, *canon.*
- Cantelcap, II. 2. *chanter's robe or cope.* Dan. Kaabe.
- Cantwara burh, *Canterbury.* Gr. 106.
- Capitol, *first, matutinalis.*
- Capitula, *chapter, chapter-house.*
- Carfullice, *carefully.*
- Cárian, *to care, be solicitous.*
- Castell, II. 1. *town, village.*
- Ceafu, III. 3. *chaff.*
- Ceallian, *to call.*
- Geceás. See Geceosan.
- Ceast, *strife, murmuring.*
- Ceaster, II. 3. *city, town.* Gr. 81.
- Ceaster-waru, III. 3. } *citizens,*  
and pl. ceaster-wera, } *townsmen.*  
Gr. 104.
- Cellod, *keeled*; applied to a shield, from the form of its external surface, resembling the bottom of a vessel.

- Cempa, *champion, soldier.* Ger. Kämpfer, Dan. Kæmper.
- Céne, *keen, bold, valiant.* Ger. kühn.
- Cénnan, pret. cénde, pp. cénned, *to bear, bring forth.*
- Cent-land, *Kent.*
- Ceorfan, pret. cearf, pl. curfon, *to carve, cut.*
- Ceórian, *to murmur.*
- Ceorl, II. 2. *churl, freeman, laic.* Ger. Kerl.
- Ceórun, *murmuring, complaint.*
- Ceosan, } 3 p. he cyst, pret. ceas,  
Geceosan, } 2 cure, pl. curon,  
pp. gecoren, *to choose.*
- Ceosel, II. 2? *gravel, sand.* Ger. Kiesel.
- Cepan, *to take, keep, observe, hold;*  
*fleames cepan, to take to flight.*
- Cerran, } pret. cerde, *to turn, re-*  
Gecerran, } *turn.*
- Cese. See Cyse.
- Child, for cild.
- Chór, II. 2. *choir, quire.*
- Cídan, pret. cidde, *to chide.*
- Cigan, }  
Gecigan, } *to call.*
- Cild, II. 1. *child.* Gr. 68. pl. cildra, Ælfr. Coll.
- Cild-cláð, II. 2. *child-cloth, swad-*  
*dling-cloth.*
- Cild-cradol, II. 2. *child-cradle.*
- Cildhád, II. 2. *childhood.*
- Cin, *of kin.*
- Gecind. See Gecynd.
- Cinn, cynn. See Cyn.
- Cipan, *to sell;* ciptun for cipton.
- Circe, I. 3. *church.*
- Ciriclic, *churchlike, ecclesiastical.*
- Cirman, *to make a noise, cry out.*
- Cirran, *to return.*
- Ciðan. See Cyðan.
- Cláen, *clean, pure.*
- Cláennis, *cleanness, purity.*
- Cláensian, }  
Gecláensian, } *to cleanse, purify.*
- Cláensung, *cleansing, purification.*
- Clauster, III. 1. *cloister, inclosure.*
- Cláð, II. 2. *cloth.*
- Cleafa, clyfa, *room, cellar.*
- Cleopian, *to call, cry.*
- Climban, pret. clamb, pl. clumbon, *to climb.*
- Clípián, clypián, i. q. cleopian.
- Clucgge, I. 3. *clock, bell.* Ger. Glocke, Dan. Klokke.
- Clud, II. 2. *rock, cliff.*
- Clufan, 3 clyfð, pret. cleaf, pl. clufon, *to cleave.* Gr. 250.
- Clypián, }  
Geclypián, } i. q. cleopian.
- Clypigende, *crying, (one) crying.* Gr. 118.
- Clyppan, *to embrace, make much of.*
- Clypung, *calling, crying.*
- Clysung, *inclosure.*
- Cnapa, *knave, boy.* Ger. Knabe.
- Gecnawan, *to know.* See Oncnawan.
- Gecnédan, *to knead.*
- Gecneordlic, *diligent.*
- Gecneordnys, *study, diligence.*
- Cneoris, *generation, race, tribe.*
- Cneow, III. 1. *knee.*
- †Cnif, *knife.*
- Cniht, II. 2. *knight, youth, military follower.* Ger. Knecht.
- Cnihthád, II. 2. *youth.*
- †Icnwo (gecneow) *knew:* from gecnawan.
- Cnyll, *knell, tolling.* Ger. Knall.



- Gecnyrdnys, gecneordnys, *study, care, diligence.*
- Cóc, II. 2. *cook.*
- Cohhetan, *to cough?*
- Collan, p. 138, line 47, "morgen collan; colla, *galea*, inde morgen collan, *mane summo et quasi diei vertice, prima luce.*"—Lye, Suppl. The meaning of the word is extremely doubtful.
- Collen-ferhð, *lofty-minded?* possibly from Icel. kollr, *galeatus.*
- Comp-wig, II. 1? *strife of battle.*
- Coórtan, *cohorts.*
- Gecóren, *chosen, elect, decided.* See Ceosan.
- Icóren, for gecóren.
- Corf, *Corfcastle.*
- Corn, II. 1. *corn, seed, grain.*
- Cosp, II. 2. *bond, chain.*
- Coss, II. 2. *kiss.* Ger. Kuss.
- Gecostan, *to prove.*
- Costian, }  
 Costnian, } *to tempt, prove.*  
 Gecostnian, }
- Costnigend, II. 2. *tempter.* Gr. 118.
- Costnung, }  
 Costung, } *temptation.*
- Coð, II. 3. *disease.*
- Crabbe, I. 3. *crab.* Ger. & Dan. Krabbe.
- Cræft, II. 2. *art, craft, artifice, power.*
- Cræftig, *crafty, powerful.* Ger. kräftig.
- Craflan, *to crave, ask, require.*
- Creaca-land, *Greece.* Ger. Griechenland.
- Creca-rice, *Greece.*
- Creda, *creed.*
- Creopan, 3 crypð, pret. creap, pl. crupon, *to creep.*
- Creopend, *creeping (thing), reptile.* Gr. 118.
- Gecrincan, pret. -cranc, pl. -cruncon, *to cringe, fall, die.*
- Crintgan, apparently an error for crincgan (*gecrincan*); which see.
- Cristen, II. 2. *Christian.*
- Cristendóm, II. 2. *Christendom, Christianity.*
- Croc, *a pot;* croc-sceard, *pot-sherd.*
- Cruc, II. 3? *crook, crutch.*
- Cucen, }  
 Cucon, } *quick, living.*  
 Cucu, }
- Culfire, I. 3. *culver, dove.*
- Culter, *coulter.*
- Cuma, *comer, guest;* cumena hús, *inn.*
- Cuman, 3 cymð, pret. com. Gr. 237.
- Cumbol, II. 1. *banner, standard.*
- Cumbol-wíga, *chief commander;* from cumbol, *banner, standard.*
- †Cume (*cuma*), *guest.*
- Cumliðnys, *hospitality.*
- Cunnan, iccan, pl. cunnon, pret. cuðe, *to know, be able.* Gr. 218.
- Cunnian, *to try, tempt, attempt.*
- Gecunnian, *to prove, explore.*
- †Custen (*cyston*), *kissed;* from cyssan.
- Cúð, *known, certain, evident.*
- Cúða, *acquaintance.*
- †Cuðe, *maketh known, telleth.*
- †Cuðde (*cyððe*), *country.*
- Cwalu, III. 3. *death.*
- †Icwemde, *pleased, satisfied.* See Geweman.

- Gecweman, *to please*.  
 Gecwemlice, *agreeably, pleasingly*.  
 Cwén, II. 3. *queen*.  
 Cweðan, } 3 p. he cwyð, pret.  
 Gecweðan, } cwæð, pl. cwædon,  
*to say, speak*. Gr. 232.  
 Cwic, *quick, alive*.  
 Cwic-beám, II. 2. *living tree*.  
 Cwidol, *evil-tongued, maledicus*.  
 Cwyde, II. 2. *saying, speech, word*.  
 Cwydræden, } II. 3. *agreement*,  
 Gecwydræden, } *compact*.  
 Gecwylman, *to kill, destroy*.  
 Gecyd. See Cypan.  
 Cyfes-boren, *base-born; from cyfes*,  
 II. 3. *a concubine*.  
 Cygan, }  
 Gecygan, } *to call*.  
 Cyld, cyll, *chill, cold*.  
 Cylle, II. 2. *leathern bottle or bag*.  
 Lat. uter?  
 Cyme, *coming, advent*.  
 Cyn, II. 1. *kin, race, family*.  
 Gecynd, II. 1. *nature, generation*.  
 Gecynd-bóc, liber generationis,  
*Genesis*. Gr. 106.  
 Gecynd-lim, III. 1. *womb*.  
 Cyne, *royal, noble, gentle*.  
 Cynelic, *kingly, royal*.  
 Cyne-róf, *royal, noble, renowned*.  
 Cyng, i. q. *cyning*.  
 Cyng-bán, cin-bán, II. 1. *chin-*  
*bone, jaw-bone*.  
 Cyning, II. 2. *king*.  
 Cyninges tún, *Kingston on Thames*.  
 Cynren, III. 1. *country, family*.  
 Cypan, *to sell*.  
 Cypman, III. 2. *chapman, mer-*  
*chant*. Ger. Kaufmann, Dan.  
 Kjöbmand.  
 Cýr, *time*. Fr. fois.
- Cyrce, I. 3. See Circe.  
 Cyre, II. 2. *will, choice, election*.  
 Cyrece-weard, II. 2. *church-ward*,  
*sacristan*.  
 Cyricea, *church*.  
 Cyrm, II. 2. *cry, scream*.  
 Cynnceaster, *Cirencester*.  
 Gecyrran, *to turn, return*.  
 Cyse, II. 2. *cheese*. Ger. Käse.  
 Cys-gerunn, *cheese; i. e. what is*  
*now called a cheese, from the*  
*same root as gerunnen, concre-*  
*tus, coagulatus. Hence our*  
*runnet*.  
 Cyssan, *to kiss*. Ger. küssen.  
 Cystig, *bountiful*.  
 Cystlice, *bountifully*.  
 Cyte, I. 3. *cot*.  
 Cyð, II. 3. *knowledge, familiarity*.  
 Cyð, *know*. See Cyðan.  
 Cypan, } pret. cyðde (cydde), *to*  
 Gecyðan, } *make known, let know,*  
*announce, tell, devise*.  
 Cypere, II. 2. *martyr, witness*.  
 Gecyþnis, *witness, testament, com-*  
*compact, foedus; gecyðnisse cypan,*  
*to testify*.
- D.
- Dæd, II. 3. *deed, action*.  
 Dædbétan, *to repent, make retribu-*  
*tion*.  
 Dæd-bót, II. 3. *deed-reparation, re-*  
*pentance, retribution*.  
 Dæg, II. 2. *day*. Dan. Dag, Ger.  
 Tag. Dæges, *by day*. Gr. 108.  
 Dægred, II. 1. *day red, dawn*.  
 Dægredlic, adj. *morning, matutinus*.  
 Dæg-weorc, II. 1. *day's work*.  
 Dæg-wist, II. 3. *daily repast*.  
 †Dæcied, *died?*

- Dáel, II. 2. *deal, part.* Dan. Del, Ger. Theil.
- Dáelan, } *to deal, divide, bestow,*  
 Gedálan, } *spend.*
- Dælf. See Delf.
- Dæð, for deað.
- Gedafenian, *gedafnian, to be fitting,*  
*decere, oportere, convenire; gov.*  
 dat.
- Gedafenlice, *properly, decently?*
- Dafnian, i. q. gedafenian.
- Dagian, *to dawn.*
- Dagung, *dawning.*
- †Dalest, *dealest, &c. from dáelan.*
- Dar, II. 3. *destruction, injury;*  
 whence Derian.
- Daroð, II. 2. *dart.*
- †Daw (dæg), *day.*
- Deád, *dead.*
- Deádlíc, *mortal.*
- Deaf, *deaf.*
- Deah. See Dugan.
- Dear. See Dearran.
- Dearc, i. q. deorc.
- Dearnunga, *secretly, privately.*
- Dearran, ic dear, we durron, pret.  
 dorste (dyrste), *to dare.* Gr. 218.
- Deaw, II. 2. *dew.*
- Deað, II. 2. *death.*
- Gedefen, *opportune, fitting, due.*
- Delf, } II. 1. *delving, the act of*  
 Gedelf, } *digging.*
- Delfan, 3 dylfð, pret. dealf, pl.  
 dulfon, *to delve, dig.* Gr. 242.
- Déma, *judge, governor, v. déman,*  
*to doom, judge.* Hence the word  
*dempster.*
- Déman, } *to deem, judge, decide,*  
 Gedéman, } *doom.*
- †Idémed, for gedemed, *resolved,*  
*judged; from déman.*
- Den, for denu, *den, cavity, valley.*
- Geden, probably for gedydon, *car-*  
*ried, transferred.* p. 41, line 23.
- Deniscæ, for deniscan.
- Dense, *Danish.* Dan. Dansk.
- Denu, III. 3. *den, cave, valley.*
- Deofol, deoff, II. 2. *devil.*
- Deofel-seocnes, II. 3. *devil-sick-*  
*ness, i. e. possession by a devil.*
- Deoffic, *devilish.*
- Deofulcund, *devilish, diabolical.*
- Deóp, *deep, profound.*
- Deóplíce, *deeply, profoundly.*
- Deópnys, *deepness, mystery.*
- Deor, II. 1. *beast, animal.* Ger.  
 Thier, Dan. Dyr.
- Deor. See Dearran.
- Deorc, *dark.*
- Deorcæ, for deorce, *darkly.*
- Deor-cyn, II. 1. *kind of beast.*
- Gedeorf, *tribulation, labour.*
- Deorfan, } pret. dearf, pl. durfon,  
 Gedeorfan, } *to work, toil.*
- Deorwyrðe, *precious.*
- Der, for deor.
- Derian, *to hurt, injure.*
- Diacon, II. 2. *deacon, levite.*
- Díc, II. 2. *dyke, ditch.*
- Digel, II. 3. *secret.*
- Digel (digol), } *dark, secret, ob-*  
 Digle, } *scure.*
- Digellice, *secretly, privily.*
- Digelnys, *secrecy, privacy.*
- Diht, II. 3. *dispensation, contri-*  
*vance, command.*
- Idiht, *prepared, for gediht.* See  
 Gedihtan.
- Gedihtan, *to dispose, order, prepare.*
- †Dihten (dihtan), *to frame, order,*  
*indite.*
- Dimme, *dimly.*

- Dior, i. q. deor.
- Doc-cyng, *Docking in Norfolk, near Hunstanton and Snettisham, called Dry Docking.*
- Dogor, II. 2. *day of twenty-four hours.*
- Dožeđe (duguđ), *men, followers.*
- †Dohgeþ (duguđ), *truth, &c.*
- Dohte. See Dugan.
- Dohtor, dohter, III. 2. *daughter.*
- Dolh-wúnd, *wounded with a sword or dagger.*
- Dóm, II. 2. *doom, judgement, sway, power, victory.*
- Dómlíce, *powerfully, effectually, bountifully.*
- Dón, } 3 déð (dóð), pret. dyde,  
Gedón, } pp. gedon, *to do, make, put, pour.* Ger. thun. Gr. 212.
- Donde, for donne, p. 40, line 7.
- Dorceceaster, *Dorchester.*
- Dorste. See Dear.
- †Dotie, *to be of good, from dugan; Gr. 218? or, to fear.* Fr. redouter?
- Dóð. See Dón.
- Dreám, II. 2. *joy, delight, melody.*
- Dreacan, } pret. drehte, pp.  
Gedreacan, } dreht, *to vex, afflict, torment.*
- Gedrefan, *to trouble, offend.*
- Gedreht, *vexed, afflicted, tormented; from gedreacan.*
- Drenc, II. 2. *drink, potation.*
- Drencan, *to drench.* Gr. 347.
- Dreng, II. 2. *brave man, guard, satellites.* Isl. Drengr.
- Dreogan, 3 dryhö, pret. dreag, pl. drugon, *to do.* It. *to suffer.*
- Gedreog, p. 80, line 12, *drying, rubbing?*
- Dreorig, *dreary, sad; dreoriglice, sadly.* It. *gory.*
- Dreorilíce, *drearily, mournfully.*
- Dreorignys, *dreariness, melancholy, sorrow.*
- Gedrif, p. 98?
- Drífan, pret. dræf, 2 drife, *to drive.*
- Drígan, *to dry.*
- Drígnis, *dryness.*
- †Drihlich (drihtlic), *lordly, noble.*
- Drihten, II. 2. *lord.*
- Gedrinc, II. 1. *drink, drinking.*
- Drincan, pret. dranc, pl. druncon, *to drink.*
- Drogan, for drugon. See Dreogan.
- Drohtian, }  
Drohtnian, } *to live, pass (time).*
- Drohtnung, *life, conduct.*
- Druncen, *drunken, drunk.*
- Druncenhed, *drunkenness.*
- Dry, II. 2. *wizard, magician.*
- Drycraeft, II. 2. *witchcraft, magic.*
- Drycraeftig, *skilled in witchcraft.*
- Dryhten, i. q. drihten.
- Dryhtenlic, *dominicalis.*
- Dryht-guma, *follower, satellites.*
- Drypan, *to drip, drop.*
- †Dude (dyde), *did; from dón.*
- †Iduden (dydon), *did.*
- Dugan, pres. deah, pl. dugon, pret. dohte, *to help, be good for.* Gr. 218.
- Duguđ, II. 3. *good, benefit, happiness, followers, nobility.*
- †Duþden (duguđ), *nobles.*
- Dumb, *dumb.*
- Dún, II. 3. *down, mountain.*
- Dúne, *down.*
- Dureleas, *doorless.*
- †Durewurð (deorwyrð), *costly, precious.*



- Durron. See Dearran.  
 Duru, III. 3. *door*; p. 88, line 29, dure occurs in the acc. pl. Gr. 105.  
 Dust, II. 1. *dust*.  
 Gedwild, III. 1. *error, heresy*.  
 Gedwimorlice, *in a fantastic or illusory manner*.  
 Gedwóla, i. q. *gedwolman*.  
 Dwóllice, *erroneously*.  
 Gedwólman, III. 2. *heretic*; from *gedwyld, error, &c.*  
 Gedwólsom, *erroneous, heretical*.  
 Dwyld, *sin*. See *Gedwild*.  
 Dyde. See *Dón*.  
 Dyderung, *illusion, enchantment, dissembling*.  
 Dynian, *to make a din*.  
 Dýr, *dear, precious*.  
 Dyrste. See *Dearran*.  
 Gedyrsoð, p. 140, line 21?  
 Dyrstelice, *daringly, rashly*.  
 Dyrstig, *daring, bold*.  
 Gedyrstlácan, pret. -læhte, *to dare, presume, venture*.  
 Dyrwyrðe. See *Deorwyrðe*.  
 Dysig, } *foolish, absurd*.  
 Dyslic, }
- E.
- Ea, II. 3. *river*. Dan. Aa. Gr. 85.  
 Eac, *eke, also, moreover*; eac swylce, *also, likewise, in like manner*.  
 Eaca, I. 2? *increase*.  
 Eacnian, } *to conceive, bring*  
 Geeacnian, } *forth, to increase, quicken, make pregnant*.  
 Ead, *happiness, prosperity*.  
 Ead-hreðig, *exulting in prosperity or success*.  
 Eadig, *blessed, happy, affluent, felix*.  
 Eadmed, *humility, reverence*.  
 Geeadmedan, *to worship, adore, prostrate, humble*.  
 Eadmedlice, *humbly*.  
 Geeadmettan, i. q. *Geeadmedan*.  
 Eadmód, *humble*.  
 Eadmóðlic, *humble, respectful*; eadmodlice, *humbly*.  
 †Eæh-sen (eage-syn), *eyesight, presence*.  
 Ea-gáng, II. 2. *course or bed of a river*.  
 Eáge, I. 1. *eye*.  
 Eahta, } *eight*.  
 Eahte, }  
 Eateoð, *eighth*.  
 Eahteteone, *eighteen*.  
 Eala, *Oh! alas!*  
 Eald, *old*.  
 Ealda-fæder, *grandfather, avus*. Gr. 97.  
 Ealddóm, II. 2. *age*.  
 Eald-hettende, *old persecutor*. Gr. 118.  
 Ealdian, *to grow old*.  
 Ealdnys, *age*.  
 Ealdor, II. 2. *elder, chief, prince, ancestor*.  
 Ealdor, II. 3. *life*.  
 Ealdorman, III. 2. *alderman, senator, chief, dux*.  
 Ealdorscype, *supremacy, first place*.  
 Ealdor-pegm, II. 2. *chief officer*.  
 Ealdung, *age*.  
 Eall, *all*; mid ealle, *totally*.  
 Ealles, *totally*.  
 Eallunga, *totally, quite, prorsus, omnino*.  
 Ealswa, *as, like as*.  
 Ealu, III. 3. *ale*.  
 Earc, II. 3. *ark, chcst*.

- Eard, II. 2. *country, habitation.*  
 Eardian, *to inhabit, dwell in, settle in.*  
 Éare, I. 1. *ear.*  
 Earfoðlice, *difficultly, hardly.*  
 Earfoðnys, *difficulty, trouble.*  
 Earh, *fugitive, cowardly.*  
 Earm, II. 2. *arm.*  
 Earm, *poor, miserable.* Ger. arm.  
 Earming, II. 2. *poor miserable being.*  
 Earmlic, *miserable.*  
 Earmlice, *miserably.*  
 Earn, II. 2. *eagle.* Dan. Örn.  
 Geearnian, *to earn, gain, attain, merit.*  
 Geearnung, *merit, desert.*  
 Gearwian, *to prepare.*  
 Eastan, *from the east.* Gr. 339.  
 East-Engla, *East Angles.*  
 Easter, pl. eastrā, *Easter.*  
 Easter-dæg, II. 2. *Easter-day, Pass-over.*  
 Easterlic, adj., *Easter.*  
 Eastern, *eastern, oriental.*  
 Ea-steð, III. 1. *river's bank.*  
 †Eastras, (O. Fr. estres,) *being, condition, state, particularly internal;* as, *connaître les êtres d'un bâtiment, i. e. to know all the rooms, passages, stairs, &c.* See Roquefort, Tyrwhitt's Gloss. to Cant. T.; Hearne's, to P. Langtoft; Weber's, to Metrical Romances; and Boucher, *voce* AISTRE.  
 Eastward, *eastward.*  
 Eawfest, *pious, religious.*  
 Eaðe, *easily*; eaðost, *most easily.*  
 Eapelice, *easily, readily.*  
 Eaðmed, *humble*; mid eaðmedum. *Ge-eaðmodan, to vouchsafe.*  
 Ebbe, I. 3. *ebb.*  
 Ece, II. 2. *ache, pain.*
- Ece, *eternal.*  
 Ecg, *edge.*  
 Ecg-plega, *edge-play, conflict.*  
 †Eche (ece), *eternal.*  
 Ecnys (ecnes), *eternity.*  
 Edleán, II. 1? *reward.*  
 Edwit, *substance.*  
 Edwit, *reproach, contumely.*  
 Efen, *even, just*; efen feolo, *just as many.* Ger. eben so viel.  
 Efen-eald, *coeval, comrade of like age.*  
 Efen-éce, *coeternal.*  
 Efenlæcan, } pret. -læhte, *to imi-*  
 Geéfenlæcan, } *tate.*  
 Efenlæcung, *imitation.*  
 Efenlic, *even, equal*; efenlice, *in like manner, also.*  
 Efern, *evening.*  
 Eferwic, Eoferwic, *York.*  
 Efne, lo! *behold! even.* Fr. même, *exactly, just.* Ger. eben.  
 Efor, efer, II. 2. *wild boar.* Ger. Eber.  
 Efsian, *to shave.*  
 Efstān, *to hasten.*  
 Eft, *again, after.*  
 Ege, II. 2. *fear, dread.*  
 Egesa, *fear, dread.*  
 Egesfull, *dreadful.*  
 Egeslic, *dreadful, horrible.*  
 Eggemære, *Egmore in Norfolk, near Holkham.*  
 †Eggwhær (æghwær), *everywhere.*  
 Eglan, *to afflict, annoy.*  
 Ehta, eahta, *eight.*  
 Ehtian, *to follow, persecute.*  
 Ehtnys, } *persecution.*  
 Ehtung, } *persecution.*  
 Eihwelc, *for æghwylc.*  
 †Eille, *evil, ill.*

- †Ekenn (ecan), *to eke, add, increase, enlarge; ekedd, added.*
- Elcung, *delay, expectation.*
- Ele, II. 2. *oil.*
- Elig, *Ely.*
- Ellen, *valour, fortitude.*
- Ellen-dæd, II. 3. *valiant deed.*
- Ellen-róf, *famed for courage, bold.*
- Ellen-spræc, II. 3. *bold speech.*
- Ellenwódnæs, *zeal.*
- Ellen-þriste, *boldly daring.*
- Elles, *else, otherwise.*
- Ellor, *elsewhere.*
- Elmes-hláf, II. 2. *alms-loaf.*
- Elmesse, I. 3. *alms.*
- Eln, II. 3. *ell.*
- Elnian, *to strengthen, comfort.*
- Elþeod, II. 3. *foreign nation, foreigner.*
- Elþeodig, *foreign, foreigner.*
- Elþeodignes, } *living in a foreign*  
 Elþeodung, } *land; in (on) el-*  
                   þeodignes, *abroad, peregre.*
- Embe, *about.* Gr. ἀμφί, Ger. um, Dan. om.
- Geembehtian, *to serve, minister.*
- Embsníðan, *to circumcise; from sníðan, to cut.*
- Emn, *even, level, plain; on emn, even with, by the side of.*
- Ende, II. 2. *end, extremity.*
- †Ende, p. 164, line 11, *species, kind?*
- Endebirdnis, *arrangement, order; þurh endebyrdnis, in turn.*
- Geendebyrðan, } *to order, place,*  
 Endebyrdian, } *arrange.*
- Endemes, *at length, at last.*
- Endenext, *latter, last.*
- Endenyhst, i. q. endenexst.
- Geendian, *to end, finish.*
- Endlyft, *eleventh.*
- Geendung, *end.*
- Engel, II. 2. *angel.* Ger. & Dan. Engel.
- Englise, *English, Anglo-Saxon.*
- Ent, II. 2. *giant.*
- Geodon, *for eodon.*
- Eodorcan, *to ruminare.*
- Eode. See Gán.
- Eoh, II. 2. *horse.* Old Sax. Ehu.
- †Eon (on), *on, in.*
- Geond, *through, over, per.*
- Eondscýnan. See Geondscínan.
- Eorl, II. 2. *earl, man.*
- Eornoste, *earnestly, vigorously.*
- Eornostlice, *earnestly, so, now, therefore.*
- Eorðe, eorðu, I. 3. *earth, land.*
- Eorðfæst, *fast in the earth.*
- Eorð-hús, II. 1. *earth-house, grave.*
- Eorðlic, *earthly.*
- Eorð-ríce, III. 1. *world.*
- Eorð-tilð, II. 3? *earth-tilling, agriculture.*
- Eorð-tyrewe, I. 1? *earth-tar, bitumen.* Ger. Theer, Dan. Tjere, tar.
- Eowan, } *to show.*  
 Eowian, }
- Eow, *you, to you.* Gr. 137.
- Eower, *your.* Gr. 137.
- Erbe, *for yrfe.*
- Erce, *arch, as in archbishop; erce-modor, the earth.* Dan. erke.
- Ercebisceop, II. 2. *archbishop.*
- Erendraca. See Ærendraca.
- Erfeland, II. 1. *hereditary land.* Ger. Erbland, Dan. Arveland.
- Erian, *to plough.*
- Ermð, i. q. yrmð.
- Ern, II. 1. *house, place.*
- Esne, II. 2. *man, young man, servant.*

Esol, II. 2. *ass.* Ger. Esel.  
 Estfull, *kind, benignant.*  
 Etan, pret. at, *to eat.* Gr. 228.  
 Ewunga, *openly, publicly.*  
 Eð, comp. of eað, *easy*; þy eð, *the more easily.*  
 Epelice, *easily.*  
 Epel, II. 2. *country, home*; epel is neuter, p. 49, line 23.  
 Eðel-weard, II. 2. *keeper or ruler of a country.*

## F.

Facg, II. 1. *plaiice?* platesia.  
 Facn, III. 1. *fraud, guile, dolus.*  
 Gefadian, *to arrange, order, manage.*  
 Fæc, II. 1. *space, interval.*  
 Fæder, III. 2. *father.* Gr. 97.  
 Fæderlice, *paternally.*  
 Fæge, *fated, moribundus.*  
 Fægenian. See Fægnian.  
 Fæger, *fair, good*; fægere, *fairly.*  
 Fægerlic, *violently?*  
 Fægernys, *fairness, beauty.*  
 Fægnian, *to fawn, rejoice.*  
 Fæhð, II. 3. *feud, hate, hostility.*  
 Ger. Feide.  
 †Fæirlích, *sudden, unexpected.*  
 †Fæisið (weg-sið?) *departure, death.*  
 Fæmne, I. 3. *damsel, maiden.*  
 Fæmnhád, II. 2. *maidenhood, virginity.* Gr. 302.  
 Fǽr, *journey.*  
 Fǽr, (in composition) *sudden, dreadful, dire.*  
 Fǽreld, *way, going, gressus.*  
 Fǽringa, *suddenly.*  
 Fǽrlíc, *sudden, dangerous*; fǽrlíce, *suddenly.* Ger. gefährlich, Dan. farlig.  
 Fǽr-sceapa, I. 2. *ferce, dangerous robber.* Fǽr here seems cognate with the Teutonic and Scandinavian fähr and far, as in gefährlich Ger., farlig Dan., *dangerous.*  
 Fǽrð. See Fáran.  
 Fæstan, *to fast.* Gr. 208.  
 Fæste, *fast.*  
 Fæsten, III. 1? *fast, jejunium.*  
 Fǽsten, III. 1. *fastness, fortress, citadel.*  
 Fæstlic, *strong, firm, irresistible*; fæstlice, *firmly.*  
 Fæstnian, } *to fasten, confirm.*  
 Gefæstnian, }  
 Fæstnis, *fastness, firmness, bulwark, firmament.*  
 Fæstnung, *confirmation.*  
 Fæt, III. 1. *vessel, fat.* Ger. Fass, Dan. Fad. Gr. 88.  
 Fætels, II. 2. *bag, sack, purse.*  
 Fætt, adj. *fat.*  
 Fæþem, II. 2? *fathom, cubit, embrace, bosom, protection.*  
 Fah, *variegated, glittering.*  
 †Fainen, p. 164, line 26?  
 Falleþþ, *falleth.*  
 Fandung, *temptation, trial, probation, inquiry.*  
 Gefangen, *taken (prisoner).* See Fón. Ger. gefangen.  
 Fann, II. 3? *fan.*  
 Far, II. 3. *fare, course, journey, way.*  
 Faran, } 3 færð, pret. for, pp.  
 Gefaran, } *faren, to go, journey.*  
 Fare, II. 2. *course.*  
 Ifaren, for gefaren.  
 Farnea, *Ferne Island?*  
 Farrien (fáran), *to fare, go.*  
 Fat-sylre, p. 118, line 24?



- Fax, for feax.  
 Faðem. See Fæðem.  
 Gefea, *joy*.  
 Gefeaht. See Feohtan.  
 Feallan, } 3 fylð, pret. feoll, *to*  
 Gefeallan, } *fall*. Gr. 234.  
 Feala. See Fela.  
 Fealu, fealo, *fallow, dun, yellow,*  
*golden*.  
 Fear, II. 2. *bullock*.  
 Feaw, }  
 Feawa, } *few*.  
 Feax, II. 1. *hair, lock, coma cæsari-*  
*ries*.  
 Gefecgan, gefeccan, pret. -fehte, *to*  
*fetch, carry off*.  
 Fédan, 3 fett, *to fecd, also to bring*  
*forth*. Dan. föde.  
 Fefor, II. 2. *fever*.  
 Feing, for fang, *clasp, grasp*.  
 Feirnes, for fægernys.  
 Fel, II. 1. *skin, hide*.  
 Fela, *much, many*. Ger. viel.  
 Feld, II. 2. *field*. Gr. 76.  
 †Fele (fela), *many, much*.  
 Fell. See Fel.  
 †Felle, *well?*  
 Fellen, *leathern, also a felt, skin*.  
 Fen, II. 1. *fen*.  
 Gefeng, *took*. See Fón.  
 †Feo (feoh), *money, wealth*.  
 Feoh, III. 1. *cattle, money*. Gr.  
 91.  
 Gefeoht, III. 1. *fight, battle*.  
 Feohtan, } *to fight*. 3 fyht, pret.  
 Gefeohtan, } feaht, pl. fuhton,  
 pp. fohten. 2) *to gain (by fight-*  
*ing)*. See also Gesleán.  
 Feol, *file; feol-heard, file-hard, hard*  
*as a file; an epithet given to a*  
*spear*.  
 Gefeol. See Feallan.  
 Feolde, for folde.  
 Feolian, *to file*.  
 Gefeón, pret. -feah, part. -feonde,  
*to rejoice*.  
 Feond, II. 2. *enemy*. Ger. Feind,  
 Dan. Fjende.  
 Feond-sceaða, *hostile ruffian*.  
 Feon-land, *fen-land*.  
 Feor, *far*.  
 Feorh, III. 1. *life*. Gr. 91.  
 Feorh-hús, II. 1. *life-house, body*.  
 Feorran, *afar, from afar*. Gr. 339.  
 Feowerscyte, *quadrangular; from*  
*scyt or sceat, angle*.  
 Feowertyne, *fourteen*.  
 Feowurtig, *forty*.  
 Gefer, III. 1? *company, society*.  
 Gefera, *companion*.  
 Geferæden, II. 3. *society, fellow-*  
*ship*.  
 Féran, *to go, proceed, fare*. Gr.  
 347.  
 Ferd, for fyrd.  
 †Ferde (fyrd), *army*.  
 Ferhðe, p. 138, l. 54, probably an  
 error for forð, or a word may be  
 wanting, as cearige, after ferhðe.  
 Ferhð-gleaw, *prudent-minded, sa-*  
*gacious*.  
 Ferian, *to bear, carry, go*.  
 Geferod. See Ferian.  
 †Ferren (feorran), *from afar, fo-*  
*reign*.  
 Fers, II. 1. *verse*.  
 Fersafeld, *Fersfield in Norfolk*.  
 Fersc, *fresh, not salt*.  
 Geferscipe, *company*.  
 Ferwernan, for forwyrgan.  
 Feste, for fæste, *fast*.  
 Gefestnian. See Gefæstnian.

- Fetigan, *to fetch*.  
 Fett. See Fedan.  
 Fettian, *to contend*.  
 †Fettle (fætels), *vessel*.  
 Feþa, *band, body*.  
 Feðe-last, *on foot*; from feðe, *step*,  
 and last, *track, footstep*.  
 Feþer, III. 1. *feather, wing*.  
 Feðung, *footing, walking*.  
 Fic-treow, III. 1. *fig-tree*. Gr. 88.  
 Fif-Byrig, viz. *Leicester, Lincoln,*  
*Nottingham, Stamford, and Derby*. “*Illæ, opinor, quas ereptas*  
*de manibus Danorum ab Ead-*  
*mundo rege, diserte memorant*  
*Annales nostri An. DCCCXLII.*  
*Unde etiam nomen traxisse ve-*  
*risimile est; quod scil. Rex ita*  
*prospera usus est fortuna, ut*  
*omnes uno anno in suam potes-*  
*tatem redegerit.”—Gibson.*  
 Fifteoða, -e, *fiftieth*.  
 Fild, *plain, champaign*.  
 †Fillenn, *to fill, fulfil*.  
 Gefillan, *to fill*.  
 Findan, 2 finst, 3 fint, pret. fand,  
 pl. fundon, *to find*.  
 Finger, II. 2. *finger*.  
 Finol, *fennel*.  
 Fir, II. 2. *man, vir*.  
 Firmest. See Fyrmest.  
 First. See Fyrst.  
 Fisc, II. 2. *fish*. Gr. 77.  
 Fisc-cyn, II. 1. *fish-species*.  
 Fiscere, II. 2. *fisher*.  
 Fixas, pl. of fisc. Gr. 77.  
 Fixian, *to fish*.  
 Fipel, II. 3? *fiddle*.  
 Flæsc, II. 1. *flesh*. Ger. Fleisch.  
 Geflæschámian, *to clothe with flesh,*  
*render incarnate*.  
 Flæsclic, *fleshly*.  
 Flæsc-mete, II. 2. *flesh-meat*.  
 Flan, II. 3. *dart*.  
 Flasc, pl. flaxas, II. 2. } *flask, lea-*  
 Flaxa, I. 3. } *thorn bot-*  
*tle, flasco*. Gr. 77.  
 Fleám, II. 2. *flight*.  
 Fléde, *flood*. It. adj. *swelled*.  
 Fleogan, fleón, pret. fleah, pl. flu-  
 gon, imperat. fleoh, *to flee, fly*.  
 Gr. 192, 235, 250.  
 Fleogende, *flying*.  
 Fleoh-net, II. 1. *fly-net*.  
 Fleón. See Fleógan.  
 Flæsc. See Flæsc.  
 Flett, II. 1? *house, couch*. Icel. flet.  
 Flet-sittende, *sitting on couches,*  
*in convivio accumbentes*.  
 Fligan. See Afligan.  
 †Fliz (fleoh), *fly!*  
 Flíon, i. q. fleón.  
 Geflit, III. 1. *contest, dispute*.  
 Flítan, pret. flát, pl. fliton, *to dis-*  
*pute, contend, fight*.  
 Floc, *flock, band, body*.  
 Floc, II. 1. *sole? platissa*.  
 Flód, II. 1. & II. 2. *flood*. Dan.  
 Flod. See p. 80, line 20, and  
 p. 123, line 18.  
 Flór, II. 3. }  
 Flóre, I. 3. } *floor, pavement, story*.  
 Flót, on flót feran, *to go afloat?*  
 Flota, *fleet, sailor*.  
 Flótan, *to float*.  
 Flót, *float*; onflote, *afloat*.  
 Flót-here, II. 2. *band of seamen*.  
 Flót-man, III. 2. *sailor*.  
 Flowende, *flowing*.  
 Flúd, for flód.  
 Flyht, *flight*.  
 Geflyman, *to put to flight, rout*.

- Flýs, *fleece, fur*.
- Foda, fodda, *food, support*.
- Foder, fodder, II. 1. *fodder, food*.  
Ger. Futter.
- Fohte, p. 124, line 13, for feohte; þa wæs feohte neh, *then was the conflict nigh*.
- Fola, *foal*.
- Folc, II. 1. *folk, people*. Ger. Volk.
- Folcisc, *vulgar*; folcisce menn, *common people*.
- Folclíc, *popular*.
- Folc-stede, II. 2. *place of nations, field of battle*.
- Folc-toga, *leader of people*.
- Folde, I. 3. *earth*.
- Folgere, II. 2. *follower*.
- Folgian, i. q. fylían.
- Folm, *hand, member*. The form of this word seems doubtful; in the pl. it occurs only of the simple order, while p. 133, line 42, it appears to be of the complex, when used in the singular.
- Fón, } 3 fehö, pret. feng, *to receive, take, begin*; fón to þam rice, *succeed to the kingdom, undertake the government*.
- †Fondien (fandian), *to prove, try*.
- Fór, II. 3. *way, journey, voyage*.
- Fór. See Fáran.
- For, *for, by reason of*.
- For, *before, præ, coram*.
- For, *for, notwithstanding*. It. *too, very*. Dan. *for*. For raþe, *too quickly*; for wel oft, *very often*; for an, *only*.
- Foran, *before*; foran to, *previously*.
- Forbærnan, *to burn, to be burned*.  
Ger. verbrennen.
- Forbeóðan, pret. -beád, pl. -budon, pp. -boden, *to forbid*.
- Forbigan, } *to bow, bend, humble*,  
Forbigean, } *decline, avoid*. Gr. 347.
- †Forblenndedd (forblindod), *blinded*.
- Fórbredan, *to precipitate, overthrow, prostrate*.
- Forbugan, *to eschew, avoid, withdraw from*. See Bugan.
- Forbygan, 3 -bygð (-byð), pret. *to bend, break, humble*.
- Forbyrnan, v. n. pret. -barn, pl. -burnon, *to burn, ardere*.
- Forbyð. See Forbigan.
- Forceorfan, pret. -cearf, pl. -curfon, pp. -corfen, *to cut off, præcidere*.
- Ford, II. 2. *ford*.
- †Fordemen (fordéman), *to condemn*.
- Fordón, *to ruin, destroy*. See Dón.
- Fordrífan, *to drive, bear away*. See Drífan.
- Fore, *for, over, before*, per, as fore-mære, permagnus; fore-wesan, præesse.
- Forealdian, *to grow old*.
- Fore-cweden, *aforesaid*.
- Foregengā, *foregoer, attendant*.
- Fore-gleaw, *foreseeing, providus*.
- Forenspræcen, *beforementioned*.
- Foresæd, *foresaid*. See Secgan.
- Foresceawian, *to foresee, pre-ordain*.
- Foreséon, *to foresee*. See Geseón.
- Foreseónde, *Providence*; from foreseón.
- Foresetnes, *purpose*.
- Forespræc, II. 3. *prediction*.
- Forespræcen, *beforementioned*.

- Forestéppan, pret. -stóp, *to step before, precede.*
- Forewerd, *forward, early.*
- Forfáren, *ruined, destroyed.*
- Forfela, *very many.*
- Forfleón, *to flee from, escape.* See Fleón.
- †Forfuse (forfysan), *to drive away.*
- Forgeldan, 3 -gylt, pret. -geald, pl. -guldon, *to pay, requite.*
- Forgífan, *to forgive, give, grant.* See Gífan.
- Forgífenis. See Forgyfenes.
- Forgripan, pret. -grap, pl. -gripon, *to seize.*
- Forgyfenes, *forgiveness.*
- Forgyldan, pret. -geald, pl. -guldon, pp. -golden, *to pay, requite, compensate.*
- Forgymelesian, *to neglect.*
- Forheawan, pret. -heow, *to cut down, slay, mangle.*
- Forhergian, *to harry, plunder.*
- Forhergung, II. 3. *ravage, devastation.*
- Forhógian, *to despise.*
- Forhóhnes, forhogednes, *contempt.*
- †Forhowede (forhogode), *despised.*
- Forlínáðian, *to get before, prevent.*
- Forhtfull, *fearful.*
- Forhtian, *to fear; forhtigende, fearing.*
- Forhtlice, *fearfully.*
- †Forhuste, *despised?* Probably should be forhucste, from hucse, *contumely, contempt.*
- For-hwæga, *however, saltem.*
- Forhverfian, *to turn, change.*
- Forlátan, pret. -let, *to leave, let, forsake, leave off; in-forlátan, to let in.*
- Forleoran, *to leave.*
- Forleosan, 3 -lyst, pret. -leas, 2 -lure, pl. -luron, *to lose.* Gr. 251.
- Forlídenes, *shipwreck.*
- Forlígere, III. 1. *fornication.*
- Forlóren, *lost.* See Forleosan.
- Forlyst. See Forleosan.
- Forma (se) (seo, þæt) forme, *first.*
- Forrotodnys, *rotteness, corruption.*
- †Forrwerpen (forweorpan), *to cast away, reject.*
- †Forrpi, *because.* Dan. fordi.
- Forsácan, pret. -sóc, *to forsake, refuse, deny.*
- Forsceáðan, pret. -sceod, pp. -sceaden, *to scatter.*
- Forsceame, p. 78, line 27, probably an error for forseamode, from forseamian, *to be ashamed.*
- Forsceden, for forseaden. See Forseadan.
- Forsceoppa, *to miscreate, transform.* This word seems used incorrectly for forscyppan.
- Forscrinca, pret. -scranc, pl. -scruncan, *to shrink, wither.*
- Forsearian, *to sear, dry, wither.*
- Forseón, *to despise.* See Seón.
- Forseón, v. refl., *to err, sin.* Ger. sich versehen.
- Forsetnes, *resolution, continuation.*
- Forsleán, 3 -slyð, pret. -sloh, pp. -slegen (-slagen), *to slay, beat, strike off.*
- Forspillan, *to destroy.* Ger. verspillen.
- Forsuwian, *to be silent, refrain from uttering, pass in silence.*
- Forswelgan, 3-swylð, pret. -swealh, pl. -swulgon, *to devour.*



- Forswóren, *forsworn, perjured*; from forswæran.
- Forútan, *without*.
- Forwegen, *prostrate?*
- Forweorðan (forwyrðan), *to perish, be ruined*. See Weorðan.
- Forwerod, *worn out, old*.
- †Forwerrpenn, *to cast away, reject*.
- †Forwurnen (forwyrnan), *to refuse, forbid, prohibit from*.
- Forwyrcan, pret. -wyrhte, *to punish, injure*.
- Forwyrð, II. 3? *destruction, ruin*.
- Forwyrnan, *to refuse, deny, prevent*: governs gen. of the thing.
- Forð, *forth*.
- For-þam, *because, therefore*; forþam þe, *because that*.
- Forð-ateon, pret. -teah, pl. -tugon, *to bring forth, produce*.
- Forð-béran, *to bear forth*. See Beran.
- Forð-bringan, pret. -brohte, *to bring forth*.
- †Forðe (furþon), *indeed, even, quidem*.
- †Forþedde (forþode), *furthered, forwarded*; from forþian.
- Forð-fáran, pret. -fór, *to go forth, depart, die*; forðfáren, *dead*.
- Forð-féran, *to depart, go forth, die*. It. *to bear forth*; forðfered, *borne forth, dead*.
- Forð-fór, II. 3. *departure, death*.
- Forð-gán, } *to proceed, go forth*.
- Forð-gangan, } See Gán.
- Forð-georn, *anxious to go forth, intrepid*.
- Forþi, *therefore, on that account, for, because*. Dan. *fordi*.
- Geforþian, *to further, execute*.
- Forð-læstan, *to continue, fulfil, perform, execute*.
- For-ðon, *because, therefore*.
- Forð-sið, II. 2. *departure, death*.
- Forð-stæppan, pret. -stóp, *to step forth, proceed, emanate*.
- Forð-teón, *to carry on, protrahere, produce*. See Teón.
- Forþy. See Forþi.
- Forðyldegan, } *to bear patiently,*
- Forþyldian, } *endure*.
- Forþylmed, *enveloped, surrounded*. Cod. Exon. 60, a.
- Forðyrnan, *to run on, continue*.
- Fót, III. 2. *foot*. Gr. 96.
- Fót-cops, II. 2. *fetter*.
- Fót-mæł, *foot-measure*.
- Fót-scamel, II. 2? *foot-stool*. Dan. Fodskammel.
- Fót-spure, *scabellum*.—Gibson.
- Fót-swæðe, III. 1. *foot-trace*.
- Fracod, fraced, *shameful, vile, indecent*.
- Fræcednys, *peril*.
- Fræng. See Fregnan.
- Gefrætewian, *to fret, adorn*.
- Frætewung, *decoration, ornament*.
- Frætu, III. 1. *ornamentum*. Gr. 95.
- Frám, *from, by*.
- †Frame (freme), *profit, benefit*.
- Fram-gewitan, *to depart from*. See Gewitan.
- Framian, *to promote, profit, prodesse*.
- Franca, *javelin*.
- Freá, *lord, chief*. M. G. Frauja, Ger. fem. Frau.
- Frecnys, *danger*.
- Gefredan, *to feel, perceive*.
- Frefrian, } *to console, comfort*.
- Gefrefrian, }

- Fregnan, } pret. frægn (fræng),  
 Gefregnan, } pl. frugnon, pp.  
 frunen, *to ask, inquire.* It. *to hear, learn, understand.* In like manner, axian signifies both *to ask and to be informed (of anything).* So also the M. G. fraihnan, O. Sax. [gifrægnan], and Dan. spørge, Isl. spyrja, investigare, quærere, 2) rescire.
- Fremde, fremed, *strange, foreign, alien.* Ger. fremd, Dan. fremmed.
- Fremful, *efficacious, useful.*
- Fremian, } *to effect, perfect, accomplish, promote, improve, benefit.*  
 Gefremian, }
- Fremsumnes, *kindness, beneficence.*
- Frensis, *French.*
- Freo, *free, liberal, noble.*
- Freode, II. 2? *peace, friendship.*  
 Ger. Friede.
- Freoh. See Freo.
- Freols, II. 2. *festival.*
- Freols-tíd, II. 3. *feast-time.*
- Freond, II. 2. *friend.*
- Freorig, *freezing, chilly, shuddering.*
- Freoscipe, *ingenuousness.*
- Frigdæg, II. 2. *Friday.*
- Frimdi, frimdig, *suppliant.*
- Frimð. See Frymð.
- Frið, II. 2. *peace.* Ger. Friede.  
 Friðes, adv., *in peace.*  
 Gefriðian, *to free, release.*
- Fród, *stricken (in years), aged, confectus, wise, prudent.*
- Profor, frofer, II. 3. *comfort; se frofor-gast, the comforting spirit.*
- From, bold, *strenuous, pious.* Ger. from, *pious.*
- From. See Fram.
- Fromlice, *strenuously, actively.*
- Fronðen, for freondum.
- Frum, a prefix signifying *first.*
- Fruma, *beginning.*
- Frum-cénned, *first-born; from cénnan.*
- Frum-gar, II. 2. *chieftain.*
- Frum-sceaft, II. 2? *beginning of things, creation.*
- Frymð, II. 2. *beginning, origin.*
- Frympelic, *primitive.*
- Fugel-cyn, II. 1. *bird species.*
- Fugelere, II. 2. *fowler.*
- Fugl, fugel, fugol, II. 2. *fowl, bird.*  
 Ger. Vogel, Dan. Fugl.
- Fúl, *foul.*
- Fulæt, for fúlað.
- †Fulde (fylde), *felled, slew; from fylan.*
- †Fulede (fylode), *followed; from fylan.*
- Fulfremed, *perfect.* N.B. fulfremedre, at p. 33, line 5, seems an error for fulfremedra.
- Fulfremednys, *perfection.*
- Fulfremman, *to execute, accomplish, perfect.*
- Fúlian, *to foul, corrupti.*
- Full, *full, complete.*
- †Fulle (feollon), *fell; from feallan.*
- Fullian, } *to baptize.*  
 Gefullian, }
- Fullice, *fully, entirely.*
- Fulluht, II. 2. *baptism.* Gr. 308.
- Fulluhtere, II. 2. *baptizer, baptist.*
- Fultum, II. 2. *help, support, force.*
- Gefultumian, *to favour, support; to gefultumian, to help to.*
- Fulwiht, i. q. fulluht.
- Furh, II. 3. *furrow.*

- Furð, *forth*; furþra, *further, prior*; fyrmost, *first*. Gr. 51.
- Furþon, *indeed, only, even, moreover*, vel, quidem.
- Furðor, *further*.
- Fús, *prompt, impetuous*.
- †Fusde (fysde), *started*; from fysan.
- †Fuse, *will drive away*; from fysan.
- Fúse, *promptly, rapidly*.
- Fýl, *file*. See Feol.
- Fyl, II. 3. *falling, slaughter*. It. *glut*. See Fyll.
- Fylæn. See Fúlian.
- Fulgan, *to fill*.
- Fylgean. See Fylgian.
- Fyligan, fylían, *to follow*.
- Fyll, II. 3. *falling, slaughter*; from fyllan, *to fell*. It. *fill, glut*, from fyllan, *to fill*.
- Fyllan, } *to fill, feed, fulfil, occupy*,  
Gefyllan, } *py*.
- Fyllan, *to fell, slay*.
- Gefyllednis, *fullness, fulfilment, completion*.
- Gefylsta, *helper, supporter, succour*.
- Fynd, pl. of feond. Gr. 100.
- Fýr, II. 1. *fire*.
- Fyr. See Feor.
- Fyrd, II. 3. *army, march, military expedition*.
- Fyrd-rinc, II. 2. *warrior*.
- Fyrd-wic, II. 1? *tent*; in pl. *camp*.
- Fyren, *sinful, wicked*.
- Fyrewitnys, *curiosity*.
- Fyrhtu, III. 3. *fear, horror, dread*. Gr. 103.
- Fyrmest, *foremost, first*.
- Fyrn, } *of old, long since*.  
Gefyrn, }
- Fýr-spearca, *fire-spark*.
- Fyrst, *first, chief*.
- Fyrst, II. 2. *space, period*. Ger. Frist.
- Fyrðrian, *to further, promote*.
- Fyrwit, *curiosity*. Ger. Vorwitz.
- Fysan, *to drive, send forth (arrows), send away*.
- Fysan, recipr. *to hasten, rush*.

## G.

- Gád, II. 3. *goad*.
- Gegaderian, *to gather, collect*.
- Gegaderung, *gathering, congregation*.
- Gád-isen, II. 1. *goad-iron*.
- Gæignes-burh, *Gainsborough*.
- Gæmenigende, *gaming, playing*.
- †Gær, geare, *certainly?* Of soðe gær witelest, *in sooth certainly the most artless*.
- Gærs, II. 1. *grass*. Gr. 68.
- Gærstápa, *grasshopper, locust*.
- Gæst, for gast.
- Gæt. See Geat.
- Gæy-sæt, afterwards *Geist*, now *Guist*, in Norfolk, near Fakenham.
- Gafeluc, gaeloc, II. 2. *javelin*. Isl. Gaflok.
- Gafol, *tribute*.
- Galferhð, *libidinous*.
- Galmód, *furious, libidinous*. Dan. gal.
- Gán, gangan, 3 gæð (gæð). pret. eode, *to go, walk*. Gr. 212.
- Gegán, } *to take, capture, gain*,  
Gegangan, } *get*.
- Gandis, *Gyndes, a river of Assyria*.
- Gáng, II. 2. *gait, course, house of office*.
- Gárgan. See Gán.
- Gar, II. 2. *weapon, spear, javelin*. This, like some others of the

- same form, in poetry, sometimes loses the pl. termination -as.
- Gar-berend, *arms-bearing*.
- Gar-gewinn, III. 1. *war of darts or spears*.
- †Garisume (gærsume), *treasure, riches*.
- Gar-ræs, II. 2. *rush of arms*.
- †Garkkedd (gearcod), *prepared*.
- Gast, II. 2. *ghost, spirit*. Ger. Geist.
- Gastlic, *ghostly, spiritual*.
- Gáte-hær, II. 1? *goat-hair*.
- Gaueloc. See Gafeloc.
- Ge, gea, *yea, yes*. ge . . . ge, *both . . . and, whether . . . or*.
- Gealdor, galdor, III. 1? *magic, enchantment, witchery*.
- Gealga, gallows. N.B. In the Index to Cædmon, Galge is an oversight for Galga.
- Gear, III. 1? *year*.
- Geara, *formerly, of yore*. It. *well, accurately*.
- Gearc, *ready?* perhaps an error for geare.
- Gearcian, *to prepare*.
- Geard, II. 2. *yard, house, inclosure, region*. M. G. Gards, Dan. Gaard.
- †Geare, *of yore, formerly*.
- Gearo-poncol, *ready-witted*.
- Gearu, gearo, *ready*.
- Gearwe, *readily, well*.
- Ge gearwian, *to prepare, exhibit*.
- Geat, III. 1. *gate*.
- Geat-weard, II. 2. *gate-ward, porter*.
- †Gede, pl. gedenn (eode), *went; from gán*.
- Geden, apparently for eodon; p. 41, line 23.
- Gefer, III. 1? *company*.
- Gefera, *companion, associate*.
- Geferscype, *company, society, fraternity*.
- Gegangan, *to go*. It. *to take, capture*.
- Gegnum, *forthwith*.
- Gegremian, *to provoke, irritate; gegremod, enraged*.
- Gehæp, *apt, fitting*.
- Gehend, *near*.
- Gehende, *near, neighbouring*.
- Gehwá, *every one, each, unusquisque*.
- Gehwær, *everywhere, on all sides*.
- Gehwilc, *each, every, every one*.
- Gelica, *like, equal*. Ger. gleich.
- Geman, gyman, *to take care of, curare*. Dan. gjemme.
- Gemelest, II. 3. *heedlessness, negligence*.
- †Gemelich, *careful, anxious*.
- Gemen, *people*.
- Gen, gena, *yet, still; þa gena, as yet*.
- Geneahhe, } *many, numerous, e-*  
Genehe, } *nough*.
- Genge, *gang*.
- Geodon, for eodon. See Gán.
- Geogoð, II. 3. *youth*.
- Geomor, *sad*.
- Geomor-mód, *sad in mind*.
- Geomrian, *to sigh, groan*.
- Geomrung, *groaning, lamentation*.
- Geond, *through, over, per*.
- Geond-geotan, pret. -geat, pp. -goten, *to suffuse*.
- Geond-scínan, *to shine over or through*. See Scínan.
- Geong, giong, *young*.
- Geongra, *disciple, pupil*.



- Georne, *earnestly, carefully, zealously, fervently, well.*  
 Geornful, *fervent, zealous.*  
 Geornfulness, *diligence, zeal, promptness, fervour.*  
 Geornlice, *zealously.* See Georne.  
 Ger. See Gear.  
 Gerefa, *associate, comrade, præfect,* comes; hence scír-gerefa, *sher-rif.* Ger. Graf, Dan. Greve.  
 Gerisenlic, *fitting, proper, suitable.*  
 Gersum, II. 2. *treasure.*  
 Gesne, *cut, separated.*  
 Get, *yet, still.*  
 Geunc, for geong.  
 Gifan, pret. geaf, pl. gifon, *to give.*  
 Gifeðe, *given.*  
 Gifre, *rapacious.*  
 Gifu. See Gyfu.  
 Gild, II. 1? *tax, tribute, pay.*  
 Gilden, *golden.*  
 Gimán, gyman, *to govern, rule, take care of;* gov. gen.  
 Gim-stán, II. 2. *gem.*  
 Gin, *wide, ample.*  
 Ging. See Geong.  
 Gingre, *female attendant.*  
 †Ginn, *gin, engine, art, contrivance.*  
 Gio, geo, *of yore, formerly.*  
 Giong. See Geong.  
 Girwan, *to prepare;* girwan up, *to serve up.*  
 Gisel, II. 2. *hostage.* Ger. Geissel, Dan. Gidsel.  
 Gislian, *to give hostages.*  
 Gistlipe, for gæstlipe, *hospitable.*  
 Gegladian, *to gladden.*  
 Glædlice, *gladly, cheerfully.*  
 Glæd-mód, *glad-minded.*  
 Glæs, III. 1. *glass.*  
 Glæsen, *of glass, vitreous.*  
 Glæstinga-burh, *Glastonbury.*  
 Glappe, I. 3? *bur, lappa.*  
 Gleaw, *clever, skilful, sagacious.*  
 Gleaw-hydig, *prudent, sagacious.*  
 Gleawlic, *skilful, cunning.*  
 Gleawnes, *prudence, sagacity, skill, will.*  
 Gleawscipe, *acuteness, skill, understanding.*  
 Geglengan, *to adorn, decorate.*  
 Gleowian, *to joke, sing.*  
 Gluto, *glutton.*  
 Gnornian, *to lament, murmur, complain.*  
 Gnornung, *grief, sorrow, lamentation, complaint.*  
 God, II. 2. *God.*  
 Gód, II. 1. *good, bonum.*  
 Gód, *good.*  
 Godcund, *divine.*  
 Godcundlice, *divinely.*  
 Godcundnys, *divinity, divine nature.*  
 Góðful, *full of good, excellent.*  
 Góðnes, *goodness.*  
 Godspell, II. 1. *Gospel;* from gód, *good,* and spell, *history, nuncium,* εὐαγγέλιον.  
 Gol, for gold.  
 Gold, II. 1. *gold.*  
 Gold-gifa, *gold-giver, patron, lord.*  
 Gold-hord, II. 2. *gold-hoard, treasure.*  
 Gold-smið, II. 2. *goldsmith.*  
 Gold-wine, II. 2. *gold- (i. e. munificent) friend, patron.*  
 †Gomen (gamen), *game, joke.*  
 †Igonne, for ic gán.  
 Grad, II. 2? *step, gradus.*  
 Græc, II. 2. *Greek.*

- Græg, *gray*.  
 Grám, *fierce, angry, cruel*; to grame niman, *to take in dudgeon*.  
 Gráme, *fiercely*.  
 †Grame, *grief*.  
 Grapian, *to touch with the hand, handle*.  
 Gredig, *greedy, ravenous*.  
 Gremian, } *to provoke, irritate*.  
 Gegremian, }  
 †Igreimid (gegremed), *provoked, exasperated*; from gegremian.  
 Grén, *green*; þæt gréne, *the green (side or part)*.  
 Grenawic, *Greenwich*.  
 Groot, *dust*.  
 Grétan, *to greet*. Gr. 207.  
 †Gretting, *greeting*.  
 Igrette, for gegrette, *greeted*; from grétan.  
 †Greðede (grette), *greeted*, not gripeðe as rendered in MS. Otho, C. XIII. See p. 168, line 18.  
 Grim, *grim, horrible, dire*.  
 Grimas-tún, *Grimston in Norfolk, near Lynn*.  
 Grimitan. See Grymetian.  
 Grín, III. 1? *gin, snare*.  
 Grindan, pret. grand, pl. grundon, *to grind*; pp. gegrunden, *ground, sharpened*.  
 Grípan, } pret. gráp, pl. gripon,  
 Gegrípan, } *to gripe, seize*.  
 Gristbitian, *to gnash with the teeth*.  
 Grið, II. 2. *peace*.  
 Growan, pret. greow, *to grow*. Gr. 234.  
 Grúð, II. 2. *ground, world, depth, abyss*.  
 Grymetian, *to roar, cry out, grunt, gnash*.  
 Gryre, *horror, terror*.  
 Gryðian, *to pacify, make peace*.  
 Guma, *man*.  
 †Gume (guma), *man*.  
 †Gure (eowre), *your, pl*.  
 †Guw (eow), *you*.  
 Gúð, II. 3. *war, battle*.  
 Gúð-fana, *military standard, gonfanon*. For the interchange between þ and n, see Gr. p. 22.  
 Gúð-frec, *eager for battle*.  
 †Guðfull (geoguðful), *youthful?*  
 Gúð-plega, *war-play, battle*.  
 Gúð-rinc, II. 2. *warrior*.  
 Gúð-sceorp, II. 1. *military scarf*.  
 Gyddung, *song, parable, poetic composition, poetic style*.  
 Gyden, II. 3. } *goddess*.  
 Gydene, I. 3. }  
 Gyf, gif, *if*.  
 Igyfen, for gegyfen.  
 Gyfernes, *rapacity*.  
 Gyfu, III. 3. *gift, grace, favour*.  
 Gyfu, p. 95, lin. ult.?  
 Gygand, gigant, II. 2. *giant*.  
 Gylð. See Gild.  
 Gylden, *golden*.  
 Gylian, *to yell, cry*.  
 Gylp, *vaunt, vainglory*.  
 Gylp-word, II. 1. *bold, vaunting word*.  
 Gylt, II. 2. *guilt, sin, debt*.  
 Gym, II. 2. *gem*.  
 Gyman, *to take care, heed, have charge of*. Dan. gjemme.  
 Gymeleast. See Gemelest.  
 Gyrd, II. 3. *yard, rod, switch*. Ger. Gerte.  
 Gyrdel, II. 2. *girdle*.  
 Gyrla, *vestment, garment*.  
 Gyrne. See Georne.

- Gyrnan, } *to desire,*  
 Gyrnian, geornian, } *yearn.*  
 Gyrstan-dæg, II. 2. *yesterday.*  
 Gysel, II. 2. *hostage.* Ger. Geisel, Dan. Gidsel.  
 Gyst, II. 2. *guest.*  
 Gyst-ern, II. 1. *guest-chamber.*  
 Gyst-sal, III. 1. *guest-saloon or -hall.*  
 Gyt, *yet, still.*  
 Gyt, *ye two.* Gr. 137.  
 Gytsian, *to desire, covet; gytsiend, covetous.*  
 Gytsung, *avarice, cupidity.*
- 3.
- †3are, } *long since.*  
 †3ære, }  
 †3edede (geddode), *sang; from geddian.*  
 †3emelich, *heedful, sorrowful?*  
 †3eo (heo), *she.*  
 †3er (ger), *year.*  
 †3ernde (gyrnde), *yearned, desired; from gyrnan.*  
 †3ernen (gyrnan), *to yearn, desire, solicit.*  
 †3even (gifan), *to give.*
- H.
- †Ha, *her.*  
 Habban, 3 p. he hæfð, pret. hæfde, *to have, count, hold, detain.* Gr. 216.  
 Hacele, I. 3. *garment.*  
 Hacod, II. 2. *pike, lucius.*  
 Haconos, *Hackness, on Whitby Strand, thirteen miles from Whitby and three from Scarborough.*  
 Hád, II. 2. *order, degree, office,* *state, person.* N. All nouns subs. ending in *hád* are masc.  
 Ihadedon, for gehádodum, *ordained, consecrated, i. e. priests; from hádian.*  
 Hádian, *to ordain, consecrate.*  
 Gehadod, *ordained, consecrated.*  
 See Hádian.  
 Hæbban, pret. hóf, *to lift, move.* Gr. 237.  
 Hæcce, III. 1? *hook, crook, pastoral staff.*  
 †Hæfedd (heafod), *head; on hæfedd, at the head.*  
 Hæfede, for hæfde.  
 Hæfet, for heafod.  
 Hæfod, for heafod.  
 Hæft, *haft, hilt.*  
 Gehæftan, pp. gehæfed, gehæft, *to seize, bind, confine; gehæfd, afflicted.*  
 Gehæftian, *to capture, catch.*  
 †Hæ3e, *high?*  
 Hælan, } *to heal, cure.*  
 Gehælan, }  
 Hælend, II. 2. *healer, the Saviour.* The name Jesus is thus translated in the A. S. Gospels. O. Sax. Heliand, Ger. Heiland.  
 Hæleð, II. 2. *man, hero.* O. Sax. Helith, Ger. Held. Hæleð often occurs in the pl. for hæleðas.  
 Hælfter, II. 3. *halter, chamus.*  
 Hælu, III. 3. *health, salvation, safety; (used indeclinably in Alfred's Beda.)*  
 Hælð, II. 3. *health.*  
 Hæman, *to associate with, have to do with, coire, concumbere; on unriht hæman, fornicari, mœchari.*  
 †Hæn (hean), *low, vile, contemptible.*

- †Hængenne, *to raise, exalt?*  
 †Hængest (hengest), *horse, pack-horse.* Ger. Hengst, *stallion.*  
 Gehæp, *apt, fitting.*  
 Hæpse, *hasp.* Ælf. Gl. 19.  
 Hær, II. 1? *hair.*  
 †Hærabarewude, *harboured*; from herebeorgan: cognate with Ger. Herberg, *an inn, hostel*; Old Fr. Herberge.  
 Hærfæst, II. 2. *harvest.*  
 Hæring, II. 2. *herring.*  
 Hærlice, *nobly, generously, bravely.* Ger. herrlich.  
 †Hærmed, *irritated.*  
 †Hærne, hercne (heorcne), *hearken!*  
 Hæs, II. 3. *behest, command.*  
 Hæt. See Hátan.  
 Gehætan, pret. -het, *to promise.*  
 Hæte, I. 3. }  
 Hætu, III. 3. } *heat, warmth.*  
 †Hæpelic (hetelice), *with hate, hostilely?*  
 Hæpen, *heathen.*  
 Hæpung, II. 3. *heating.*  
 Hafenian, *to lift, raise*; deriv. of hæbban.  
 Hafenleas, *sparing, wanting.*  
 Hafoc, II. 2. *hawk.*  
 Haga, (also hage, II. 2.) *haw, hedge*; perhaps also *a place inclosed by a hedge.*  
 Hagol, II. 2? *hail.* Ger. Hagel.  
 †Haihte, hahte, and hehte (hatte), *was called.*  
 Hál, }  
 Gehál, } *hale, whole, sound.*  
 †Halde (ældu), *age.*  
 Håled, for gehæled.  
 Halettan, *to hail, salute.*
- Halga, *saint*; ealle halgan, *all hal-lows, all saints.*  
 Gehalgian, *to hallow, consecrate, dedicate.*  
 Halgung, *hallowing, consecration.*  
 Hålig, *holy.* Ger. heilig, Dan. hellig.  
 Håligdóm, *sanctuary, relic.*  
 Hålignes, *holiness, sanctity.*  
 †Halke, p. 163, line 32, apparently an error for halde, *hold, keep.*  
 Hall. See Heall.  
 Hals, II. 2. *neck.* Ger. Hals.  
 Halsian, *to supplicate, beseech.*  
 Halsung, *supplication.*  
 Halwende, *healing, salutary.*  
 Håm, II. 2. *home.*  
 †Ham, *them.* Dan. ham.  
 Håmweard, *homeward.*  
 Hancred, II. 2. *cockcrowing, watch of the night.*  
 Hand, hond, II. 3. *hand.* Gr. 83.  
 On hand gån, *to yield.* Ger. Hand, Dan. Haand. (At p. 68, line 13, hand is undoubtedly an error for þam, as in Matt. xxv. 5. "And dyde þam swá gelice," though the same reading occurs in two Bodleian MSS.)  
 Handa-bråd, rather hand-bråd. Abace man innewerdne hand-brådne hláf, p. 181, line 19, the meaning of which, though not easily reducible to the rules of grammar, seems to be, *Let a loaf be baked the breadth of the inward hand*, i. e. of a palm's breadth.  
 Hand-bred, III. 1. *palm of the hand.*  
 Hand-geweorc, II. 1. *handywork.*  
 Hangian, neut. *to hang.*



- Hár, *hoar*; p. 141, line 10, háre-byrnan, perhaps an error for here-byrnan.
- Hara, *hare*.
- †Hare (ánre), *to a*; thus mire for minre.
- Hás, *hoarse*. Ger. heise.
- Hát, *heat, fervour*.
- Hát, *hot*.
- Gehát, II. 1. *promise, stipulation*.
- Hátan, 3 hæt, pret. heht (het), pp. haten, *to command*. Gr. 234.
- Hátan, pret. het, *to call, to be called*, pret. hatte. Ger. heissen, Dan. hede. Hence our hight, *was called*.
- Gehátan, pret. -het, *to bid, order, promise*.
- Geháten, *called*. See Hátan.
- Thaten, for geháten.
- †Hatine (hát hine), *bid him*.
- Gehát-lond, II. 1. *land of promise*.
- †Hauen (hæfen), *haven, port*.
- Hauoc, i. q. hafoc.
- Heafde, i. q. hæfde.
- Heafod, III. 1. *head*.
- Heafod-ece, *headache*.
- Heafod-gerím, II. 1. *chief number*, i. e. *chief or best part of the army*.
- Heafod-man, *head-man, captain*. Ger. Hauptmann.
- Heafod-weard, II. 2. *chief guard*.
- Heage, adv. *high*.
- Heagosteald, and Heagostealdes ea, *Hexham*.
- Heah, *high, stormy*.
- Heah-ealdor, II. 2. *chief priest or elder*.
- Heah-engel, II. 2. *archangel*.
- Heah-fæder, II. 2. *patriarch*.
- Heah-gesamnung, *chief of the synogue*.
- Heahnes. See Hehnys.
- Heah-sacerd, II. 2. *high-priest*.
- Heah-setl, III. 1. *high seat, throne*.
- Geheald, *guardianship, custody*.
- Healdan, } 3 hylt (healt), pret.  
Gehealdan, } heold, pp. healden,  
*to hold, keep, possess, preserve, reserve, treat, conduct*.
- Gehealden, *saved*.
- Healdend, *guardian, chief*. Gr. 118.
- Healdon, p. 88, line 23, for healdan.
- Thhealed, for gehæled.
- Healf, II. 3. *half, side, division, part*.
- Healic, *high, sublime*.
- Healice, *highly, loftily*.
- Heall, II. 3. *hall, house*.
- Healt, *halt, lame*.
- Heánlic, *vile, disgraceful*.
- Heap, II. 2. *heap, collection, body*.
- Heard, *hard, severe, bold*; heard beám, *hard timber tree?*
- Hearde, *hardly, sternly, boldly*.
- Heardlice, *hardly, harshly, boldly*.
- Heard-neb, *hard-nib, or -bill*: epithet of the raven.
- Heardnys, *hardness*.
- Hearm, II. 2. *harm, calamity*.
- Hearpe, I. 3. *harp*.
- Hearpere, II. 2. *harp*.
- Hearpian, *to harp*.
- Hearpung, *harping*.
- Hearra, *lord, master*. Ger. Herr.
- Heawan, pret. heow, pp. heawen, *to hew, cut down, slay*.
- Heaðo-rinc, II. 2. *warrior*. The signification of heaðo is somewhat doubtful; yet see Mr. Kemble's Glossary to Beowulf, *sub voce*.
- Heddern, II. 1. *pantry, store-room*.

- Hefe, II. 2. *weight*.  
 Hefelic, *heavy*.  
 Hefig, *heavy*.  
 Hefigan, *to afflict*; hefigad, *afflicted*.  
 Hefignes, *heaviness, pain, affliction*.  
 Hefigtime, *tedious, troublesome*.  
 Hege, II. 2. *hedge, haw*. Ger. Hag.  
 See Haga.  
 †Hez (heh), *high*.  
 Hehnys, *height, high, in on high*.  
 Hehst, *hyhst, highest*. Gr. p. 51.  
 †Hehwikenn, p. 173, line 8?  
 Hele-wah, II. 2. *heel-wall*; hele-wages, for -wagas.  
 Helia, *Elisha*.  
 Hell, II. 3. *hell*.  
 Hellic, *hellish*.  
 Hell-sceapa, *hell-miscreant*.  
 Hell-wara, I. 2. } *inhabitant of*  
 Hell-waru, III. 3. } *hell*. Gr. 104.  
 Helm, II. 2. *helmet, crown, crown or head of a tree*.  
 Help, *help*.  
 Gehelpan, pret. -heolp (-healp),  
 pl. -hulpon, *to help*.  
 †Hemm, *them*. Dan. ham.  
 Hende, }  
 Gehende, } *near*.  
 †Hende, *hendy, courteous, genteel*.  
 Hen-fugel, II. 2. *hen-fowl*.  
 Heo, *she, they*. Gr. 137.  
 Heofon, II. 2. }  
 Heofone, I. 3. } *heaven*. Gr. 71.  
 Heofonlic, *heavenly*.  
 Heofon-ricc, III. 1. *kingdom of heaven*.  
 Heolfrig, *bloody, gory*.  
 Heolster, *cave, hiding-place*.  
 Heolster, *dark, obscure*.  
 Heom, dat., p. 41, line 23, and p. 88, line 32, seems to be used for acc. hi.  
 Heonon, *hence*.  
 Heonon-forð, *henceforth*.  
 Heorcnian, *to hearken, listen*.  
 Heord, II. 3. *herd, custody*.  
 Heordræden, II. 3. *custody, charge*.  
 Heorra. See Hearra.  
 Heort, II. 2. *hart*.  
 Heorte, I. 3. *heart*.  
 Heortea, *Hartlepool*.  
 Heoru, *indeed, saltem, quidem*.  
 Heorð-geneat, II. 2. *hearth- (household-) retainer, vassal*.  
 Heorð-werod, II. 1. *hearth- (i. e. household-) band, retainers*.  
 †Heos (hús), *house*.  
 Heow. See Heawan.  
 †Heowe (hiw), *hue, form*.  
 Hér, here, *in this year, hoc tempore v. anno*.  
 Heran, pret. herde.  
 †Herberia, *harbour, lodging*.  
 /herde, for gehyrde.  
 Here, II. 2. *army, band*.  
 Here-folc, II. 1. *army*.  
 Heregeat, III. 1. *heriot, military equipment, weapon*.  
 Herenes, *praise*.  
 Here-pað, II. 2. *army-path, military road*.  
 Here-reaf, II. 1. *military plunder, spoil*; from reafian. Ger. Heerraub.  
 Here-tóga, *general, leader, dux*.  
 Ger. Herzog, Dan. Hertug.  
 Here-wæða, *leader, general*.  
 Hergian, *to harry, ravage, plunder*.  
 Hergung, *harrying, ravage, military devastation*.  
 Hérian, *to praise*.

- Herige, II. 2. *band, turma.*  
 †Herizzen (hergian), *to harry, lay waste.*  
 Gehernes, *hearing.*  
 Gehersumnes, *obedience.*  
 Hérunge, *praise.*  
 Het. See Hátan.  
 Hettan, *to hunt, persecute.* Ger. hetzen.  
 Hete, II. 2. *hâte.*  
 †Hett, *contr. for he itt.*  
 Hi, *they, them, her.*  
 Hiabenlic, *for heofonlic.*  
 Hicgan, *to strive, attempt.*  
 Hider, *hither.*  
 Hieremia, *Jeremiah.*  
 Hierosolim-warū, *inhabitants of Jerusalem.*  
 Hig, *they, them.* See Hi.  
 Hig, II. 1. *hay.*  
 Hig, *O!*  
 Higdi-fæt, III. 1. *pl. higdi-fatu, calidilia.*  
 Hige, II. 2. *mind, thought.*  
 Hige-róf, *magnanimous.*  
 Higo, *family, domestics.*  
 Higum, p. 36, line 10, *for hiwum.* See Hiwan.  
 Hiht, II. 3. *hope.*  
 Hild, II. 3. *war, battle.*  
 †Hilomp, *for ilomp.* See Lomp.  
 Hilde, *hilt.*  
 Him, *to them.* Gr. 137.  
 Hindergep, *wily, subtle, versutus.*  
 Hine, *acc. masc. him.* Gr. 137.  
 Hingrian, *i. q. hyngrian.*  
 Hin-sið, II. 2. *departure, death.*  
 Hio, *for heo.*  
 Hiova, *for hiwena.*  
 Gehiran, *to hear.*  
 Hired, II. 2. *family, convent.*  
 Hired-cniht, } *retainer, vassal, do-*  
 Hired-man, } *mestic.*  
 Híreman. See Hýrigman.  
 Hirgian, p. 90, line 25, and þa stanás hirgedon for þam swege; so ed. Rawl.; Mr. Cardale has, - 7 þa stanás hi styredon.  
 †Hirð, *for hired.*  
 His, *his, its.* Gr. 137.  
 Hit, *it.* Gr. 137.  
 Hiw, *hue, species, kind, form, guise.*  
 Hiwan, *family, persons living together as in a monastery, also domestics.*  
 Gehiwian, *to appear, have semblance.*  
 Hiwisc, *family.*  
 Hiwræden, II. 3. *house, family.*  
 Hiwscipe, *society, family, convent.*  
 Hlæfdig, II. 3. *lady, the queen thus called.* (See Turner's Hist. of the Anglo-Saxons, vol. iii. p. 179, 3rd edit.)  
 Hlæst, II. 2. *load, lading.*  
 Gehlæstan, *to load;* pp. *gehlæst.*  
 Hláf, II. 2. *loaf, bread.*  
 Hlaford, II. 2. *lord, master.*  
 Hláfordleas, *lordless.*  
 Hlanc, *lank.*  
 Gehleapan, 3 -hlypð, *pret. -hleop, to leap, leap on.*  
 Hlemman, *pret. [hlám], pl. hlumon, to sound, resound.*  
 Hleo, III. 3? *shade, shelter, refuge.* Gr. 103.  
 Hleoþor, *sound, noise.*  
 Gehlid, *covered;* from *gehlídan, to cover.* Hence our *lid.*  
 Hlihhan, *pret. hloh, pp. hlogon, to laugh.*  
 Hlisa, *fame, reputation, rumour.*

- Hlisfull, *celebrated, famous.*  
 Hlosnian, *to wait for.*  
 Hlúde, *loudly.*  
 Hlutter, *pure, clear, simple.*  
 Hlwyð, *refuge, shelter, support.*  
 Gehlyd, II. 1. *tumult, noise.*  
 Gehlyd, *covered.* See Gehlid.  
 Hlydan, *to make a noise, riot.*  
 Hlynian, *to make a tumult.*  
 Hlystan, } *to hear, hearken, listen.*  
 Gehlystan, }  
 Hnoll, II. 2. *crown of the head.*  
 Hógian, *to think, care, design.*  
 Hohfull, *sad, contemplative.*  
 Hold, *faithful.*  
 Holdráden, II. 3. *fidelity, devotion.*  
 Holdscipe, *fidelity.*  
 Hólian, *to hollow, excavate.*  
 Holm, *Holm in Norfolk, near Hun-*  
*stanton.*  
 Holt, II. 1. *holt, wood.* Ger. Holz.  
 Hópián, *to hope.*  
 Hordráden, II. 3. *custody, charge.*  
 Horn-boga, *horn-bow.*  
 Hors, II. 1. *horse.*  
 Horsian, *to supply with horses.*  
 Horwa, *filth, sordes.*  
 Hosp, *insult, contempt.*  
 Hoxen, *Hoarne, in Suffolk, near Diss.*  
 Hræding, *hurry, haste.*  
 Hrædlic, *quick, sudden.*  
 Hrædlice, *speedily, soon.*  
 Hrægl, II. 1. *garment, swaddling-*  
*band, rail, as in night-rail.*  
 Hræm, II. 2. i. q. hræfn, *raven.*  
 Hræw, II. 2. *dead carcase.* Hræw,  
 for hræwas, occurs in the plur.  
 See Hæleð.  
 Hrán, II. 2. *whale.*  
 Hraðe, *quickly, soon.*  
 Hreám, II. 2. *scream, cry.*  
 Hreaw, *raw.*  
 Hreconlice, *forthwith.*  
 Hrefn, II. 2. *raven.*  
 Hrem, for hremn or hræmn.  
 Hreof, II. 2. } *leper.*  
 Hreofla, }  
 Hreoflig, *leporous.*  
 Hreofnys, *roughness, leprosy.*  
 Hreoh. See Hreow.  
 Hreosan, pret. hreas, 2 hrure, pl.  
 hruron, pp. gehroren, *to rush,*  
*fall.* Gr. 251.  
 Hreow, *raw, rugged, cruel.*  
 Hreowig, i. q. hreow.  
 Hrepan, *to touch.*  
 Hreðer, II. 2. *mind, breast, pectus.*  
 Hricg, II. 2. *back.*  
 Hrínan, pret. hráni, pl. hrinon, *to*  
*touch; gov. genit.* Gr. 395.  
 Hring, II. 2. *ring.*  
 Hring-lóca, *ringed inclosure, or en-*  
*velope, coat of mail.*  
 Hriðer, III. 1. *ox.*  
 Hriðian, *to be sick of fever, febric-*  
*itare.*  
 Gehróden, *adorned.*  
 Hróf, II. 2. *roof, top, summit, co-*  
*vering.*  
 Gehróren. See Hreosan.  
 Hryman, *to cry.*  
 Hryre, II. 2. *rush, fall; from*  
*hreosan.*  
 Hú, *how; hú la, what?*  
 †Hude (hýd), *hide, skin.*  
 Hugende, for hogende. See Hó-  
 gian. Stið-hugende, *sternly bent.*  
 †Huie (hyge), *mind.*  
 Humbra, *Humber.*  
 Hund, II. 2. *hound, dog.* Ger. Hund.  
 Hund, *hundred.*  
 Hund-eahtatig, *eighty.*



- Hund-seofontig, *seventy*.  
 Hund-twelftig, *hundred and twenty*.  
 Hunger, II. 2. *hunger, famine*.  
 Hungrig, *hungry*.  
 Hunig, II. 1. *honey*.  
 †Hunne, henna (heona), *hence*.  
 Hunstanes-tún, *Hunstanton, on the N.W. point of Norfolk*.  
 Hunta, *hunter*.  
 Huntian, *to hunt*.  
 Huntbold, *hunting*; probably an error for huntung or huntnað.  
 Huntung, *hunting, chase, game, quarry*.  
 Hup-seax, II. 1. *hip-knife, short sword*; so called from being borne on the hip.  
 Hure, for huru.  
 Huru, *moreover, chiefly, saltem, quidem*.  
 Huru-pinga, *at least, at all events*.  
 Hus, *Ūz*.  
 Hús, II. 1. *house*.  
 Hús-carl, II. 2. *body-guardsman*.  
 Husel, husl, II. 1. *eucharist*. M. G.  
 Hunsl.  
 Huxlice, *shamefully, unworthily, contemptuously*.  
 Hwá, *who, any one, quispiam*.  
 Gehwá, *each, every one*.  
 Hwæl, II. 2. *whale*.  
 Hwæne, acc. of hwa, *whom, each, every, any one*. Gr. 157.  
 Hwæne, *when*.  
 Hwær, *where*.  
 Gehwær, } *everywhere*.  
 †Hwær, }  
 Hwæt, *what, why, anything, somewhat, quid, lo! yes! hwæt la, well! so!*  
 Hwæte, II. 2. *wheat*.  
 Hwæten, *wheaten*.  
 Hwætlic, *quick*.  
 Hwæper, *if, whether? num?*  
 Hwæper . . . þe, *whether . . . or*.  
 Hwæpere, *yet, still, notwithstanding*.  
 Gehwæper, *either, both*.  
 Hwám, dat. of hwá. Gr. 157.  
 Hwanon, *whence*.  
 Hwealfe, *vault, arch*. It. adj. *vaulted, arched*.  
 Hwearfum, *in turn, one after another*.  
 Hwene, *a little*.  
 Hweol, III. 1. *wheel*.  
 Hweorfan, hwyrfan, pret. hwearf, pl. hwurfon, *to return, turn*.  
 Hwí, *why*.  
 Hwiccia, *the country bordering on the Severn*.  
 Hwíl, II. 3. *while, time*.  
 Hwilc. See Hwylc.  
 Hwílon, *whilom, once, formerly, sometimes*.  
 Hwistlung, *whistling*.  
 Hwít, *white*. Dan. Hvid.  
 Hwon, for hwam, as þon for þam. Gr. 147.  
 Hwón, *a little, somewhat, paullulum*.  
 Hwonlice, *little*.  
 Hwonon. See Hwanon.  
 Hwylc, *any one, what, which, qualis*.  
 Hwyrfan. } See Hweorfan.  
 Gehwyrfan. }  
 Hycgan, *to meditate, contrive, study*.  
 Hýd, II. 3. *hide, skin, hide of land*.  
 Hygeleast, II. 3. *thoughtlessness, scurrility*.  
 Hyhst, *highest, greatest*. Gr. p. 51.  
 Hyht. See Hiht.  
 Hyht-wyn, II. 3. *joy of hope*.

- Hyld, II. 3. } *fidelity, favour, grace,*  
 Gehyld, } *observance.*  
 Hyldo, hyldu, III. 3. *grace, fidelity,*  
*homage.* Gr. 103.  
 Hylt. See Healdan.  
 Hýnan, *to insult, spoil, injure.* Ger.  
 höhnen.  
 Hyingrian, v. impers. *to hunger.*  
 Ger. sich hungern.  
 Hynðu, III. 3. *injury, opprobrium,*  
*insult, loss.*  
 Hýr, II. 3. *hire, wages.*  
 Hyra, *their.* Gr. 137.  
 Hýran, } *to hear, obey.*  
 Gehýran, }  
 Gehýran, *to belong.* Ger. gehören.  
 Hyrde, II. 2. *shepherd, pastor,*  
*keeper.* Ger. Hirt.  
 Hyrdeman, III. 2. *herdsman, shep-*  
*herd.*  
 Hyre, *her.* Gr. 137.  
 Hýrian, *to hire.*  
 Hýrigman, III. 2. } *hireling, la-*  
 Hýrling, II. 2. } *bourer.*  
 Hýrman, III. 2. }  
 Hyrned, *horny.*  
 Hyrre, *higher*; comp. of heah. Gr.  
 p. 51.  
 Hyrst, II. 3. *ornament.*  
 Gehyrsum, *obedient.* Ger. gehorsam.  
 Hyrsumian, } *to obey, follow.*  
 Gehyrsumian, }  
 Hysse, hyse, II. 2. *youth, man.*  
 Gehywian, *to feign, pretend, give*  
*semblance.*  
 Hyxlice. See Huxlice.
- I.
- †I (hi), *they.*  
 †I, *in.* Dan. i.  
 Ic, *I.* Gr. 137.
- Idel. See Ydel.  
 Idel, for idelnys, *idleness,* p. 71,  
 line 16.  
 Ides, II. 3. *woman.*  
 Igl, il, yl, II. 2. *porcupine.* Ger. Igel.  
 Iglanđ, II. 1. *island.*  
 †Ihwær (gehwær), *everywhere.*  
 Il, II. 2. *sole of the foot.*  
 Ilc, *same.* See Ylc.  
 In, inn, *inn, house.*  
 In-becuman, *to come in.* See Cuman.  
 Inbrydnes, *feeling?* compunctio.  
 —Beda.  
 Inc, dual, *you two.* Gr. 137.  
 Inca, *cause, sake, ill-will.*  
 Infær, *entrance, entry.*  
 Ingehid, ingehygd, III. 1. *inten-*  
*tion, knowledge, conscience, sig-*  
*nification.*  
 In-gewádan, *to enter, penetrate.*  
 See Wádan.  
 Ingong, II. 2. *entrance.* Ger. Ein-  
 gang.  
 Inlæđan, *to lead in, conduct.*  
 Inlífian, *to live in, or for.*  
 Inn. See In.  
 Innan, } *within.*  
 Inne, }  
 Innewearde, *inside, intestines.*  
 Innoð, II. 2. *inside, womb, pl. in-*  
*testines.*  
 Insettan, *to institute, establish.*  
 Intinga, *cause, sake, fault, thing.*  
 Into, *into.*  
 Inweard, *inward.*  
 Inwid, *guileful, treacherous, wicked.*  
 Iob, *Jove.*  
 †Iradmon (hired-man), *domestic,*  
*follower.*  
 Iren, II. 1. } *iron.*  
 Isen, II. 1. }

Isene-smið, II. 2. *iron-smith*.

Isern, *iron*. It. adj. of *iron*, ferreus.

Spaniæ, *Spain*.

Iu, *long ago, of old, of yore*.

Iudeisc, *jewish, jew*.

†Iueore, *together*.

Iugian, }  
Geiukian, } *to yoke*.

Iuncer, II. 2. *younker*; used apparently as the German Junker, a *young nobleman*.

†Iwar (gehwær), *everywhere*.

Iðacige, *Ithaca*.

## K.

Kalçacester, "*Calcaria Antonini, hodie TADCASTER*,"—*Camden*. Or *Newton Kyme*, according to Dods-worth, Gale, and Gibson; or, "*juxta MS. Ingleby, Aberforth*,"—*Lye*.

Kantwareburh, *Canterbury*.

†Kanunnk, *canon*.

Kásere, II. 2. *emperor*. Ger. Keiser.

Kempa, *champion, soldier*. Ger.

Kämpfer, Dan. Kæmper.

Kene, i. q. *cén*.

Kimð, for *cymð*.

†Kinerice (cyne-ríce), *kingdom*.

†Kine-þeod, *kingdom*.

Kirke, *Circe*.

Kið, for *cyð*. See *Cyþan*.

†Kipéþþ (cyð), *showeth, manifesteth*; from *cyþan*.

Kynehelm, II. 2. *crown*.

Kynelice, *in a kingly manner*.

Kyngc, kyng, II. 2. i. q. *cyning*.

## L.

Lá, *lo! behold! O!* Lá hwæt, *behold!*

Lac, *gift, offering*. This word is apparently of all genders: masc. p. 31, line 27; fem. p. 83, line 4; Matth. v. 23, 24; and neut. (II. 1.) Apoll. of Tyre, p. 24, line 7.

Lád, for *láð*.

Ládæst, for *láðost*, superl. of *láð*.

†Ladeþþ, *to lade, take up with a ladle*; from *hládan*.

Ládlic, for *láðlic*.

Gelæccan, pret. -læhte, *to take, seize*.

Læce, II. 2. *leech, physician*.

Læce-wyrt, II. 3. *medicinal plant or herb*.

Læcgen, for *lecgan*.

Lædan, } 3 p. he læt, pret. lædde,  
Gelædan, } *to lead, bring*. Gr. 207.

Lædder, II. 3. *ladder*.

Læfan, *to leave*.

†Læfe (geleafa), *belief, faith*.

Læg. See *Licgan*.

Lægde. See *Lecgan*.

Læi, for *læg, lay*.

†Læn (leán), *reward*.

Gelændon, for *gelandodon*; from *gelandian, to land*.

Længe. See *Leng*.

Læran, *to teach, instruct*. Ger. lehren, Dan. lære.

Gelæred, *learned*. Ger. gelehrt.

Þæred, for *gelæred*.

Lærig, p. 129, line 32. The meaning of this word is uncertain; it

- occurs also in Cædmon, p. 192, line 29.
- Læsing (leasung), *falsehood*.
- Læssa, } *less, smaller*; comp. of ly-  
Læsse, } tel. Gr. p. 51.
- Læst, *least*; superl. of lytel, *little*.  
Gr. p. 51.
- Gelæstan, *to perform, execute, give, pay*. Ger. leisten.
- †Læste þu, *showest thou*, præstaris.  
See Gelæstan.
- Læsu, III. 3. *leasow, pasture*.
- Læs-wian, *to feed, graze*.
- Læt, *late, recent, slow*.
- Lætán, pret. let, *to let, leave, dismiss, suffer, cast (a net)*.
- †Lætenn (lettan), *to think?*
- Læwed, *laical, ignorant*.
- Læð, *hate, harm, ill*.
- Láf, II. 3. *remainder, residue*; mid þan laue, p. 118; *to lafe, left*.
- Laford, for hlaford.
- Lág, II. 3. *law, obligation*.
- Lagu, III. 2. *water*.
- Lagu-streám, II. 2. *watery stream*.
- †Lazed (geláðod), *loathed, hated*; from láðian.
- Lah, *low*; pl. lage.
- Lám, *lame*.
- Lamb, II. 1. *lamb*.
- ƿlamp, for gelamp.
- Lampreda, *lamprey, muræna*.
- Land, II. 1. *land, country*.
- Land-buende, *land-inhabitant*. Gr. 118.
- Land-folc, II. 1. *land-folk, country-people*.
- Land-gemáre, III. 1. *frontier*.
- †Lanen (láenan), *to lend*.
- Lang, *long, tall*. Lange, adv. *long*.  
Ger. lange.
- Langsum, *long, tedious, slow, long-expected*.
- Lár, II. 3. *lore, learning, doctrine, counsel*. See léran.
- Láreow, II. 2. *teacher, doctor, master*.
- Lárspell, II. 1. & II. 3.? *sermon, homily, doctrinal discourse*.
- Last, II. 2. *footstep, track*.
- Láte, *slow, slowly, at length*; comp. lator.
- Latteow (ladteow), i. e. lad-þeow, II. 2. *general, lieutenant, guide*.
- Laue, for láfe. See Láf.
- †Lauer (hlaford), *lord*.
- Láð, *hostile, hateful*.
- Geláðian, *to call together, invite*.  
Ger. einladen.
- Láðlic, *loathly, hateful*.
- Gelapung, *congregation, church*.  
See geláðian *to assemble, invite*.
- †Leadest (láðost), *loathest, most hateful*.
- Leaf, II. 1. *leaf*. Gr. 67.
- Geleafa, *belief*. Ger. Glaube.
- ƿleafa, for geleafa.
- Leafful, } *believing, faithful*.  
Geleafful, }
- ƿleafful, for geleafful.
- Leahter, II. 2. *crime, sin*.
- Leap, II. 2. *basket, trunk, carcase?*
- Leas, *false, lying*.
- Leas, *-less in comp., void, devoid*.
- Leasung, *leasing, falsehood*.
- Leat. See Lutan.
- Leax, II. 2. *salmon*. Ger. Lachs, Dan. Lax.
- Lecgan, pret. lede (lægde), pp. geleled, *to lay, place*.
- Lecnian, *to heal*.
- Geled. See Lecgan.



- Leden, *Latin*.  
 †Lef (leof), *dear, agreeable*.  
 Gelefan, i. q. gelyfan.  
 †Lefenn (gelyfan), *to believe*.  
 Ilegd, *laid*, for geled. See Lecgan.  
 Lege, *lay*, imperat. ; from lecgan. Gr. 214.  
 Leger-bedd, II. 1. *bed, sick-bed*.  
 †Lehter (hleahhtor), *laughter*.  
 Leir-chestre, and Lep-chestre, *Leicester*.  
 †Leiuedi (hlæfdige), *lady*.  
 †Lelaichen, *lament*.  
 Lendenu, *loins*. Gr. 92. Ger. Lenden.  
 Gelendian, gelændian, *to land, appellere*.  
 Lenedd (læned), *lent* ; from lænan.  
 Leng, II. 3. *length*.  
 Leng, *longer* ; comp. of lang. Gr. p. 51.  
 Lengeten, *Lent, spring*.  
 Leo, gen. leones, II. 2. *lion*. Ger. Löwe, Dan. Löve.  
 Leod, II. 3. *people, province*.  
 Leod-bisceop, II. 2. *suffragan bishop*.  
 Leod-hata, *commander of nations*.  
 †Leod-quide (-cwide), *vulgarspeech*.  
 Leof, *beloved, dear, pleasing, dilectus, carus*.  
 Leofian, lybban, 1 p. lybbe, 2 leofast, 3 leofað, pl. lybbað, pret. leofode, &c., *to live*. Gr. 212.  
 †Leofliche (leoflice), *dearly, kindly*.  
 Leoht, II. 1. *light*. Ger. Licht.  
 Leoht, adj. *light, easy*. Ger. leicht.  
 Leoht-fæt, III. 1. *light-vat, lamp*.  
 Leohtlic, *light, clear, plain*.  
 †Leom (leoma), *beam, ray*.  
 Leom. See Lim.  
 Leoma, *beam, ray*.  
 Leon, II. 3? *lion, lioness*.  
 Leoran, } *to depart, migrate*.  
 Geleoran, }  
 Geleore, *departure*.  
 Leornere, II. 2. *learner, disciple*.  
 Geleornes, *departure, death*.  
 Leornian, } *to learn*.  
 Geleornian, }  
 Leorning, II. 3. *learning*.  
 Leorning-cniht, II. 2. *disciple*.  
 Leotan, pret. leat, pl. lutan, *to bow, incline*. Gr. 250.  
 Leoð, II. 1. *song, poem*. Isl. Lioð, Ger. Lied.  
 Leoð-cræft, II. 2. *art of poetry*.  
 Leoðlic, *poetic*.  
 Leoð-song, II. 2. *song, poem*.  
 †Lesing (leasung), *leasing, falsehood*.  
 Letania, *litany*.  
 Gelettan, *to let, hinder* ; gov. genit. of thing.  
 †Ileue (gelyfan), *to believe*.  
 †Leuere, leouere (leofre), *dearer*.  
 Leper, II. 3? *leather*.  
 Leper-hósa, II. 3. *leather hose, caligæ* ; probably used in the pl. only, like the Ger. Hosen.  
 Libban. See Leofian.  
 Libbende, *living*.  
 Libgende, for lífigende.  
 Lic, II. 1. *corpse, body*. Ger. Leich, Dan. Liig.  
 Gelic, *like, similar*.  
 Ilíc, for gelíc.  
 Gelica, *like*.  
 Gelice, *in like manner*.  
 Licettan, *to feign, pretend*.  
 Licetung, *hypocrisy*.

- Licgan, 3 lihð (lið), pret. læg, to lie. Gr. 229.
- Licgende, *lying*.
- Licháma, *body*.
- Lichámlic, *bodily*.
- Lícian, } to like; also impers. to  
Gelícian, } please, be pleased, take  
pleasure.
- Gelícnes, gelícnis, *likeness, image*.
- Licumlic. See Lichámlic.
- Líc-þrowere, II. 2. *bodily sufferer, leper*.
- Lída, }  
Lídman, } *navigator, sailor*.
- Líf, II. 1. *life*; be lýfon, *living, surviving*.
- Lifer, II. 3. *liver*.
- Gelífæstan, to vivify, animate. Gr. 208.
- Lífian, to live.
- Lífigende, *living*; from lífian.
- Líflic, *lively, living*.
- Ligetú, III. 3. *lightning*.
- †Liþen (leogan), to lye.
- Lihtan, }  
Gelihtan, } to alight, descend.
- Lihting, II. 3? *lighting, illuminating*.
- Lihtlice, *lightly, easily*; superl. lihtlucost.
- Likie. See Lícian.
- Lilie, }  
Lilige, } I. 3. *lily*.
- Lim, III. 1. *limb*. Gr. 93.
- Lím, II. 2? *lime, glue*. Ger. Leim, Dan. Liim.
- Gelimp, II. 1. *accident, event, hap*.
- Gelimpan, pret. -lamp, pl. -lumpon, to happen.
- Gelimplic, *fitting, proper*; gelimplice, *fittingly, &c.*
- †Ilimpð, for gelimpð.
- Lind, II. 3. *linden or lime tree*; It. buckler made of the wood of the linden. Gram. pref. p. xliii. note.
- Lindesig, *Lindsey*.
- Lindisfarnea, Lindisferne, *Holy Island*.
- Lind-wiggende, *shielded warrior*. Gr. 118.
- Liss, II. 3. *ease, comfort, favour*.
- List, *liet*; from licgan.
- Listum, *craftily, skilfully*.
- Litel, *little*.
- Litlingc, II. 2. *little one*.
- Liue, i. q. *life*.
- Lið, II. 1? *fleet, navy*.
- Lið. See Licgan.
- Lið, *soft, pleasant, delicate, mild, tender, gentle, kind*.
- Líðan, pret. láð, pl. liðon, to navigate, go in a ship; liðende men, mariners.
- Liðebige, *flexible, supple*.
- †Liðen (liðan), to proceed, go, travel by water.
- Geliðian, to relieve, mitigate.
- Locc, II. 2. *lock, capillus*.
- Ilóced, *seen*; for geloced. See Lócian.
- Lócian, to look, see.
- Locu, III. 2. *pen, fold*.
- Lóf, II. 1. *praise*. Ger. Lob.
- †Lofenn (lofian), to praise. Ger. loben.
- Lóf-sang, II. 2. *hymn*; in pl. laudes.
- Logian, } to frame, compose, mend,  
Gelógian, } place, dispose.
- Lokien, for locian.
- Gelome, *often, frequently, in quick succession*.
- Ilome, for gelome.

- Gelómlíce, *frequently*.  
 †Lomp (belamp), *befell*; from belimpan.  
 Gelomp, i. q. gelamp. See Gelimpan.  
 Lond-leod, II. 3. *country-people*.  
 Long, *long*.  
 Longlice, *for a long time*.  
 Lopystre, *lobster, polypus*. It. *locust*.  
 Losian, *to lose*. It. *to be lost, perish*.  
 †Loue, *accus. for lufe*.  
 Lucan, *pret. leac, pl. lucon, to lock, shut up*.  
 Lúf, II. 3. } *love*. More correctly  
 Lufe, I. 3. } *lufu*.  
 †Lufenn (lufian), *to love*.  
 Lufian, *to love*; gelufod, *beloved*.  
 Lúflic, *dear*; luflice, *kindly*.  
 Lufu, III. 3. *love*.  
 Lunden, *London*.  
 Lungre, *forthwith*.  
 Lust, II. 2. *lust, desire, joy*; on lustum, *in joy*.  
 Lustbær, *joyful, eager, glad*. Ger. *lustbar*.  
 Lustlic, *glad, joyful*.  
 Lustlice, *freely, gladly*.  
 Lután, *pret. leat, pl. luton, to stoop, incline*.  
 Lutan, *to lurk, latere*.  
 Lybban. See Leofian.  
 Lyblác, *enchantment*. "Incantatio per fascina, fascinatio. Vox composita a lib, obligamentum, et lac, munus, q. munus ligandi vim habens. Vid. Spelm. Gloss. ad vocem *Liblacum*."—*Lye*.  
 Lyden, *Latin*.  
 Lyf. See Líf.
- Lyfan, } *to allow, believe*.  
 Gelyfan, }  
 Lyfde, } *for leofode and leofodon*.  
 Lyfdon, } See Leofian.  
 Flyfden, *for gelyfden*.  
 Gelyfed, *ripe (of age), provector* (ætate).  
 Lýfiende, p. 74, line 28; used apparently for *lif, life*, in the sense of *history*; unless the passage be faulty, and to be read, lýf ende-byrdlice.  
 Lyft, II. 3. *air, cloud*. Ger. *Luft*.  
 Lyhtan, *to shine, light*.  
 Lyre, *loss*.  
 Lysan, *to loosen, redeem, save*.  
 Lyst, II. 3? *lust, desire, pleasure*; on lyst wesán, *to be delighted*.  
 Lystan, } *to lust, desire, please*;  
 Gelystan, } *with genit. of thing*.  
 Lyt, *little*.  
 Lytegian, *to use craft*.  
 Lythwon, *little, parum, small number*.  
 Lytig, *cunning, vafer*.  
 Lytlian, *to grow little, decrease*.
- M.
- Má, *more*. Gr. p. 51.  
 Gemacian, *to make*.  
 Madm, II. 2. *pretious thing, treasure, gaza*.  
 Madm-hús, *treasury*.  
 Mæden, III. 1. *maiden*.  
 Mæg, II. 2. *man, parent, kinsman*.  
 Mæg. See Magan.  
 Mæge, I. 3. *kinswoman*.  
 Mægen, III. 1. *main strength, efficacy, power, virtue, faculty*.  
 Mægen-eácen, *increased in might*.  
 Mægen-þrymnys, *majesty*.

- Mægð, II. 3. *generation, tribe, province.*  
 Mægð, II. 3. *maid, damsel.*  
 Mægðhád, II. 2. *maidenhood, virginity.*  
 Mæig, for mæg.  
 Mæl, III. 1. *picture, image*; Cristes mæl, *crucifix.*  
 Mæl, III. 1? *time.* Fr. fois, Ger. Mal.  
 Mælan, *to say, speak.*  
 Mæled, p. 138, line 17?  
 Mænan, *to moan, bewail, complain.*  
 It. *to mean.* Ger. meinen.  
 Gemæne, *common.* Ger. gemein.  
 Gemænelice, *in common.*  
 Mæniġ, *many.* Gr. 163.  
 Mæniġfæld, } *manifest.*  
 Mæniġfeald, }  
 Gemæniġfealdan, *to multiply.*  
 Gemænsunnes, *communion.*  
 Mæra, *greater.*  
 Gemæran, *to magnify, honour.*  
 Mære, *great, large, grand.* Gr. 384.  
 Gemære, III. 1. *boundary, frontier.*  
 Mæriġen, for mergen.  
 Mærsian, } *to magnify, exalt, honour.*  
 Gemærsian, }  
 Mærð, II. 3. *greatness, glory.*  
 Mæssa-hakel, II. 2. *mass-vestment.*  
 Mæsse, I. 3. *mass.* M. G. Mes, *dish, table, patina*: hence our *mess*, in *messmate*, *mess of broth*, &c.  
 Mæsse-dæg, II. 2. *mass-day.*  
 Mæsse-preost, II. 2. *mass-priest.*  
 Mæstliġc, II. 1. *brass, latten.*  
 Ger. & Dan. *Messing.*  
 Mæð, II. 3. *condition, lot, dignity, credit.*  
 Magan, þu miht, pret. mihte, or meahhte, *to may, can, be able, posse.* Gr. 218.  
 Magister, II. 2. *master, teacher.*  
 Mago-þegn, II. 2. *kindred-follower.*  
 †Main (mægen), *power.*  
 †Mainen (mænan), *to mention.*  
 Makian, for macian, *to make.*  
 †Male, *mail, trunk.* Fr. maille.  
 Malt, mealt, II. 1? *malt.*  
 Man, *one, any one.* Gen. & Dan. man, Fr. on.  
 Mán, II. 1. *wickedness, sin, crime.*  
 Ger. Mein, O. S. mén, Isl. mein.  
 Gemána, *society, fellowship.*  
 Mancgere, II. 2. *monger, merchant.*  
 Mancynn, II. 1. *mankind.*  
 Mán-dæd, II. 3. *evil deed.*  
 Mánful, *sinful, wicked.*  
 Mánian, } *to exhort.* Ger. mah-  
 Gemánian, } *nen.*  
 Maniġ. See Mænig.  
 Mann, III. 2. *man*; gemann also occurs, p. 98, line 4.  
 Mannan, acc. sing. of man. Gr. 99.  
 †Manshipe, †manscipe, *manhood, male progeny, humanity, kindness.*  
 Marc, II. 1. *mark.*  
 Mare, *greater, more*; comp. of mycel. Gr. p. 51.  
 Maregen, for mergen.  
 Marn, *morning.*  
 Gemartyrian, *to martyr.*  
 Max, II. 1. *net, snare.*  
 Mæpelian, *to speak, harangue*; from mepel.  
 †Maðmes (maðmas), *treasures.*  
 †Me, for man.  
 Meaht, II. 3. *might, power.*  
 Mear, mearc, II. 2. *field.* Dan. Mark.  
 Gemearcian, *to mark, take note.*  
 Mece, II. 2. *sword, falchion, machæra.*



- Méd, II. 3. *meed, reward.*  
 Medem, *worthy, fit, meet.*  
 Medgilda, *hireling.*  
 Medmicel, *a little, some.*  
 Medo-burh, *mead-burgh, city of festivity; thus win-burh.*  
 Medu-gal, *mead-drunken.*  
 Melkan, *to milk.*  
 Melu, melo, III. 1. *meal, flour.*  
 †Mengen (mēncgan), *to mingle, be confused? p. 159, line 4.*  
 Menifealdlice, *manifoldly.*  
 Gemenigfild, *multiplied; from gemenigfildan.*  
 Menigu, III. 3. *multitude, many.* Gr. 103.  
 Mennisc, *human.* Dan. Menneske, *human being.*  
 Menniscnis, *humanity, incarnation.*  
 †Menske (mennisc), *man, mankind, human.*  
 Mecdo, meodu, III. 2. *mead.*  
 Meolc, II. 3. *milk.*  
 Meowle, I. 3. *damsel.*  
 Merce, *Mercians.*  
 Mére-swýn, II. 1. *porpoise, dolphin.*  
 Ger. Meerschwein, Dan. Marsvin.  
 Mergen, (merien, merigen), II. 2. *morn, morrow.* Ger. & Dan. Morgen.  
 Merigendlic, meriendlic, adj. *morning, matutinus.*  
 †Met (gemet), *measure.*  
 Met, *middling; þa mettran men, men in the middle classes.*  
 Gemet, III. 1. *measure, manner.*  
 Metan, pret. mæt, pp. gemeten, *to measure.*  
 Metan, pret. mette, pp. (ge)met, *to paint.*  
 Gemetan, pret. gemette, *to find, meet.* Gr. 205.  
 Mete, II. 2. *meat, food.*  
 Gemetegan, } *to measure, mode-*  
 Gemetegan, } *rate, temper.*  
 Meten, for metan.  
 Imeten, *measured, for gemeten.*  
 See Metan.  
 Gemetgung, *moderation.*  
 Métian, *to supply with meat.*  
 Gemétlice, *moderately.*  
 Metod, II. 2. *Creator.*  
 Met-seax, II. 1. *dagger.*  
 Metsung, *provision.*  
 Imette, for gemette.  
 Mettrumnes, *weakness, infirmity.*  
 Mepel-stede, II. 2. *public-place, place of haranguing.*  
 Micclum, *greatly, much.*  
 Mid, *with.* Ger. mit, Dan. med.  
 Mid ealle, *totally, prorsus.*  
 Middæg, II. 2. *mid-day, sexta.*  
 Middan, *middle; on middan, amid.*  
 Middaneard, middangeard, II. 2. *earth, world.*  
 Middan-winter, II. 2. *midwinter, Christmas.*  
 Middeniht, *midnight.* Gr. 106.  
 Middeward, *midst.*  
 Midlest, } *middlemost.*  
 Midmest, }  
 Midwritan, *to write with.*  
 Mid þam þe, } *when, while, what*  
 Mid þy, } *time.*  
 Miht, II. 3. *might, power.*  
 Mihte. See Magan.  
 Mihtelice, *mightily, miraculously.*  
 Mihtig, } *mighty, extraordinary.*  
 Mihtiglic, }  
 Mil, II. 3. *mile.*  
 Milde, *mild, merciful.*

- Mildheorte, *mild-hearted, merciful, tender.*
- Mildheortnys, *mildhertnes, mercy, compassion.*
- Milts, II. 3. *mercy, pity.*
- Miltsian, } *to pity, compassionate,*  
 Gemiltsian, } *be merciful.*
- Miltsung, *mercy, compassion, pity.*
- Mín, *mine.* Gr. 137.
- Misbeódan, pret. -bead, *to mis-order, misuse.*
- Misdæd, II. 3. *misdeed.*
- Mislic, } *various, divers, sever-*  
 Missenlic, } *al; mistlice, vari-*  
 Mistlic, } *ously, diversely.*
- Mislician, *to displease.*
- Mistlicnys, *variety, diversity.*
- Mistucian, *to vex, punish unjustly.*
- Misweaxende, *miswaxing, ill-grow-ing.*
- Mitta, I. 2. } *certain measure.*  
 Mitte, I. 3. }
- Mixen, *mixen, dunghill.*
- Mód, II. 1? *mood, mind, courage.*
- †Moddri (modrie), *maternal aunt.*
- Moder, modor, III. 2. *mother.*  
 Gr. 96.
- Mód-geþonc, II. 2. *mental thought, counsel.*
- Módig, *moody, proud, contumacious, stern.*
- Módigyns, *moodiness, pride.*
- Modiman, for módig man.
- †Mod-kare (mód-cear), *care of mind, anxiety.*
- Módlíce, *boldly.*
- Molde, I. 3. *mould, earth.*
- Mon, i. q. *man.*
- Monað-seoc, *month-sick, lunatic.*
- Gemong, *multitude.*
- Moni, *many.*
- Mónian. See Mánian.
- Monig, i. q. *mænig.*
- Monræden, II. 3. *homage, submission, clientela.*
- †Monshipe, i. q. *manshipe.*
- Monð, II. 2. *month.*
- Morge-mete, II. 2. *morning meat, breakfast.*
- Morgen, II. 2. *morning.* Ger. Morgen.
- †Morꝛnede, } *mourned; qu. from*  
 †Mornede, } *murnian for mur-*  
 nan.
- Morð, } II. 1. } *deadly sin, mur-*  
 Morðer, } *derous deed.*
- Moste, *might.* Gr. p. 79.
- Mót, 3 most, *must, may.* Gr. 218.
- Gemót, II. 1? *moot, council, synod;*  
 gemót cweðan, *indicere consi-*  
 lium.
- Gemót-ern, II. 1. *moot-hall, senate-*  
 house.
- Mulantún, afterwards Muleton, now  
*Moulton in Norfolk, between New*  
*Buckenham and Long Stratton.*
- Gemunan, *to remember.* Gr. 218.
- Mundbyrd, *protection.*
- Gemundbyrdan, *to protect, patron-*  
 ize.
- Gemundig, *mindful.*
- Imundig, for gemyndig.
- Mundlingham, *Mundham in Nor-*  
*folk.*
- Mundum, *with hands.* Isl. mund.  
 This word does not seem to oc-  
 cur in any other form.
- Múnt, II. 2. *mount.*
- Munuc (munec), II. 2. *monk.*
- Munuchád, II. 2. *monkhood.*
- Munuc-líf, II. 1. *monastic life, com-*  
 munity.

- Murnan, 3 myrnð, pret. mearn, pl. murnon, *to mourn, reck.*
- Musle, *muscle.*
- Múð, II. 2. *mouth.* Gr. 74.
- Múpa, *mouth (of a river).* Gr. 74.
- Mycel, *great, much.*
- Mycelnys, *greatness, magnitude.*
- Mylen, II. 3? *mill; yet p. 119, þet myln.*
- Gemynan, *to bear in mind, be mindful of, remember.*
- Gemynd, II. 1. *mind, memory; eadig gemynd, blessed memory.*
- Mynd-byrd, *protection, patronage.*
- Myndig, *mindful.*
- Gemyndig, *mindful.*
- Imyndig, *for gemyndig.*
- Myne, II. 2. *minnow? mena.*
- Mynegung, *admonition, exhortation.*
- Mynetere, II. 2. *money-changer; from mynet, money; hence our mint.* Ger. Münze, Dan. Mynt.
- Gemyngian, *to remember, meditate, admonish.*
- Mynster, III. 1. *minster, monastery.*
- Mynsterlic, *monastic.*
- Imynt, *appointed; for gemynt.* See Myntan.
- Myntan, *to resolve, appoint, decree; pp. gemynt.*
- Myrce, *Mercian.*
- Myrhð, II. 3. *mirth, joy.*
- Myrre, *myrrh.*
- Myse, I. 3. *table.*
- Myslycian. See Mislician.
- Myssenlicnys, *variety, diversity.*
- N.
- Na, *not, none.* Gr. 418, 421.
- Nabban, 3 næfð, pret. næfde, *to have not.*
- Nacod, *naced, naked.*
- Næddre, I. 3. *serpent.* Ger. Natter.
- Nædl, II. 3. *needle.* Ger. Nadel.
- Nædre. See Næddre.
- Næfdon, *for ne hæfdon.* See Nabban. Gr. 216.
- Næfre, *never.*
- Nægel, II. 2. *nail.*
- Genæmod, pp. of genæmian, i. q. némnan.
- Næinig, *not any, none.*
- Næron, *for ne wæron.* Gr. 233.
- Næs, *for ne wæs.* Gr. 233.
- Næs, *not.*
- Nah, *for ne ah.* See Agan.
- Naht, *naught.*
- Nahte, *for ne ahte, ought not.*
- Nahtlic, *naught.*
- Nahwær, *nowhere.*
- Nalæs, *not, not the less; nalæs þæt án, not that only.*
- Náma, *name.*
- Nám-cúð, *known by name, remarkable.*
- Genamian, *to name.*
- Nán, *no, none.*
- Nanuht, *naught; for nanwiht.*
- Nánwyht, *nought, nothing.*
- Nates-hwon, *by no means, not at all.*
- †Nauyt (nawiht), *naught.*
- Nazarenisc, *Nazarenian.*
- Naðer, *neither.*
- Ne, *not.*
- Geneahhe, } *enough, abundantly.*
- Genehe, } Ger. genug.
- Nealácan, } pret. -læhte, *to approach, draw near.*
- Genealácan, } Gr. 208, 253.

- Near, *nearer*; comp. o neah. Gr. p. 51.
- Nearlice, *narrowly, closely, briefly*.
- Neat, II. 1? *neat, ox, beast*.
- Geneát, II. 2. *enjoyer, sharer, re-tainer*; from neotan: eald-ge-neat, *aged vassal*.
- Neawest, *neighbourhood*.
- Neb, *nib, face*.
- Nedpearfnes, *need, necessity*.
- Nefa, } *nephew*.
- Genefa, }
- Neh, *near, nigh, nearly*.
- Genehe. See Geneahhe.
- Nehst, *last*.
- Nembrað, *Nimrod*.
- Némlice, *namely, indeed, videlicet*.
- Némnan } *to name, call*.
- Genémnian, }
- Neod, II. 3? *need, necessity, opus*.
- Neodpearf, *needful*.
- Neorxna wang, II. 2. *paradise*.
- Neosan, } *to seek, visit*; often
- Neosian, } gov. gen. of thing.
- Geneosian, }
- Neosung, } *visit, visitation*.
- Geneosung, }
- Neotan, pret. *neat, to enjoy, use*.
- Neowelnaes, } *abyss, hell, bottom*,
- Neowelnys, } *lowest part*.
- †Neowene (niwan), *newly, recently*.
- Neopeward, *netherward, down*.
- Neopewerde, *downward, below*.
- Nergend, II. 2. *saviour, preserver, God*. Gr. 118.
- Nes, for ne is.
- Nest, II. 1. *nest*.
- Nest, II. 3. *food, provision*. Isl. nesti. Weg-nest, viaticum.
- Nett, II. 1. *net*.
- †Newenn, *now*.
- Next, *last, nearest, neighbour*.
- Neðan, *to sleep*.
- Nic, contr. for ne ic.
- Nied, i. q. Neod.
- †Nig (neh), *nigh*.
- Niht, *night*. Gr. 106.
- Nihtes, *by night*. Gr. 108. Ger. nachts.
- Niht-sang, II. 2. *night-song, com-pline, completorium*.
- Genihtsumlice, *sufficiently*. Dan. noksom.
- Niht-wæcce, I. 3. *night-watch*.
- Niman, } pret. nám, *to take, get,*
- Geníman, } *meet*. Ger. nehmen.
- †Niman (níman), *to arrange, dis-  
pose*.
- †Níme (níman), *to take*.
- Nis, for ne is. Gr. 233.
- Niw, *new*.
- Niwelnis. See Neowelnaes.
- Geniwian, *to renovate*.
- Nið, II. 2. *evil, malice, envy, hate*.
- Niðe-róf, *famed for evil*.
- Níper-stigan, *to descend*. See Stí-gan.
- †Niðfull, *malignant, envious*.
- Nið-heard, *hardened in iniquity*.
- Geniðle, I. 3. *hate, enmity*.
- Nó, *no, not*.
- Genoh, } *enough*.
- †Inow, genoh, }
- Noht, *naught*.
- Nolde. See Nyllan.
- Noma. See Náma.
- Nón, II. 2. *noon, nona*.
- Nón-mete, II. 2. *noon-meat, dinner*.
- Nón-tíd, II. 3. *noontide*.
- Norwæg, *Norway*.
- Norð, *north*; be norðan, *to the north of*.



- Norðan, *north, from the north.*  
 Norðhumber, *Northumbrian.*  
 Norðwic, *Norwich.*  
 Nós-pírl, III. 1. *nostril.*  
 Notian, *to use, enjoy.*  
 †Noupe (nu þa), *now.*  
 Nú, *now.*  
 Nunne, I. 3. *nun.*  
 †Nusten (nyste), *knew not.*  
 †Nute (nyte), *knows not.*  
 Nyd. See Neod.  
 Genýdan, pret. -nydde, *to force.*  
 Nydþearfnys, *need, want.*  
 Nygan (nigon), } *nine.*  
 Nygon, }  
 Nyllan, contr. for ne willan, *to will not*, (Lat. nolle,) pret. nolde. Gr. 217.  
 Nymðe, *unless, except.*  
 Nyste, for ne wiste. See Nytan.  
 Nyten, III. 1. *neat, animal, beast.* Gr. 93.  
 Nytenlic, *wild, rude.*  
 Nytennys, *wildness, stupidity, rudeness.*  
 Nyton, for ne witon. Gr. 218.  
 Nytwyrðnes, *utility.*  
 Nyðer, *down.*  
 Nyðer-astígan, } *to come down.*  
 Nyðer-stígan, }  
 Nyðercuman, *to descend.*  
 Genyðerian, *to condemn.*
- O.
- †O, *one, a, any.*  
 †O, *in.*  
 Ob, *for, of.*  
 Of, *of, from.*  
 †Of, *oft.*
- Of-aníman, *to take from.* See Níman.  
 Ofaræsta, *residue.*  
 Of-ascreáðian, *to shred off, prune, cut off.*  
 Ofdúne, *down.*  
 Of-eode, *went from, left.* See Gán.  
 Ofer, II. 2. *shore, bank.* Ger. Ufer.  
 Ofer, *over, against, after, by.*  
 Oferbrécan, pret. -bræc, *to break, infringe.*  
 Ofercúman, *to overcome.* See Cuman.  
 Oferdrencan, *to overdrench.*  
 Oferfæreld, *passage, transit.*  
 Oferfár, II. 2? *passage over, transit.*  
 Oferfáran, *to pass over.* See Fáran.  
 Oferféran, *to pass over.*  
 Ofergán, *to ravage.* See Gán.  
 Ofer-geweorc, II. 1. *tomb, mausoleum.*  
 Oferhrops, *voracity.*  
 Ofermód, II. 2. *pride*; also adj. *proud.* Ger. Uebermuth.  
 Oferwádan, pret. -wód, *to wade over, cross.*  
 Oferwinnan, *to conquer, overcome.* See Winnan.  
 Oferwintran, *to pass the winter, hiemare.*  
 Offrian, } *to offer, sacrifice.*  
 Geoffrian, }  
 Offrung, *offering, sacrifice.*  
 Ofgangan, *to go forth, go from, proceed.* See Gán.  
 Ofmyrþrian, *to murder.*  
 Ofostlice, *instantly.*  
 Ofsceámian, *to shame*; ofsceamod, *ashamed.*  
 Ofsceotan, pret. -sceat, pl. -scuton, *to shoot off.*

- Ofsleán, 3 p. he -slyhð, pret. -sloh, pp. -slegen (-slogen), *to slay*.
- Ofstician, } *to stick, stab, slay*.
- Ofstikian, }
- Ofstlice, } *quickly, with haste*.
- Ofstum, }
- Oft, *oft, often*.
- Oft-síð, II. 2. On oft-síðas, *often-times, at repeated times*.
- Ofwundroden, for ofwundrode, *astonished*; from ofwundrian.
- Oſþincan, *to think ill, take amiss, repent*. See Ðincan.
- †Oſþincheð (oſþinceð), *repenteth*: from oſþincan.
- Oſþriccan, pret. oſþrihte, *to oppress, overwhelm*.
- Oleccan, *to flatter, blandiri*.
- Olfend, } II. 2. *camel*; though this
- Oluend, } word, as well as the
- M. G. Ulbandus, signifies correctly not a *camel*, but an *elephant*.
- On, *on, in, with, during*; cum accus. *into, by, as, on niht, by night, on beot, with threatening*.
- On, for án, *a*.
- On-aledon, *laid on*. See Lecgan.
- Onbæc, *behind*.
- Onbærnian, *to inflame*. Gr. 196.
- Onbelædan, *to lay on, apply*.
- Onbídan, *to await*; gov. gen.
- Onbryrdan, *to instigate, excite, encourage, animate*.
- Onbúgan, pret. -beah, pl. -bugon, *bow, bend*.
- Onburigan, *to taste*.
- Onbutan, *about, around*.
- Oncnawan, 3 -cnæwð; pret. -cneow, *to know, understand, recognise*.
- Oncweðan, *to address*.
- Ond, i. q. and.
- Ondráedan, pret. ondred, *to dread, fear*. Gr. 234. Often used as a reflective with a dative.
- Ondráedendlic, *dreadful, terrible*.
- Ondráeding, II. 3. *dread, fear*.
- †One, for on.
- On-eardian, *to dwell in, inhabit*.
- Onettan, *to hasten*.
- Onfangennys, *reception, participation*.
- Onfindan, *to find out, discover*. See Findan.
- Onflote, *a float*.
- Onfón, pret. onfeng, pp. onfangen, *to receive, take*. (This verb often governs the dative.)
- Onfónde, *taker*. See Onfón. Gr. 118.
- Ongean, *again, against, towards, to, over against*; eft ongean, *back again*.
- Ongeán-cyrran, *to return*.
- Ongeat, *against*.
- On-gedón, *to do on or in*. See Dón.
- Ongel-þeod, II. 3. *English nation*.
- On-gemong, *among*.
- On-gesittan, *to sit in*. See Sittan.
- Onget, for ongeat. See Ongytan.
- Onginnan, pret. -gan, pl. -gunnon, *to begin*. Gr. 242.
- Ongitan, } 3 -gyst, pret. ongeat, *to*
- Ongytan, } *understand, perceive*.
- Onhætian, act. *to heat, inflame*.
- Onhebban, pret. -hof, *to lift, exalt*.
- Onhyldan, *to bend, incline*.
- Onhyrian, *to imitate, emulate*; p. pr. onhyrgende.
- On-innan, *within, among*.
- Onlædan, *to lead in, bring*.
- Onligan, pret. -lah (-leah), pl. -ligon,

- to grant, bestow ; gov. gen. of the thing.
- Onlócian, to look on, behold.
- Onlútan, 3 -lyt, pret. -leat, pl. -lutan, to bow, incline.
- Onlyhtan, pret. -leohte, to illumine, enlighten, give sight.
- Onlyhting, II. 3. lightning.
- Onsceotan, pret. -sceat, pl. -scuton, to propel, drive, push on.
- Onscúnian, to shun, reject, abhor.
- Onsendan, to send to.
- Onsigan, pret. -sah, pl. -sigon, to impend, hover over, descend.
- Onsittan, to sit on. See Sittan.
- Onslápan, to fall asleep. Ger. einschlafen. See Slápan.
- Onstellan, i. q. astellan. Ger. anstellen.
- Onsúnd, afloat, swimming.
- Onsundron, asunder, aside, apart.
- On-swymman, to swim in. See Swymman.
- Ontýnan, to open, reveal.
- On-uppon, upon, over.
- Onwacan, pret. -woc, to awake.
- Onweald, i. q. anweald.
- Onwendan, to change. See Wendan.
- Onwreón, pret. -wreah, pl. -wru-gon, to reveal, disclose.
- Onwriðan, pret. -wrað, pl. -wriðon, to unbind, unwrap. Gr. 248.
- Oord, i. q. órd.
- Open, open, plain, evident.
- Geopenian, geopnian, act. and neut. to open.
- Openlice, openly.
- Orc, II. 2. pitcher, pot. M. G. aurki.
- Ord, II. 2? beginning, edge, point, army, band. Isl. Oddr.
- Ordfruma, origin.
- †Ore, are, mercy, pity.
- Oreald, very old. Ger. uralt.
- Oret-mæcg, II. 2. champion, warrior.
- Orf, cattle, animal.
- Orfeorme, fruitlessly.
- Orhlice, orglice, orgellice, proudly, arrogantly. Hence perhaps orgueilleux.
- Ormæte, without measure, immense, vast, immensely.
- Orsawle, without soul, lifeless.
- Orsorh, without care, secure.
- Ortrúwian, to despair.
- Orwene, hopeless, desperate.
- Ostre, I. 3. oyster.
- Owern, anywhere.
- Oxa, ox.
- Oxan-hyrde, II. 2. ox-herd.
- Oxena-ford, Oxford.
- Oð, till, unto, to.
- Oðer, other, second ; oðer twega, other of two, one or the other.
- Oðfleón, to flee away, escape. See Fleón.
- †Opom (apum), son-in-law.
- Oðstandan, to stand still, cease. See Standan.
- Opywian, to show, discover.
- Oððæt, till that, until ; oðþæt án, to that degree, so much.
- Oððe, or.
- Oððe, for oððæt.
- Oðþringan, pret. -þrang (-þrong), pl. -þrungon, to force away.

## P.

Pada, p. 137, line 46, seems, as suggested by a learned friend, here

to be the M. G. paida, O. Sax. peda, tunica; in which case, Salowig-pada, both here and in the "Battle of Brunanburh," is a compound, and to be rendered *sallow-coated*. Paida is fem. in M. G., but the masc. termination of the epithet, salowig-pada, is purely adjectival. In the line, and pone hásean padan (Batt. Brun.), pada has doubtless another meaning, being either the name of some bird of prey with a hoarse cry, or signifying a toad, and is of the masc. gen. Nor is it probable that the poet would use the same word in the same sense in two lines so nearly together.

Pæll, II. 2. *pall*, purpura.

Pante, *the Blackwater, in Essex*.  
The following passage from Gough's Camden, vol. ii. p. 43. 1st edit., may be interesting. "The shore curving a little to the north here admits the sea into two bays, one called *Crouch*, the other *Blackwater*, formerly *Pant*. In *Crouch* are four pleasant green islands, but rendered marshy by the tide: the principal of these are *Wallot* and *Foulness*, q. d. Bird Cape, which has a church, and may be come at on horseback, when the tide is out. Between these is the hundred of *Dengy*, formerly *Dauncing*, abounding in pasturage and cattle, but both the soil and air unhealthy. The chief town of this hundred, which takes its name from it, is *Dengy*, sup-

posed by the inhabitants to take its name from the Danes." Drayton has also;

"When *Chelmer* scarce arrives in her most wished bay,  
But *Blackwater* comes in through many a crooked way,  
Which *Pant* was call'd of yore, but that by Time exil'd,  
She *Froshwell* after hight, then *Blackwater* instil'd."

*Poly-Olbion*, 19th Song, p. 4. edit. 1622, fol.

See also Holinshed's Description of Britaine, chap. xvi.

Papa, *pope*.

Peanig. See Pening.

†Pellen, evidently, both from the sense and the rime, an error for pallen, *palls*, *tapestry*.

Pening, penig, peanig, II. 2. *penny*.

Peoht, II. 2. *Pict*.

Pinewinkle, *periwinkle*.

Pinnan, flascones, i. q. flaxan?

Pinung, II. 3. *pain*, *torment*.

Plantian, *to plant*.

Plega, *play*.

Plegian, *to play*.

Pleigan, i. q. plegian.

Pleoh, *peril*, *danger*.

Pleolic, *dangerous*.

Pliht, *plight*, *danger*.

Plyhtlic, i. q. pleolig.

Prættig, *deceitful*, *versipellis*.

Præfost, II. 2. *provost*, *superintendent*, *prior*.

Prasse, p. 123, line 11?

Preost, II. 2. *priest*.

Prím, *prime*.

Prouast, II. 2. *provost*, *governor*.

Púnd, II. 1. *pound*.

Puse, I. 3. *bag*, *wallet*, *pera*.

Pyt, II. 2. *pit*, *hole*.



## Q.

- †Quale-hus, *house of torture, or punishment.*  
 †Quartern (cwartern), *prison.*  
 †Quápprigan, *quadripartite.*  
 †Quecchen, *to cook?*  
*Iqueme* (gecweme), *pleasing, agreeable.*  
 †Iquemed (gecwemed), *pleased.*  
 †Quene (cwén), *queen.*  
 †Queð (cwæð), *said.*

## R.

- Racenta, raccenta, } *chain.*  
 Racenteag, II. 3? }  
 Racu, III. 3. *narration, explanation.*  
 Rád. See Rídan.  
 †Raðen (ráðan), *to read.*  
 †Radful, *wise*; from ráð, *counsel.*  
*Gerácan*, pret. -rahte, *to reach, get, capture.*  
*Ráed*, II. 2. *rede, counsel, deliberation*; *ræd þincan, to seem advisable.*  
*Geráed*, II. 3. *housing, trapping (of a horse)*, phaleræ.  
*Ráedan*, } 3 ræt, pret. rædde, pp.  
*Geráedan*, } ræd, *to read.* Gr. 205.  
*Ráedan*, } *to counsel, advise, command.*  
*Geráedan*, }  
*Ráedbora*, *counsellor, adviser.*  
*Ráeding*, *reading, lecture.*  
*Ráeding*, for hráeding.  
*Ræfnian*, *to execute, obey.*  
*Ræge*, *roe, caprea.* Ger. Reh.  
 †Ræid (ræð), *advice, counsel.*  
*Ræs*, II. 2. *rush, shock, onset.*  
*Ræswa*, *leader, chief.*  
 Ræt. See Ráedan.  
 †Rætful, *crafty.*

- †Ræv (reaf), *vestment, hanging.*  
 Ræð, *quick, rash.*  
 †Rahuien (reafian), *to spoil, plunder.*  
 Ram, II. 2. *ram.*  
 Rand, } II. 2. *shield.*  
 Rande, }  
*Rand-wiggende*, *warring with a shield.* Gr. 118.  
 Rann, II. 1? *fallow deer, dama.*  
*Raðe* (hraðe), *quickly*; *raðe þæs, soon after this.*  
 †Raðer, *rather, sooner.*  
 Reád, *red.*  
 Reade, *redly?*  
*Reaf*, II. 1. *garment, also spoil, plunder.* Ger. Raub.  
*Rec*, II. 3. *reek, vapour, odour, exhalation, reputation.*  
*Gerec*, *government.*  
*Recan*, pret. rohte, *to reckon, care.*  
*Récan*, pret. rehte, *to govern.* Gr. 214.  
*Reccan*, pret. reahte, *to reckon, care for.*  
*Reccan*, } pret. rehte, *to inter-*  
*Gereccan*, } pret. define, explain, relate. See Reccan.  
*Reced*, II. 2. *house, mansion*; *heah-reced, lofty dwelling, palace.*  
*Gerecednys*, *history, narrative.*  
*Recels*, II. 2. *frankincense.* Gr. 300.  
*Recene*, *recone, instantly.*  
*Recnan*, *to reckon, pay out.*  
 Reft, II. 1. *veil.*  
*Regollic*, *regular.*  
 Rehtun. See Reccan.  
*Remian*, *to mend.*  
*Gerenian*, *to adorn.*  
*Reocan*, 3 rycð, pret. reac, pl. rucan, *to reckon.* Ger. rauchen.

- †Reod (read), *red*.  
 Gereord, III. 1? *speech, tongue*.  
 Gereord, III. 1? *dinner, meal*.  
 Gereordian, *to feed, fill, dine*.  
 Gereording, } II. 3. *meal, refec-*  
 Gereordung, } *tion*.  
 Reowlic, *lamentable, cruel*.  
 Reowsian, *to rue*.  
 Rest, II. 3. *rest, resting-place,*  
*bed*.  
 Restan, *to rest*; generally used as  
 a reciprocal when applied to per-  
 sons. Gr. 259.  
 Restan, }  
 Gerestan, } *to rest, remain*.  
 Reste-dæg, } II. 2. *rest-day, sab-*  
 Resten-dæg, } *bath*.  
 Retie, *Neritos*. The following is  
 the passage in Boetius of which  
 the Saxon is a paraphrase:  
 Vela Neritii ducis,  
 Et vagas pelago rates  
 Eurus appulit insulæ,  
 Pulcra qua residens dea  
 Solis edita semine,  
 Miscet hospitibus novis  
 Tacta carmine pocula.  
*De Consol. lib. iv. met. 3.*  
 In his metres, K. Alfred makes  
 Ulysses king of Thrace as well  
 as Rhætia;  
 He wæs Ðracia þioda aldor  
 and Retie rices hyrde.  
 Edit. Rawl. p. 889.  
 Rewyt, *navigation, voyage*.  
 Reð, *fierce, savage, raging*.  
 Ríc, *powerful*.  
 Ríce, III. 1. *kingdom, empire, coun-*  
*try, reign*. Ger. Reich, Dan.  
 Rige, Engl. -ric in comp., as *bi-*  
*shopric*.  
 Ricene. See Recene.  
 Ricetere, II. 2? *power, violence*.  
 †Rich, *rich*.  
 †Riche (ric), *powerful*.  
 Ridan, pret. rád, pl. ridon, *to ride*.  
 Gr. 246.  
 Ridda, *riders, horseman*. Ger. Rit-  
 ter, Dan. Ridder.  
 Riht, } III. 1. *rite, ceremony, office,*  
 Geriht, } *privilege*.  
 Riht, II. 1. *justice, truth, right*; on  
 riht, *rightly*.  
 Riht, } *right, straight*; on ge-  
 Geriht, } *rihte, straight forward*.  
 Gerihtan, *to correct, straighten, di-*  
*rect, guide*.  
 Rihte, *rightly, straightly*.  
 Rihtgelyfed, *orthodox*.  
 Gerihtlæcan, pret. -læhte, *to recti-*  
*fy, amend*.  
 Rihtlice, *rightly, justly*.  
 Rihtwís, *righteous*.  
 Geriht-wisende, *teacher of the law,*  
*Sadducee*. Gr. 118.  
 Rihtwísnis, *righteousness*.  
 Gerim, *number, computation*.  
 †Rime, *verse*.  
 Rinc, II. 2. *man, warrior*.  
 Riofol, *roughness, leprosy*.  
 Gerípián, *to ripen*.  
 Gerisenlic, *fitting, proper, suitable*.  
 †Riue, *rife, frequent*.  
 Ríxian, *to govern, rule*.  
 †Rið (riht), *right*.  
 Ród, II. 3. *rood, cross*.  
 Roder, II. 2. *firmament, heaven*.  
 Roderlic, *heavenly, ethereal*.  
 Róde-tácn, III. 1. *sign of the cross*.  
 Róf, *renowned*.  
 Romana, *Rome*.  
 Rome-burh, *Rome*.  
 Rond-wiggende, *shielded-warrior*.  
 Gr. 118.

- Rose, I. 3. *rose*.  
 Rótlice, *gaily*.  
 †Rouning, *rune, alphabetic character, whisper, secret converse*.  
 Ger. raunen, *to whisper*.  
 Rowan, 3 rewð, pret. reow, *to row*.  
 Gr. 234.  
 Rúm, II. 2. *room, space*.  
 †Irum (gerym), imperat. *clear, open*.  
 Rúme, *widely, amply, freely*.  
 †Rumen (ryman), *to give place, get, procure*.  
 Rún, II. 3. *rune, counsel, mystery, alphabetic character*.  
 Ryge-dún, *Roydon, in Norfolk, near Diss*.  
 Ryht. See Riht.  
 Rýman, } *to yield (space), give up,*  
 Geryman, } *evacuate; weg geryman, to open a way.* Ger. räumen.  
 Rýnan, *to roar, bellow*.  
 Ryne, II. 2. *course, flux, running*.  
 Geryne, III. 1. *mystery, sacrament*.  
 Rysel, II. 3. *fat*.
- S.
- Sacerd, II. 2. *priest, sacerdos*.  
 Sáe, II. 2. & II. 3. *sea*. Gr. 85.  
 Sæc, *war, warfare, battle; from sacan, to contend*.  
 Sæc-coc, II. 2. *cockle? neptigallus*.  
 Sæd, II. 1. *seed*.  
 Sæd-berende, *seed-bearing*. Gr. 118.  
 Sæde. See Secgan.  
 Sæd-sete, III. 1. *place for seed?*  
 Gesæged, *sacrificed*.  
 Sæ-gemære, III. 1. *sea-coast*. See Gemære.  
 Sægen, i. q. *secgan*.  
 †Sæghenn (gesegen), *saw; from geseón*.  
 Sæhtlian, *to reconcile*.  
 Sæll, II. 2. *time, occasion*.  
 Gesælan, *to bind, tie*.  
 Sælic, *sealike, marine, watery*.  
 Sæ-lida, *mariner*.  
 Gesælig, *happy, blessed*. Ger. selig.  
 Isælig, for gesælig.  
 Isæligelice, for gesæliglice, *happily, &c.*  
 Sæman, III. 2. *seaman*.  
 Sæmestre, I. 3. *seamstress*.  
 Sæ-rinc, II. 2. *seaman, sea-warrior*.  
 †Sæte, *sitting, festival*.  
 Sætl, for setl.  
 †Sætte (sæt), *sat*.  
 Sahl, II. 2. *club, pole*.  
 Salowig, *salloy, swarthy*.  
 Samaria, *Massilia, (Marseilles)*.  
 Samcucu, *half-alive*.  
 †Sammedd (gesamnod), *gathered; from sammian*.  
 Gesamnung. See Gesomnung.  
 Samod, *also, likewise, together*.  
 Sanct, II. 2. *saint*.  
 Sand, II. 3. *dish, meal*.  
 Sand-corn, II. 1? *grain of sand*.  
 Sande, II. 2. *message, legation*.  
 Sang, II. 2. *song*.  
 Sape, I. 3. *soap*.  
 Sár, II. 1. *sore, pain*.  
 Sár, *sore, painful*.  
 †Sari (sárig), *sorry, sorrowful*.  
 Sárian, *to sorrow, grieve*. Ger. sorgen.  
 Sárig, *sorry, sorrowful*.  
 Sárlice, *painfully*.

- Sárnys, *soreness, pain*.  
 Saul. See Sawl.  
 Saul-pearf, II. 3. *soul's need*.  
 Sawan, pret. scow, pp. sawen, *to sow, spread abroad*.  
 Sawl, sawel, II. 3. *soul*.  
 Scadu, III. 3. *shadow*.  
 Scamel, II. 2? *stool*.  
 Scanca, *shank, leg*.  
 †Scanden (scendan), *to shend, disgrace*. Ger. schänden.  
 Sceacan, pret. sceoc, *to shake, tremble*.  
 Gescead, III. 1. *reason, discretion*.  
 Sceaf. See Scufan.  
 Scaeft, II. 2. *shaft, handle*.  
 Scaeft, III. 1. *creature*, p. 181, line 3. The sense of this and the seven following lines is extremely uncertain, the passage being evidently corrupt.  
 Gescaeft, III. 1. *creature*. Gr. 93.  
 Gescaeft, II. 3. *creation*.  
 Sceal, pl. sculon, subj. scyle, imp. sceolde, *shall, must, debeo*. Gr. 218. This verb is also frequently used like the Ger. sollen, *to be said, reported*.  
 Scealc, II. 2. *servant, common soldier or sailor*. M. G. Skalks, Ger. Schalk.  
 Sceamu, III. 3. *shame*.  
 Sceap, II. 1. *sheep*.  
 Gesceap, III. 1. *shape, form, creation, formation*.  
 Sceápan, pret. sceóp, *to shapen*.  
 Gesceapen, pp. of scyppan.  
 Sceap-herde, II. 2. *shepherd*.  
 Gesceápan, *to shape, form, create*.  
 Gesceapnis, *shaping, forming, creation*.  
 Scear, *share (of a plough)*.  
 Scearn, II. 1? *dung*. Dan. Skarn.  
 Scearp, *sharp, acute*.  
 Sceat, II. 2. *a piece of money, price, treasure, profit*. M. G. Skatts.  
 Sceawere, II. 2. *beholder, spectator*.  
 Sceawian, *to look, look at*.  
 Sceawung, II. 3. *spectacle, sight*.  
 Sceað, *sheath*.  
 Sceaþa, *robber, thief, miscreant, wretch*.  
 Scel, II. 3. *shell*. See Wæl-scel.  
 †Scench (scenc), wine scench, *wine-drinking*; from scencan, *to skink*.  
 Sceo, sco, *shoe, fico*. Gr. 106.  
 Sceocca, *Satan, devil*.  
 Sceaona, gen. of sceon, pl., *shoon, shoes*.  
 Gesceóp. See Gescyppan.  
 Sceort, *short*.  
 Sceortlice, *shortly, briefly*.  
 Sceortnys, *shortness*.  
 Sceota, *trout, skait? tructus*.  
 Sceotan, 3 scyt, pret. sceat, pl. scuton, *to shoot*.  
 Sceotend, II. 2. *shooter, archer*.  
 Sceo-wyrhta, *shoemaker*.  
 Sceo-þwang, II. 2. *shoe-thong, or-tie*.  
 Scep. See Sceap.  
 Scep-hyrde. See Sceap-herde.  
 Scéran, *to shear, cut away*.  
 Sceð. See Sceað.  
 Scild. See Scyld.  
 Scild-burh, *shield-fence*, scutorum testudo. Isl. Skiálldborg.  
 Scíma, *shine, brilliancy*.  
 Scéinan, pret. scán (sceán), pl. scinon, *to shine, appear*. Ger. scheinen.  
 Scip, III. 1. *ship*.  
 Scír, II. 3. *shire*.



- Scir, *sheer, bright, clear.*  
 Scireburna, *Shirburne, in Dorsetshire.*  
 Sciððige, *Scythia.*  
 †Scome (sceomu), *shame.*  
 Scomu, III, 3. *shame.*  
 Scón, *shoon*; pl. irr. of scó, *shoe.*  
 †Scone (scene), *sheen, beautiful.*  
 Ger. schön.  
 Scóp, II, 2. *poet, minstrel.*  
 Scóp-gereord, III, 1. *poetic diction, poetry.*  
 Scótian, *to shoot.*  
 Scótung, II, 3. *shooting, jaculatio.*  
 Scraef, II, 1. *den, cave.*  
 Screadian, } *to shred, prune, lop,*  
 Gescreadian, } *cut.*  
 Scrín, II, 1. *shrine, casket, chest.*  
 Dan. Skrin, Ger. Schrein.  
 Scrúd, II, 1. *shroud, vestment.*  
 Gescrydan, } 3 scryt, *to clothe.* Gr.  
 Scrydan, } 207.  
 Scryn. See Scrín.  
 Scucca. See Sceocca.  
 Scúfan, 3 scyð, pret. sceaf, pl. scufon, *to shove, thrust.*  
 Scúnian, *to shun, fear.*  
 Scúr, II, 2. *shower.*  
 Scúrum, adv., *with scouring or grinding*; hence the phrase 'scúrum heard'.  
 Gescy, *shoes.* Gr. 106, 276.  
 Scyld, II, 3. *sin, crime.* Ger. Schuld.  
 Scyld, II, 2. *shield.* Ger. Schild.  
 Gescyld, *indebted.*  
 Gescyldan, *to shield, protect.*  
 Scyld-burh. See Scild-burh.  
 Scyldig, *guilty, condemned.*  
 Gescyldnys, *defence, protection.*  
 Gescyndan, *t<sup>o</sup> shend, put to shame.*
- Scyp, scip, III, 1. *ship.* Ger. Schiff, Dan. Skib.  
 Scypen, II, 3? *stall, shed.*  
 Scyp-here, II, 2. *fleet, naval force.*  
 Gescyppan, pret. -sceóp, pp. -sceapen, *to shape, form, create.*  
 Scyppend, II, 2. *creator.* Gr. 118.  
 Scytæn, for scuton. See Sceotan.  
 Scytan, sceotan, pret. sceat, pl. scuton, *to shoot.*  
 Scyttan, apparently the same as Sceotan, erogare, conferre (pecuniam), *to pay.*  
 Se, masc., *he, the.* Gr. 146.  
 Se, for sy, p. 120, line 7.  
 †Se, *as*; son se, *as soon as.*  
 Iseah, for geseah.  
 Seal, II, 2. *seal, phoca.*  
 Geseald, *betrayed.* See Syllan.  
 Sealde. See Syllan.  
 Sealm, II, 2. *psalm.*  
 Sealm-sceóp, II, 2. *psalmist.*  
 Sealm-song, II, 2. *psalm-singing, psalmody.*  
 Sealm - wyrhta, *psalm - wright, psalmist.*  
 Sealt, II, 1. *salt.*  
 Sealt, adj., *salt.*  
 Sealtere, II, 2. *salter.*  
 Seamere, II, 2. *seamer, tailor.*  
 Searo-poncol, *devising stratagem, cunning.*  
 Seax, II, 1. *knife, sword.*  
 Sécan, } pret. sohte, *to seek.* Gr.  
 Gesécan, } 214.  
 Secean, for secan.  
 Secg, II, 2. *soldier, warrior, man.*  
 Secgan, } pret. sæde, *to say.*  
 Gesecgan, } Gr. 214.  
 Secræ, for secra, or seocra, gen. pl. of seoc.

- Gesegon, pret. pl. of geseón. Gr. 231.  
 †Seh, soh (sah), *fell down*; descended from sígan.  
 Geseh, i. q. geseah. See Geseón.  
 Sel, *good, excellent*.  
 Seldcuð, *selcouth, wonderful, extraordinary*.  
 Seldon, *seldom*. Ger. selten.  
 Seldsyn, *rare*.  
 Geseman, *to determine, judge, decide between*.  
 †Semeþþ, *seemeth, beseemeth?*  
 Semninga, *suddenly*.  
 †Sen (seón), *to see*.  
 †Isen (gescón), *to see*.  
 †Isend, for gesend, pp. of gesendan. Gr. 207.  
 Gesenian, *to sign, mark*.  
 Seo, fem., *she, the*. Gr. 146.  
 Seoc, *sick*.  
 Seócnys, *sickness*.  
 Seofe, *seven*.  
 Seofeniht, *week*.  
 Seofeða, *seventh*.  
 Seofon, *seven*.  
 Seofonfeald, *sevenfold*.  
 Seolfor, II. 1. *silver*.  
 Seolfern, *of silver, argenteus*.  
 Seolfer-smið, II. 2. *silversmith*.  
 Seolm, II. 2. See Sealm.  
 Geseón, 3 p. he gesyhð, pret. geseah (gesch), pl. gesawon. Gr. 231.  
 Iseonne, for geseonne.  
 †Seorwe (sorh), *sorrow, affliction*.  
 Seow. See Sawan.  
 Seoþan, 3 syð, pret. seað, *to seethe, boil*. Gr. 251.  
 Seoðða, *afterwards, then*.  
 Serfis, II. 3. *service*.  
 Iset, for geset.  
 Geseted, *seated, placed, qu. from setian?* Gr. 202?  
 Setl, III. 1. *settle, seat, setting*.  
 Setl-gang, II. 2. *sunnan setl-gang, sunset*.  
 Setlung, II. 3. *setting*.  
 Gesetnys, *law, institute, book*.  
 Settan, } *to set, place, constitute,*  
 Gesettan, } *establish, compose, dedicate*. Gr. 208.  
 †Settledd, *settled, seated*.  
 Gesewen, *seen*; gesewen beón, *to seem, videri*.  
 Gesewenic, *visible*.  
 Sex. See Seax.  
 †Seð (sóð), *sooth, true*.  
 Sepe, masc., *who, which*.  
 †Shæwenn (sceawian), *to show*.  
 Sia, for seo, p. 120, line 7.  
 Sib, II. 3. *peace*.  
 †Sib, *contract*.  
 Gesib, } *of kin, related*.  
 †Isib, }  
 Sibling, II. 2. *relation, kinsman or kinswoman*.  
 Gesibsum, *peaceable, friendly*.  
 Síð, *broad, ample*.  
 Síde, I. 3. *silk*.  
 Síde, I. 3. *side*.  
 Síð-wah, II. 2. *side-wall*; síð-wages, for -wagas.  
 Sig, for sý. See Wésan.  
 Sígan, pret. sah, pl. sigon, *to sink, descend, full down*.  
 Sige, II. 2. *victory*. Ger. Sieg.  
 Sige-folc, II. 1. *triumphant people*.  
 Sigel, II. 3. *collar, monile*.  
 Sige-róf, *victorious*.  
 Sige-wong, II. 2. *plain or field of victory*.

- Sigor, *victory*. Ger. Sieg.  
 Sigor-leán, *reward of victory*.  
 Gesihð, II. 3. *sight, vision, aspect, presence*.  
 Silomon, Sulmo *in Italy*.  
 Simle, *ever, always*.  
 Sin. See Syn.  
 Sín, *his, her*. Ger. sein, Dan. sin.  
 Sinc, II. 1. *treasure, silver*.  
 Sinc-gýfa, *treasure-giver*; epithet applied to a chief.  
 Singal, *perpetual, continuous*.  
 Singan, pret. sang (song), pl. sungon, *to sing*.  
 Singian, *to sin*.  
 Sinoð, *synod*.  
 Sio, i. q. seo.  
 Siofian, *to bewail*.  
 Sittan, } pret. sæt, *to sit*.  
 Gesittan, }  
 Sið, II. 2. *way, path, journey, extremity, time*. Isl. Sinn, Dan. Sinde. Gr. 33.  
 Sið, *late*.  
 Gesið, II. 2. *associate, ally*.  
 Siðlice, *afterwards, subsequently*.  
 Siðþan, *after that, then, afterwards*.  
 Sið-fæt, III. 1. *journey, expedition*; yet 'minne siðfæt' occurs Cod. Exon. f. 52, b.  
 Siðian, *to journey*.  
 Slæd, II. 1. *plain, open tract of country*. Isl. Sletta, Dan. Slette.  
 Slæge, II. 1. *slaying, death*. See also Slecge.  
 Slægie, for slæge.  
 Slæp, II. 2. *sleep*.  
 Slæpan, 3 slæpð, pret. slep, pp. slapen. Gr. 234.  
 Slæp-ern, II. 1. *dormitory*.  
 Sleac, *slack, slow, remiss*.  
 Sleán, } 3 slyhð, pret. sloh, pl.  
 Gesleán, } slogon, *to slay, strike, beat, cast, fight*. Ger. schlagen. Also, *to gain (by fighting)*; as, ac þu most heonon huðe lædan. þe ic þe æt hilde gesloh. *but thou mayst hence lead the spoil, which I for thee have won in battle*:—Cædm. p. 129, line 24. [Æpelstan and Eadmund] ealdor-langne tȳr. geslogon æt secce. [Athelstan and Edmund] gained *lifelong glory in the battle*:—Battle of Br., line 6. See Warton, vol. i. p. lxxxviii. 8vo edit.  
 Slecge, II. 2. *sledge, large hammer*; from sleán.  
 Slege, III. 1. *slaying, slaughter, stroke, blow*; slege fæge, *doomed to slaughter*.  
 Geslegen, *struck*; pp. of sleán.  
 Sleh, imperat. of sleán.  
 Slepan. See Slæpan.  
 Slítan, *to slit, tear*.  
 Slógon. See Sleán.  
 Smeagan, *to inquire, consider, argue, meditate, contemplate, design*.  
 Smeagung, II. 3. *machination*.  
 Smeán. See Smeagan.  
 Smeat, "obrussa, obrysum, purum aurum; of smeate golde, ex puro auro."—Lye. More probably *beaten gold*, from smítan, pret. smát, *to smite, beat*.  
 Smeaðáncolnys, *subtlety*.  
 Smedme, I. 3. *flour*.  
 Smið, II. 2. <sup>4</sup> *smith, or any handicraftsman in general*.  
 Smiðþe, I. 3. *smithy, workshop*. Ger. Schmiede.  
 Smylt, *mild, serene, tranquil*.

- Smýrian, *to smear, anoint.*  
 Snaw, II. 2. *snow.*  
 Snaw-hwit, *snow-white.*  
 Snel, *bold, quick, active.* Ger. schnell.  
 Sníðan, pret. snáð, pl. sníðon, pp. sniden, *to cut.* Ger. schneiden.  
 Snoter, *wise, prudent.*  
 Snude, *forthwith, quickly.*  
 Snytro, III. 3. *prudence, wit.* Gr. 103.  
 Softe, *softly, easily.*  
 Solcen, *silken.*  
 Gesomnian, *to assemble, call together.*  
 Gesomnung, II. 3. *assembly, synagogue; from sammnian, to gather.* Ger. Sammlung.  
 Somod, *also, at the same time, together with.*  
 Son, II. 2. *sound, song.*  
 Sona, *soon, straightway, forthwith.*  
 Song-cræft, II. 2. *art of song, poetry.*  
 Sónt, for sanct.  
 Sorgian, *to sorrow, grieve.*  
 Sorh, II. 3. *sorrow, care.* Ger. Sorg.  
 Sorhful, *sorrowful.*  
 Sorhlice, *sorrowfully, miserably.*  
 Sóð, *true, truly, in sooth; sope, truly; to sope, in sooth, forsooth.*  
 Sóðfæstnes, } *truth, integrity, justice;*  
 Sóðfæstnys, } *for soðfæstnysse God, p. 73, line 3.*  
 Sóðlice, *soothly, truly, amen.*  
 †Soðscipe (sotscipe), *sotship, folly.*  
 Spac, for spæc.  
 Spád, spadu, *spade.*  
 Spæc, i. q. spræc.  
 Gespánan, *to persuade.* See Aspánan.  
 Spárian, *to spare.*  
 Spearca, *spark.*  
 Spéc, i. q. spræc.  
 Spécan, i. q. sprécan.  
 Spéðan, *to speed, succeed, agree?*  
 †Ispedden (gespeddon), *executed, performed.*  
 †Spedet (spedeð). See Spedan.  
 Spedig, *rich.*  
 Spell, II. 1. & II. 3? *history, tale.*  
 †Spellenn (spellian), *to relate, preach.*  
 †Speneð (spendeð), *spends; from spendan.*  
 Spere, III. 1. *spear.*  
 Spic, *bacon.* Ger. Speck.  
 †Spilede (spellade), *spoke; from spellian.*  
 Spillan, *to destroy.*  
 Gesponnen, *persuaded, enticed; from gespánan.*  
 Gespowan, pret. -speow, *to succeed, speed.*  
 Spræc, II. 3. *speech, saying.*  
 Sprécan, } 3 sprycð, pret. spræc,  
 Gesprécan, } *to speak, to speak to, address.* Ger. sprechen. Gr. 229.  
 Sprengan, *to burst, break, snap.* Ger. springen.  
 Springan, pret. sprang, pl. sprun-  
 gon, *to spring.*  
 Sprittan (spryttan), *to sprout, germinate, pullulare.* Gr. 208.  
 Spur-leþer, II. 3. *spur-leather.*  
 Spycan, *to speak.*  
 Spyrta, *basket, sporta.*  
 Stæde, for stede.  
 Stæf, II. 2. *staff, rod, letter, writing.* Ger. Stab.  
 Stælcung, II. 3. *stalking, walking slowly.*



- Gestænan, *to stone*.  
 Stænen, *of stone*.  
 Stær, III. 1. *history*.  
 Stæð, III. 1. *shore, bank*.  
 Steððig, *steady, firm*.  
 Gestæðignys, *steadiness, gravity*.  
 Stálian, *to steal*.  
 Stán, II. 2. *stone*. Ger. Stein, Dan. Steen.  
 Standan, } 3 stent (stynt), pret.  
 Gestandan, } stód, *to stand, to be, drive, continue*. Also, act. *to urge, vex*. Gr. 237.  
 Stánford, *Stamford*.  
 Stárian, *to stare, look*.  
 Staðol, II. 2. *foundation, site*.  
 Steap, *steep, deep*.  
 Stearc, *rugged, hard, austere*.  
 Stede, II. 2. *stead, place*; stede fæst, *steadfast, firm*.  
 Stefen, II. 3. *voice*. Gr. 81.  
 †Stefuen (stefen), *voice*.  
 Stélan, 3 stylð, pret. stæl, pp. stólen, *to steal*.  
 Stelon, *for stelan*.  
 Stemne, *for stefne*. Gr. 81. See Stefen.  
 Stemnettan, *to meet?*  
 Stenc, II. 2. *stink, odour*.  
 Steop-bearn, II. 1. *step-child*.  
 Steorra, *star*.  
 Steort, II. 2. *tail*.  
 Stipel, II. 2. *steeple, tower*.  
 Steppan, pret. stóp, *to step, go*.  
 Sterced-ferhð, *stern-minded, rugged*.  
 Stician, *to stick, hærer*.  
 Stihtan, *to arrange, dispose*.  
 Gestillan, *to still, stay*.  
 Stille, *still, quietly*.  
 Stillnes, *stillness, quiet*.  
 Stingan, pret. stang, pl. stungon, *to sting, stab*.  
 Stíran, *to rule, move, punish*. See Stýran.  
 Stíria, *sturgeon*. Ger. and Dan. Stör.  
 Stírigendlic, *stirring, moving*.  
 Stíward, II. 2. *steward*.  
 Stið, *stern, austere, severe*.  
 Stiðe, *sternly, austere*.  
 Stiðlice, *sternly, austere*.  
 Stiðmód, *stern*.  
 Stiðnys, *austerity, severity*.  
 Stód. See Standan.  
 †Stonde (stund), *while, time*. Ger. Stunde.  
 Stont, *for stent*. See Standan.  
 Stóp. See Steppan.  
 Stor, *frankincense*.  
 †Stór, *great*. Dän. stor.  
 Storm, II. 2. *storm*. Ger. Sturm, Dan. Storm.  
 Storm, *stormy*.  
 Stow, II. 3. *place*; forming the termination to many names of towns, as, *Godstow, Felixstow, &c.*  
 Strácian, *to stroke*.  
 Stræll, II. 2. *arrow, dart, missile*.  
 Strátt, II. 3. *street*.  
 Strang, *strong, severe, rigid*. Ger. strenge. Strange, *strongly, powerfully*.  
 Gestrangian, *to strengthen*.  
 Streám, II. 2. *stream*.  
 Streccan, pret. strehte, *to stretch, spread*.  
 Strengre, *stronger*. Gr. p. 51.  
 †Strenð (strengð), *strength, power*.  
 Strengð, II. 3. }  
 Strengðu, III. 3. } *strength*.  
 Streón, }  
 Gestreón, III. 1. } *gain, profit, treasure*.

- Streoneshalh, *Whitby*. Dan. Hvid Bye. This is one of many instances where the Saxon name has given place to the Danish.
- Streowian, *to strew*.
- Gestrídan, pret. -strád, pl. -stridon, *to stride, mount (on horseback)*.
- Strínan, *to beget*.
- Strudan, *to spoil, rob, destroy*.
- Strutian, i. q. strudan.
- Gestrynan, *to beget, get, gain*.
- Stund, II. 3. *stound, space of time; embe stunde, from time to time*.
- Stunt, *foolish, stupid*.
- Stúr-mere, *Sturmer in Essex*, on the river Stour, or rather the fen (mere) itself, in the neighbourhood of which Leofsunu appears to have dwelt. "On the south, the river Stour, at its rise, stagnates in a great fen, called Stour-meer, but presently confining itself within its banks, first passes by Clare," &c.—*Gough's Camden*, vol. ii. p. 43. 1st edit.
- Stygan, *to go, proceed*. See Stígan.
- Gestyldre, p. 89, line 24, apparently an error for gestyrde, *punished*. See Styran.
- Styman, *to steam, exhale*.
- Stynt. See Standan.
- Stypel. See Stepel.
- Stýran, } *to regulate, stir, punish,*  
 Gestýran, } *correct, rule; gov.*  
 dat. of pers. and gen. of thing.
- Styriæn, for stýran.
- Styrman, *to storm, vociferate, assail*.
- Styrne, *stern, severe*.
- Styrn-mód, *stern of mind*.
- Styðnys, *severity, austerity*.
- †Sue, for swa.
- †Suge (secgan), *to say*.
- Suin. See Swin.
- Sul, sulh, II. 1. *plough, ploughshare*.
- Sulh-geteog, III. 1. *ploughing implements*.
- Sum, *some, one, quidam*.
- †Sum, Dan. Sax. for swa. Dan. som.
- Sumer, III. 2. *summer*.
- †Sumneden (somnodon), *assembled; from somnian*.
- Sun-beám, II. 2. *sunbeam*. 'Under sun beame', p. 75, line 23, possibly an error for, 'under sumum beame', *under a tree*.
- Sund, *swimming, natatio*.
- Isund, *sound, safe*.
- Sunder-halga, *one sundered as it were from others through extraordinary holiness, a pharisee*.
- Gesundfull, } *healthy, sound, pro-*  
 Gesundlic, } *sperous*.
- Sundor-spræc, II. 3. *a conversation apart*.
- Sundor-yrf, II. 1. *separate property*.
- Sun-ganges, *with the sun*.
- Sunnan-dæg, II. 2. *Sunday*.
- Sunne, I. 3. *sun*. Ger. Sonne.
- Sunu, III. 2. *son*. Ger. Sohn, Dan. Søn.
- Susl, III. 1. *torment, punishment*.
- †Suste (swuster), *sister*.
- Suwian, *to keep silence, silere*.
- Suðan, *south, from the south*. Gr. 339.
- Suþern, *southern*. Why this epithet is applied to a dart, it is difficult to conjecture; p. 125, line 7.

- Suðweard, *southward*.
- Suwian, *to be silent*; suwiende, *silent*.
- Swa, *so, thus, as, whether*. Swa hwa swa, *whosoever*. Swa hwæt swa, *whatsoever*. Swa hwylc swa, *whosoever*. Swa ilce, i. q. swylce. Swa same, *so*. †Swa sum, *so as*: Dan. Sax. for swa swa: Dan. saasom. Swa swa, *so as*. Swa peah, *yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless*.
- Swæc, II. 3. *odour, taste, seasoning, sapor*.
- Iswænct, for geswenced.
- Swær, *heavy*. Ger. schwer.
- Swæs, *sweet, dear*.
- Swæsend, III. 1. *meat, viand*; generally used in the plural.
- Swæslice, } *sweetly, benignantly,*  
 Geswæslice, } *kindly*.
- Swát, *sweat, poet. blood*.
- Swátig, *sweaty, poet. bloody*.
- Swaðe, III. 1. *trace, vestige, way, path*. (Swaðe, p. 52, line 17, is apparently an error for swaðu.)
- Sweart, *swart, black*. Ger. schwarz, Dan. sort.
- Swefel, II. 2. *sulphur*. Ger. Schwefel, Dan. Svoel.
- Swefen, III. 1. } *dream*.  
 Swefn, }
- Sweg, II. 2. *sound*.
- Swegan, *to sound*.
- Swegel, II. 2? *heaven, firmament*.
- Sweger, II. 3. *wife's mother*.
- Sweging, *sound, noise*.
- Geswel, II. 1. *swelling, tumour*.
- Swelgere, II. 2. *glutton*. Ger. Schwelger.
- †Swellten (sweltan), *to die*.
- Sweltan, pret. swealt, pl. swulton, *to die*. Gr. 242.
- †Swen, *swain, young man*. Dan. Svend.
- Geswenc, II. 1. *trouble, inconvenience, labour*.
- Geswencan, } *to vex, afflict, fatigue*.  
 Geswencian, }
- Geswencednys, *affliction, sorrow*.
- Sweng, *stroke, blow*.
- Sweora, *neck*.
- Sweorcende, *darkening*; from sweorcian, *to grow dark or gloomy*; sweorcend-ferhð, *gloomy-minded*.
- Sweord, II. 1. *sword*. See Swurd.
- Sweorettung, II. 3. *sigh*.
- Sweot, II. 2. *band, turma*.
- Sweotol, i. q. swutol.
- Swét, *sweet*.
- Geswétan, *to sweeten*.
- Swétnes, *sweetness*.
- †Isweued (geswefod), *rendered senseless*; from geswefian, *sopire*.
- †Sweyn, II. 2. *swain, young man*. Dan. Svend.
- Swícan, } pret. swác, pl. swicon,  
 Geswícan, } *to deceive, betray, cheat, desist from, shrink from*.
- Swídom, *fraud, deceit*.
- Swícol, *false, treacherous, deceitful*.
- Swift, *swift*.
- Swiftnys, *swiftness*.
- Swiga, I. 2? *silence*.
- Swike, for swicon. See Swícan.
- Swilce. See Swylce.
- †Swilch (swylce), *as*.
- †Swilc (swylc), *such*.
- Swima, I. 2? *giddiness, vertigo*.
- Swimmende, *swimming*.
- Swín. See Swýn.
- Geswinc, III. 1. *labour, toil*.

- Swincan, pret. swanc, pl. swuncon, *to toil*.
- Swincgel, II. 3? } *stripe, blow,*  
Swincgle, I. 3? } *lash.*
- Swingan, pret. swang, pl. swun-  
gon, *to scourge.*
- Swingel, II. 3. *correction, affliction.*
- †Swinnc (swinc), *toil.*
- Swinsung, II. 3. *sound, melody.*
- Swipe, *whip, scourge.*
- Swið, *great, strong.*
- Swiðe, *very, valde, magnopere.*
- Swiðlic, *violent, strong.*
- Swiðlice, i. q. swiðe.
- Swiðmód, *violent, haughty.*
- Swiðor, *more*; comp. of swið.
- Swiðost, *chiefly, for the most part.*
- Swiðra, compar. of swið, *right,*  
*dexter.*
- Geswiðrian, *to prevail against, sub-*  
*due.*
- †Swomefest, *collected, firm.*
- †Swowen, *swoon.*
- Swulce, for swylce.
- Swuncgon. See Swingan.
- Swura, i. q. sweora.
- Sward, sword, II. 1. *sword.* For  
the epithet eald, applied to a  
sword, see Beow., line 5228,  
edit. Kemble, and Cædm. p. 209,  
line 5, edit. Thorpe.
- Swuster, } III. 2. *sister.*  
Geswuster, }
- Swutelian, } *to make manifest,*  
Geswutelian, } *show.*
- Swutelice, *plainly, manifestly.*
- Swutelung, II. 3. *manifestation,*  
*testification.*
- Swutol, swutel, *manifest, evident*;  
*sweetole, manifestly.*
- Swyftlere, II. 2. *subtalaris.*
- Swylc, *such.*
- Swylce, *as if, moreover, as it were.*
- Swymman, pret. swamm, pl. swum-  
mon, *to swim.*
- Swýn, II. 1. *swine.* Ger. Schwcin,  
Dan. Svin.
- Swyra, i. q. sweora.
- Swyrd-bora, *sword-bearer*; cor-  
ruptly swyrd-boræ.
- Swyrd-geswing, *sword-striking.*
- Swytelian, i. q. swutelian.
- Swywian, i. q. suwian.
- Swypost. See Swiðost.
- Sybb. See Sib.
- Syfer, *sober, abstinent, pure, decent*;  
*syferlice, soberly, &c.*
- Syfernys, *soberness, moderation.*
- Syflingc, *meat, anything eaten with*  
*bread, opsonium.*
- Gesyhð, II. 3. *vision.*
- Syl, II. 3. *sill, post, log.*
- Syl. See Syll.
- Sylan-scear, *ploughshare.*
- Sylf, *self, same.*
- Sylfor. See Seolfor.
- Syll, II. 3. & II. 1. *plough.*
- Syllan, } pret. sealde, *to sell,*  
Gesyllan, } *give, betray.* Gr. 196.
- Symbel, *feast.*
- Symbel, *always*; on symbel, *at all*  
*times.*
- Syn, II. 3. *sin.* Gr. 82.
- Syn, for synt.
- Synderlice, *extraordinarily, exclu-*  
*sively, separately, respectively.*  
Ger. sonderlig.
- Syngan. See Singan.
- Syngian. See Singian.
- Gesynte, III. 1. *safety, success, be-*  
*nefit*; used in pl. only.
- Gesyrdwed, p. 125, line 56, appa-



- rently an error for gesyrwende, from gesyrwian, *to lay snares, machinate, insidiari.*
- Syru, III. 1. Gr. 95. } *snare, ma-*  
Syrwung, II. 3. } *chination,*  
*wile.*
- Syxtig, *sixty.*
- Syððan, *after, afterwards, after that, then.*
- T.
- †Ta, for þa, after a word ending in d or t.
- Tácen, tácn, III. 1. *token, sign.*
- Getácnian, *to betoken, signify.*
- Getácnung, II. 3. *signification, sign, type.*
- Tácan, pret. tæhte, *to teach.*
- Táccung, II. 3. *teaching.*
- Tægel, II. 2. *tail.*
- Getéel (getél, getál), III. 1. *tale, number, series.*
- Tælan, *to blame, insult, calumniate.*
- †Tælen (tælan), *to blame.*
- Tællen, for tellan.
- †Tær, for þær, after a word ending in d or t.
- †Tærgæness, for þærgæness, *there-against.*
- Tæsan, *to tease, annoy, assault.*
- †Tahten (tæhton), *taught, showed; from tácan.*
- †Take on, *to receive, treat.*
- †Taken (tácn), *token, miracle.*
- †Takenn (tæcan), *to take, receive.*
- Tám, *tame.*
- †Tatt, for þatt, after a word ending in d or t.
- Getawian, *to prepare. It. to beat, misuse.*
- Itawode. See Getawian.
- †Te, for þe, after a word ending in d, t, or ss.
- Teah. See Teón.
- Teald, *told, said; from tellan.*
- Tear, II. 2. *tear. Ger. Zähre, Dan. Taar.*
- Tegdon, apparently for tegan, i. q. *tian, to tie, bind.*
- †Teggre, *their.*
- †Teken (tacen), *token, example.*
- Getel. See Getæl.
- Tela, *well! good! it is well!*
- Geteld, II. 1. *tent, tabernacle. Ger. Zelt, Dan. Telt.*
- Tellan, } pret. tealde, *to tell, re-*  
Getellan, } *count, account, reckon.*
- Temese, *Thames.*
- Témian, } *to tame.*  
Getémian, }
- Tempel, } III. 1. *temple.*  
Templ, }
- Teode. See Teón.
- Geteog, III. 1. *stuff, matter, implement, utensil. Ger. Gezeug, Dan. Tøi.*
- Geteohian, *to resolve.*
- Teólung, II. 3. *tilling, culture.*
- Teón, 3 tyhð, pret. teah, pl. tugon, *to draw, go, and pret. teode, to produce, create; teón forð, p. 30, line 13, for forð-teón.*
- Teona, *injury, injustice, wrong.*
- Teoða (se) (seo, þæt), *teope, tenth.*
- Téran, pret. tær, pp. toren, *to tear. Gr. 229.*
- Tices-well, *Tichwell in Norfolk, near Hunstanton.*
- Tictator, II. 2. *dictator.*
- Tíd, II. 3. *time, hour, tide, synaxis. Dan. Tid, Ger. Zeit. Gr. 84.*
- Getigan. See Getígian.

- Tige, II. 2. *tie, efficacy.*  
 Tigel, II. 2. *tile, brick.* Ger. Ziegel, Dan. Tegl.  
 Getigged, *tied*; from getian.  
 Getigian, *to tie.*  
 Tigris, *tiger.*  
 Tihian, *to resolve.*  
 Tihtan, *to persuade, urge, seduce.*  
 Getihtan, *to persuade, drive, instigate.*  
 Tilia, *tiller, husbandman.*  
 Tilian, *to till, prepare, get*; with gen. Gr. 397.  
 Getillan, *to touch.*  
 Tilung, II. 3. *tilling, culture.*  
 Tíma, *time, hour, season.* Dan. Time.  
 Timbrian, } *to build.*  
 Getimbrian, }  
 Getímian, *to befall, happen.*  
 Tin, II. 1. *tin.*  
 Itinbred (sic MS.), for getimbrod.  
 Getingnes, *eloquence.*  
 Tintreg, *torment.*  
 Tintreglic, *infernal*; from tintreg, *hell-torment.*  
 Getion, for geteón, i. q. teón.  
 Tioð, for teoð.  
 Tir, II. 2? *glory.*  
 Tirian, } *to vex, provoke, exasperate.*  
 Tirigan, } *rate.*  
 Tiðe, compos. *in possession of.*  
 Tipian, } *to grant, allow, præ-*  
 Getipian, } *stare*; gov. gen.  
 To, *too.* Ger. Zu.  
 To, *to, at, from, in, as, for.* Ger. Zu.  
 Toberstan, pret. -bærst, pl. -burston, *to burst, break, be dashed in pieces.*  
 †Tobetet (to-beateð), *beateth*; from beatan.  
 Tobrádan, pret. -brædde, pl. -bræd, *to spread.*  
 Tobrécan, pret. -bræc, pp. -brocen, *to break.*  
 Tobrédan, pret. bræd, *to cast off (sleep).*  
 To-cyme, II. 3. *coming, advent.*  
 Todálan, act. and neut., *to deal, divide, share.*  
 Todál, *division, distinction, difference.*  
 †Todón, *to divide.*  
 Todrefian, *to scatter, expel.*  
 Toflión, *to flee from.* See Fleón.  
 Toforan, *before.*  
 Toforan, p. 116, line 4 *ab ult.*, though placed over the word 'apponuntur', is certainly the preposition; the verb settan, or one of like import, being wanting.  
 Togædre, *together*; togædre fón, *to assemble.*  
 Togeanes, *towards, to, against.*  
 To-gebíndan, *to bind to.* See Bindan.  
 To-gehyhtan, *adjicere*, p. 112, l. 34.  
 To-geládan, *to bring to.*  
 To-gelecgan, *to lay to, apply.* See Lecgan.  
 To-geenydan, *to force.*  
 To-gepeodan, *to add, join.*  
 Toglídan, pret. -glád, pl. -glidon, *to glide away.*  
 Tohtan, p. 137, line 18?  
 Getohte, p. 124, line 14?  
 To-irnan, *to run to.* See Yrnan.  
 †Tokenn, *began*, pl.  
 Tól, II. 3. *tool, instrument.*  
 Tome, for tám.  
 Tomearcian, *to mark, number, distinguish, tax.*

- Tomearcodnes, *numbering, taxing, census.*  
 Tomiddes, *in the midst, amid.*  
 Torfian, *to dart, hurl, shoot.*  
 Torht, } *bright.*  
 Torhtlic, }  
 Torhtmód, *bright-minded.*  
 Torn, II. 2. *anger.* Ger. Zorn.  
 Tosceotan, pret. -sceat, pl. -scutan, *to flee.*  
 Toslitan, *to rend, break.* See Slítan.  
 Tosloh, *struck.* See Sleán.  
 Tosomne, *together.*  
 Totéran, 3 -tyrð, pret. -tær, pp. -toren, *to tear, rend.*  
 Totwáman, } *to divide, separate,*  
 Totwámian, } *distinguish.*  
 Teward, towerd, *toward, to come, to be, futurus, -a, -um.* Ger. zu werden.  
 Towurpan, -weorpan, 3 -wyrpð, pret. -wearp, pl. -wurpon, *to destroy, cast down, put an end to.*  
 Tóð, *tooth*; topum ontynan, *dentibus aperire, utter?*  
 To þon, *so.*  
 Topunden, *swollen.*  
 To þy þæt, *to the end that, eo quod.*  
 Træf, II. 2. *tent, pavilion.*  
 Trahtnere, II. 2. *interpreter, expounder.*  
 Trahtnian, *to expound, interpret.*  
 Trahtnung, II. 3. *exposition.*  
 Tréndel, *sphere, orb.*  
 Treow, III. 1. *tree.* Dan. Tre.  
 Treow-cin, II. 1. *tree species, kind of tree.*  
 Treowen, *of tree, wooden, woody.*  
 †Treoweðe (treoweð), *trusteth*; from treowian.  
 Getreowlice, *truly, faithfully.*  
 Treow-wyrhta, *tree- or woodwright, i. e. carpenter.*  
 Treppe, I. 3? *trap.*  
 †Trowwen (treowian), *to trow, trust, confide.*  
 †Trowwþ (treowð), *troth, faith.*  
 †Trukeden (trucodon), *failed, defecit*; from trucian.  
 Trum, *firm.*  
 Truma, *cohort of 1100 men, turma.*  
 Trumungc, II. 3. *confirmation, corroboration.*  
 Truwa, *faith, trust.*  
 Truwian, } *to trust, confide, rely*  
 Getruwian, } *on.*  
 Trym, *step*; perhaps an error for tryn. Dan. Trin.  
 Trymian, }  
 Getrymian, } *to confirm, encourage,*  
 Getrymman, } *age, strengthen.*  
 Getrymmian, }  
 Trymnes, *exhortation.*  
 Tryw. See Treow.  
 Getrywe, *true, faithful.*  
 †Tu, for þu, after a word ending in d or t.  
 Tucian, } *to punish, torment*; to  
 Getucian, } *bysmere tucian, to torment ignominiously.*  
 Tugon. See Teón.  
 Tún, II. 2. *town, enclosure.* Ger. Zaun.  
 Tunece, I. 3. *tunic, coat, garment.*  
 Tunge, I. 3. *tongue.* Ger. Zunge, Dan. Tunge.  
 Tún-gerefa, *town-reeve, villicus.*  
 Tungol, tungel, III. 1. *heavenly body, star.* P. 95, line 17, tunglon occurs in the plur.  
 Tungol-witega, lit. *star-prophet,*

- astrologer*; from *tungol*, *star*, and *witega*, *wise man*, *prophet*.
- Turf, *turf*. Gr. 106.
- †Turnenn, *to turn*.
- Turtle, I. 3. *turtle-dove*.
- †Tuss, for þus, after a word ending in d or t.
- Tuwa, *twice*.
- Twá, neut. and fem., *two*. Gr. 171.
- Twegen, masc., *two*. Gr. 171.
- Twelf, *twelve*.
- †Twemen (twæman), *to separate, divide*.
- Twenti, *twenty*.
- Twoegan, pret. *twoede*, for *twoegde*, *to doubt, hesitate*.
- Twoeon. See Twyn.
- Twoeunung, II. 3. *doubt*.
- Twoewa, *twice*. Gr. 185.
- Twifeald, *twofold, double*.
- †Twigges (twywa), *twice*.
- Twy, *two*; *twy-winter, two years (old)*.
- Twycina, *a place where two ways meet*.
- Twylic, *ambiguous, doubtful*.
- Twyn, *doubt*.
- Twynian, *to doubt*.
- Tyan, *to teach*.
- Tydder, *weak*.
- Tyddrian, } *to produce, bring*  
 Getyddrian, } *forth, cherish, alere*.
- Tyhtan, *to excite, entice*.
- Getým, III. 1. *team, yoke*.
- Tyman, *to team, beget, propagate*.
- Tyn, *ten*.
- Tyncenum, p. 44, line 2? [Tinc ligo exponitur in Glossa interlinari in Grammatica MS. Smaragdi.—*DuCange*.]
- U.
- †Uæl, for wæl.
- †Uair (fæger), *fair*.
- †Ueht (feohet), *fight*, imperat., from *feohtan*?
- †Veisiþ, *departure*.
- †Uest (fæst), *fast*; on *ueste, strongly, severely*?
- Ufan, *above, from above*.
- Ufeweardan, *upward, above*.
- Uht-sang, II. 2. *nocturns*.
- †Uinden (findan), *to find*.
- Umbe, for ymbe.
- Unablinnendlice, *incessantly, unceasingly*.
- Unadwæscendlic, *inextinguishable*; from *adwæscan*, *to extinguish*.
- Unalyfedlic, *incredible*.
- Unár, II. 3. *dishonour, disgrace*.
- Unasecgendlic, *unspeakable, ineffable*.
- Unaswundenlice, *actively, zealously*.
- †Unbalded (unbealdod), *become less bold, sunk in vigour*.
- Unbefangenlic, *incomprehensible*; from *befón*.
- Unbefohten, *unassailed*.
- Unbindan, *to unbind*. See Bindan.
- Unc, *us two*. Gr. 137.
- Unclæn, *unclean*.
- Uncnyttan, *to untie, unknot*.
- Uncúð, *unknown, belonging to another, alienus*.
- Undeádlíc, *immortal*.
- Undeopþancol, *not deeply thinking, superficial*.
- Under, *under, among*. Ger. unter.
- Underbæc, *behind, backward*.
- Underbeginnan, pret. -gan, pl. -gunnon, *to begin, undertake*.



- Underdelfan, 3 -dylf, pret. -dealf, pl. -dulfon, *to delve under, undermine.*
- Underfeng, *assumed.* See Underfón.
- Underfón, *to receive, accept.* See Fón.
- Undergytan, pret. -geat, *to understand, perceive.*
- Under-kyng, II. 2. *under-king, tributary king.*
- Underlecgan, *to underlay, support, prop.* See Lecgan.
- Undern, II. 2. *the third hour, i. e. 9 o'clock A.M.*
- Undernæðen, *underneath.*
- Undern-tíd, II. 3. *tertia.* See Undern.
- Understandan, *to understand.* See Standan.
- Underwreðian, *to support, sustain.*
- Underþeod, *addicted, prone, deditus, subject, suffragan.*
- Underþeodan, *to resign, addict, subject.*
- Underþeow, II. 2. *subject.*
- Undón, *to undo.* See Dón.
- †Undonc (unþanc), *ingratitude; unþancunnan, to feel ungrateful, owe a grudge.* Ger. Undank.
- Unearh, *intrepid; from earh, fugitive, cowardly.*
- Uneaðe, *uneasy, vexed.* Also, adv. *difficultly, vix.*
- Uneaðelice, *with pain, difficultly.*
- Unforcúð, *honest, open, undaunted.*
- Unforht, *fearless.*
- Unforhtigende, *fearless.*
- Unforseawodlice, *unawares.*
- Unformolsnod, *uncorrupted; probably an error for unformolsnod, from formolsnian, to corrupt.*
- Ungedefe, *improper, unfitting, evil; from gedefe, tranquil, convenient, &c.*
- Ungefótlic, *impassable on foot.*
- Ungefræglice, *extraordinarily, in an unheard-of manner.*
- Ungehirsum, *disobedient.* Ger. ungehorsam.
- Ungelæred, *unlearned, ignorant.*
- Ungeleafful, *unbelieving.*
- Ungelimp, II. 1. *misfortune, mishap.*
- Ungelyfedlic, *incredible.*
- Ungemættlic, *immeasurable, vast; ungemétlice, immeasurably, exceedingly.*
- Ungemyndig, *unmindful.*
- Unge sewenlic, *invisible.*
- Ungeþwærnes, *dissension.*
- Unhál, *unhale, sick.*
- Unheh, *not high.*
- Unlæd, *wicked, improbus, perditus.*
- Unlucan, pret. -leac, pl. -lucon, *to unlock, open.*
- Unlyfigende, *lifeless.*
- Unmihtig, *unmighty, weak.*
- Unmyltsiendlic, *undeserving of compassion.*
- Geunnan, 1 pres. ic -an, pl. -unnon, pret. -uðe, *to give, grant, with gen.* Gr. p. 79.
- †Unnitt (unnyt), *useless; on unnitt, unprofitably, idly.*
- Unorne, *vigorous, bold?*
- †Unrað (unræd), *evil counsel, imprudence, dementia.*
- Unriht, II. 1. *unrighteous, wrong; onunriht, unjustly, wrongly.*
- Unriht, *wrong, evil.*
- Unrihtlic, *unjust, wrong.*
- Unrihtwísnis, *unrighteousness.*
- Unrót, *sad.*

- Unrótnys, *sorrow, sadness.*  
 Geúnrótsian, *to sadden, cast down.*  
 Unsælig, *unhappy, unblessed, infelix.*  
 Unscæððig, *harmless, innocent.*  
 Unscenþ, *unharnesses*; should probably be unscerð, from an unrecorded verb, unscerran. Ger. ausschirren. (*Suggested by Mr. R. Taylor.*)  
 Unscæðignys, *innocence.*  
 Unscrydan, *to undress, unfrock.*  
 Unscyldig, *innocent.* Ger. unschuldig.  
 Unsið, II. 2. *mishap, misfortune, unfortunate expedition.*  
 Unsofte, *unsoftly, severely, rigorously.*  
 Unstaðelfæstnes, *instability, unsteadiness, inconstancy.*  
 Unstill, *unstill, restless.*  
 Unswæslíc, *unpleasant.*  
 Unsyfer, *unsober.*  
 Untígean, *to untie.*  
 Untodæledlic, *indivisible*; untodæledlice, *indivisibly.*  
 Untrum, *infirm, sick.*  
 Untrummys, *weakness, infirmity.* Gr. 82.  
 Untweonlice, untweolice, *undoubtedly.*  
 Untýnan, *to open.*  
 Unwáclíce, *boldly.*  
 Unweaxen, *unwaxen, not full grown.*  
 Unweder, III. 1? *bad weather, storm.* Ger. Ungewitter, Dan. Uveir.  
 Unwemme, *immaculately.*  
 Unwisdom, *imprudence, folly.*  
 Unwittig, *witless, ignorant.*
- †Unwourð (unweorð), *unworthy, of little value.*  
 Unwritere, II. 2. *bad or false writer, pseudographus.*  
 Unþæslíc, *indecent, unfitting, unseemly.*  
 Unþeaw, II. 2. *evil habit, vice.*  
 Up, *up*; þa up, *those above.*  
 Up-abrédan, pret. -bræd, pl. -brudon, pp. -broden, *to pull or snatch up.* Gr. 242.  
 Up-ahebban, 3 -hefð, pret. -hóf, *to raise, lift up.*  
 Up-aspringan, pret. -asprang, pl. -asprungon, *to spring up.*  
 Up-astígenes, *ascension.*  
 Up-ateón, *to draw up.* See Teón.  
 †Upbrac (up-abræc), *brake forth*; from brecan.  
 Up-flóre, I. 3. *upper floor.*  
 Upforlætán, *to divide, distribute (a river into several streams or branches).*  
 Upgangan, *to go up.* See Gangan.  
 Up-heofon, II. 2. *high heaven.*  
 Uplic (upplíc), *on high, supernus.*  
 Uppcund, *well known, notus,—Lye.*  
 Uppon, *upon, against.*  
 Upríht, *upright, erect.*  
 Upstíg, II. 3. *ascension.*  
 Up-stígan, *to ascend.* See Stígan.  
 Upweard, *upward.*  
 Ure, *our.* Gr. 137.  
 Urig, *hoary?*  
 Urnon. See Yrnan.  
 Ut, *out.*  
 Ut-adrífan, *to drive out.* See Drífan.  
 Utdragan, *to drag out.*  
 Ute, *out, without.*  
 Utferan, *to go out.* See Feran.  
 Uton, *without, beyond.*

Ut-gán, *to go out.* See Gán.  
 Utgong, II. 2. *exit, departure.*  
 Utlág, II. 2. *outlaw.*  
 Uton, utun, *let us.* Gr. 415.  
 †Vuel (yfel), *evil.*  
 Uultor, II. 2. *vulture.*  
 Geuðe. See Geunnan.  
 Uðúta, uðwita, *scribe, philosopher,*  
*sapiens.*

## -W.

Wá, *woe.*  
 Wác, *weak, slender, humble, vile.*  
 Wácel, wácol, *watchful.*  
 Wácian, *to watch, be weak, faint,*  
*finch.*  
 Wádan, pret. wód, *to wade, go.*  
 Wæccende, wæcende, *watching;*  
*from wæcan.*  
 Gewæd, III. 1. *weed, clothing.* Gr.  
 93, 94.  
 Wædla, *poor.* Gr. 121.  
 Wædlian, *to become poor.*  
 Wæg, *wey* (a weight so called).  
 Wáegan, pret. weg, *to bear, carry.*  
 Wáege, I. 3. *balance.* Ger. Wage.  
 Wáel, II. 1? *slaughter, death.*  
 Wæla. See Wela.  
 Iwæld, for gewælden. See Ge-  
 wyldan.  
 Wælegian, *to enrich.*  
 Wáel-gifre, *greedy of slaughter.*  
 Wáel-hreow, *cruel, fierce; wæltreow-*  
*lice, cruelly, horribly.*  
 Wáel-reownes, *cruelty, ferocity.*  
 Wáel-rest, II. 3. *slaughter-bed.*  
 Wáel-scel, II. 3. *shell of slaughter,*  
*a compact band of soldiers, pro-*  
*ected with shields, (testudo); as*  
*p. 140, line 46-49. Cirdon cyne-*  
*rófe. wiggend on wiðertrod. wæl-*  
*scel on innan. reocende hræw.*

*The valiant returned, the warriors,*  
*on their footsteps, the shell of*  
*slaughter, among the reeking*  
*corpses.*  
 Wáel-spere, III. 1. *death-spear.*  
 Wáel-stow, II. 3. *slaughter-place,*  
*field of battle.*  
 Wáel- (i. e. wel-)willendness, *bene-*  
*volence.*  
 Wáel-wulf, II. 2. *wolf of slaughter.*  
 Wáelwurðian, *to highly venerate.*  
 Wæmm, *corner.*  
 Gewæmmodlice, *corruptly, impurely.*  
 Wáendon. See Wénan.  
 †Wænen, p. 160, line 2; probably  
 an error for wæuen, *woe* (wawa).  
 Wæpen, III. 1. *weapon.*  
 Wæpned, } III. 2. *male.*  
 Wæpned-man, }  
 Wær, *wary, cautious, provident.*  
 Wære. See Wesan.  
 Wærham, *Wareham.*  
 Wærlice, *warily.*  
 Wærloga, *belier or breaker of his*  
*compact, one void of faith.*  
 †Wærð (wrað), *wrath.*  
 Wæsten, for weston, *laid waste.*  
 Wæstm, II. 2. *fruit, form.*  
 Wæstm bærnys, *fruitfulness.*  
 Wæstm bære, *fruitful.*  
 Wæter, III. 1. *water.* Gr. 89.  
 Wæterian, *to water.*  
 Wætlinga Stræt, II. 3. *Watling*  
*Street, leading from Dover to*  
*Cardigan.*  
 Wágian, *to wag, shake, move to and*  
*fro.*  
 Wah, wag, II. 2. *wall.*  
 †Wakede (wácode), *grew weak;*  
 from wácian.  
 Wald, II. 2. *weald, wood, forest.*  
 Walde, for wolde.

- Waldend, II. 2. *ruler*. Gr. 118.  
 †Waldinge, for waldend.  
 Walsinga-hám, *Walsingham, in Norfolk*.  
 Wan, won, *dark, dusky, swarthy*.  
 Wandian, *to fear, blench*.  
 Wang. See Wong.  
 Wánian, *to wane, v. a. to diminish, v. n. to decrease*.  
 Wansið, II. 2. *misfortune*.  
 †Warchen (wræcce), *exile*.  
 †Iward. See Iwarðe.  
 Warnian, *to beware, take heed*.  
 †Iwarðe (gewearð), *was, became; from geweorðan*.  
 Wást. See Wítan.  
 Water, for wæter.  
 Gewaterian. See Waterian.  
 Waxgeorn, *voracious, edax*.  
 Wea-gesið, II. 2. *associate in wickedness*.  
 Geweald, II. 2. *power*.  
 Wealdan, } 3 wylt, pret. weold,  
 Gewealdan, } *to wield, govern, sway, have in power*.  
 Weal-gat, III. 1. *wall- or rampart-gate*.  
 Weall, II. 2. *wall, rampart*. Ger. Wall, Dan. Vold.  
 Weallinga-ford, *Wallingford*.  
 Weard, II. 2. *warden, guardian*.  
 Weard, II. 3. *ward, guard*.  
 Weard, *towards*.  
 Wearg, II. 2. *wretch, villain*.  
 Wearm, *warm*.  
 Weaxan, 3 wyxð, pret. weox, *to wax, grow*. Gr. 234.  
 Weder, II. 1? *weather, tempest*. Ger. Wetter.  
 Wedewe. See Widewe.  
 Wefod, i. q. weofod.  
 Weg, II. 2. *way*. Ger. Weg.
- Wegan, pret. wæg, *to bear, carry*.  
 Wégferend, II. 2. *wayfaring*. Gr. 118.  
 Weg-nest, } II. 3. *viaticum*. See  
 Weg-nyst, } Nest.  
 Wei la wei! *alas!*  
 Wel, *well, almost; wel gehwær, for the most part, pene ubique*.  
 Wela, *weal, prosperity; in plur. riches*.  
 †Welden (wealden), *governed*.  
 Weler, II. 2. *lip*.  
 Gewelgian, *to enrich*.  
 Welig (weleg), *rich, flourishing, bountiful*.  
 Welinga-ford, *Wallingford*.  
 Wénan, *to ween, think, expect*.  
 Wendan, } 3 went, *to wend, go,*  
 Gewendan, } *turn, return*. Gr. 207.  
 Wénde. See Wénan.  
 Wendel-sæ, II. 2. & II. 3. *the Mediterranean*.  
 Gewénian, *to wean, seduce, incline*.  
 †Wennd, *turned, translated*.  
 Weofod, III. 1. *altar*.  
 Weóp. See Wépan.  
 Weorc, } II. 1. *work*.  
 Geweorc, }  
 Weorcan, } pret. worhte, *to work,*  
 Geweorcan, } *make, do*.  
 Weorpan, 3 wyrpð, pret. wearp, pl. wurpon, *to throw, cast*.  
 Weoruld-gebyrdu, III. 3. *worldly birth*.  
 Weorpan, 3 p. he wyrð, pret. wearð, pl. wurdon, *to become, be, happen*. Gr. 245.  
 Geweorðan, gewyrðan, (v. impers. with acc. of pers.), *to agree, settle, to seem good or fitting, to be agreed*.  
 Weorðe, *worthy*.



- Weorðfullice, *worthily*.  
 Geweorþian, *to honour, dignify*.  
 Weorðmynt, II. 3. *dignity, authority, glory*.  
 Weorþung, II. 3. *honour, glory*.  
 Wépan, pret. weóp, *to weep*. Gr. 234.  
 Wepnæ, for wæpnu.  
 Wepnian, *to arm*.  
 Wer, II. 2. *man, husband*. Lat. vir.  
 Werhád, II. 2. *manhood, male*.  
 Werian, *to defend*.  
 Werig, *weary*.  
 Werig-ferhð, *weary of life*.  
 Werod, II. 1. *host, army*; p. 93, line 6, werod is feminine.  
 Werod, *sweet*.  
 †Werri, *to war, waste*.  
 Werð, weorð, *worth*.  
 †Werðede (wraðode), *irritated, tormented*; from wraðian.  
 Wesan, eom, eart, is (ys), imperf. wæs, &c., subj. beo, wære, *to be*. Gr. 233. Ger. wesen.  
 Wéstan, *to lay waste*.  
 Westan, *from the west*. Gr. 339.  
 Wéste, *waste, desert, barren*.  
 Wésten, III. 1. *waste, desert*.  
 Western, *western*.  
 Westweard, *westward*.  
 Wexan. See Weaxan.  
 Gewexen, geweaxen, *waxen, grown*.  
 Weðer, II. 2. *wether*.  
 †Whase, *whoso*.  
 †Whulchere (hwylc), *which*.  
 Wiarald, for woruld.  
 Wíc, II. 1. *dwelling, convent*.  
 Wicg, II. 1. *horse*.  
 Wician, *to abide, take up quarters, hospitari*.  
 Wicing, II. 2. *viking, pirate*.  
 Wícnera, II. 2. *steward*.  
 Wic-stow, II. 3. *place for a camp*.  
 Wíd, *wide, broad; wide, widely, far*.  
 Widewe, I. 3. *widow*.  
 Widl, *filth, pollution*.  
 Wídmærsian, } *to celebrate, make*  
 Gewídmærsian, } *known*.  
 Wíf, II. 1. *wife, woman*.  
 Wífhád, II. 2. *womanhood, female*.  
 Wífian, *to wive, marry*.  
 Wífman, III. 2. *woman*.  
 Wig, II. 1? *war, warfare, battle*.  
 Isl. Víg, *cædes*.  
 Wiga, *warrior*.  
 Wig-bed, II. 1. *altar*; from wig, *temple*, and bed, *table*; whence possibly, by contraction, the word wefod.  
 Wiggend, II. 2. *warrior*. Gr. 118.  
 Wig-heard, *bold in war*.  
 Wig-hús, II. 1. *tower*.  
 Wig-plega, *war-play, battle*.  
 Wi-haga, wig-haga, I. 2. *war or battle hay, a compact body protected by shields*, perhaps synonym with wæl-scel.  
 Wiht, *ought*.  
 Wiht-land, *Isle of Wight*.  
 Gewildan. See Wealdan.  
 Wild-deor, II. 1. *wild-beast*.  
 Willa, *will*.  
 †Wille, p. 158, line 26, apparently an error for nille.  
 Wilnian, } *to will, desire*.  
 Gewilnian, }  
 Willsumnes, *devotion*.  
 Willung, II. 3. *will*.  
 Wilringa-werð, *Worlingworth, in Suffolk, between Horne and Framlingham*.  
 Wimman, III. 2. *woman*; for wífman.  
 Wín, II. 1. *wine*.  
 Wín-bóg, II. 2. *vine-bough*.

- Winceaster, *Winchester*.  
 Wind, II. 2. *wind*.  
 Windan, } pret. wand, pl. wun-  
 Gewindan, } don, to wind, roll,  
 revolve, whirl, brandish, sur-  
 round, to come forth with a wind-  
 ing motion.  
 Wine, II. 2. *friend, comrade*. Isl.  
 Vinr, Dan. Ven.  
 Wine-drihten, II. 2. *beloved chief*.  
 Wín-eard, } vineyard. Dan.  
 Wín-geard, II. 2. } Vingaard.  
 Wín-gedrinc, II. 2. *wine-drinking*,  
 symposium.  
 Wínlíc, *wine-like, resembling wine*.  
 †Winn, *possession, wine, gain?*  
 Gewinn, III. 1. *war, struggle, labour*.  
 Winnan, pret. wann, pl. wunnon,  
 to win, war.  
 †Winne, *gain, possession*.  
 Wín-sad, *satiated with wine*.  
 Winter, III. 2. *winter*. Gr. 98.  
 N.B. The Anglo-Saxons and  
 other northern nations reckoned  
 by winters instead of years.  
 Winter-selt, *winter-station, winter-*  
*quarters*.  
 Wín-treow, III. 1. *vine*.  
 Wircean. See Wyrcean.  
 Wire, *Wear*.  
 Wirt. See Wyrť.  
 †Wirtti, *forty*. P. 158, line 14,  
 apparently an error for pirtti.  
 Wís, *wise*.  
 Gewis, *certain, conscious*. Ger.  
 gewiss.  
 Wisa, *wise man, sapiens*. Also, *wit-*  
*ness*.  
 Wiscan, to wish.  
 Wísdóm, *wisdom*.  
 Wíse, I. 3. *wise, manner, thing*,  
*business, negotium*.  
 †Iwise (gewis), to iwise, to wit.  
 Wíslíce, *wisely*.  
 Gewíslíce, *surely, certainly*.  
 Wíssian, to teach, show, direct,  
 point out.  
 Wíst, II. 3. *meal, repast, food*.  
 †Wít (wíð), *against, with*.  
 Gewít, III. 1. *wit, sense, intellect*.  
 Wíta, *wise man, counsellor, chief of*  
*the state*.  
 Gewíta, *witness*.  
 Wítan, ic wát, pl. wítan, pret.  
 wíste, to know. Gr. 218.  
 Gewítan, pret. -wát, pl. -wítan, to  
 go, depart, retire.  
 Wíte, III. 1. *punishment, plague,*  
*torment*.  
 Wítega, *prophet, wise man*.  
 Wítegestre, I. 3. *prophetess*. Gr.  
 296.  
 Wítegung, II. 3. *prophecy, divina-*  
*tion*.  
 †Wítelest, *most witless, most artless*.  
 Gewítenes, *witness, testimony, de-*  
*parture, death*.  
 †Wítenn (wítan), to know.  
 †Wíterrlig, *certain*.  
 Wítelest, II. 3. *folly*.  
 Gewít-loca, *mind*.  
 Gewítnes, *witness*.  
 Wítnian; to punish, torment.  
 Wítodlice, *verily, for, vero, autem,*  
*profecto*.  
 †Wít, we two.  
 Gewítig, *sensible, rational*.  
 Wíð, *against, towards, with, along,*  
*for, in exchange for; as, beagas*  
*wíð gebeorge, in exchange for*  
*safety*.  
 Wíðæftan, *behind*.  
 Wíðweðan, to speak against. See  
 Cweðan.

- Wiperleán, II. 1. *retribution, reward.*
- Wiðertrod, *return, retreat.*
- Wiðerweard, *adverse.*
- Wiperwinna, *adversary*; from wiper, *against*, and winnan, *to war, strive.*
- Wið-geondan, *about, throughout.*
- Wiðinnan, *within.*
- Wiðmétan, *to compare, to be like, equal.* Gr. 205.
- Wiðsácan, pret. wiðsóc, *to deny.* Gr. 237.
- Wiðstandan, *to withstand, oppose.* See Standan.
- Wiputan, *without.*
- Wlætte, *nausea.*
- Wlanc, *proud, lofty, grand.*
- Wlitan, pret. wlát, pl. wliton, *to look, see.*
- Wlite, II. 2. *form, beauty.*
- †Wliten (wlitan), *to behold.*
- Wlitig, *fair, beautiful.*
- Wlitigian, *to form, beautify.*
- Wó, woh, *curve, bending*; to woge bringan, *to lead astray.*
- Wód, *wood, or wode, mad, possessed.*
- †Wodeloker, *more woodly or fervently*; from wód, *mad, raging.*
- Wódnys, *madness, insanity.*
- Woh. See Wó.
- Wolcen, III. 1. *welkin, cloud.* Gr. 89. Ger. Wolken.
- Wom, II. 2. *stain, spot.*
- Womfull, *sinful, defiled.*
- Wong, wang, II. 2. *field, plain.*
- †Wonien (wunian), *to dwell.*
- Wóp, II. 2. *whoop, weeping, cry.* Gr. 298.
- Word, II. 1. *word, commandment.*
- †Wor3 and Worþ, *worth.*
- Worms, II. 2? *corrupt matter, pus.*
- Worn, *number, multitude, body.*
- Woruld, II. 3. *world.* Gr. 84.
- Woruld-buende, *world-dwelling, inhabitant of earth.* Gr. 118.
- Woruld-craeft, II. 2. *worldly craft.*
- Woruld-gebyrd, II. 3. *worldly birth.*
- Woruld-gesaélig, *rich in worldly possessions.*
- Woruldhád, II. 2. *secular state or condition.*
- Woruld-nyt, *worldly or temporal use.*
- Wós, II. 1. *oose, juice.*
- †Wouh (woh), *error, wrong.*
- Wrace, p. 79, line 17, apparently the same as wracu.
- Wrácian, *to be in exile.*
- Wracu, III. 3. *vengeance.*
- Wræc, II. 3. *exile.*
- Wræð, II. 3. *wrath.*
- Gewraðian, *to anger.*
- Wrec, *wretched, exile.*
- Wrecan, } pret. wræc, pp. -wre-  
Gewrecan, } cen, *to avenge, punish.* Gr. 229.
- †Wrecche, *wretch.*
- Wrecend, II. 2. *avenger.* Gr. 118.
- Wregan, *to accuse.*
- Wrehton, for rehton. See Reccan.
- Gewringan, pret. -wring, pl. -wrunon, *to wring.*
- Writ, } III. 1. *writ, writing, letter.*  
Gewrit, }
- Writan, pret. wrát, pl. writon, *to write.*
- Writere, II. 2. *writer, scribe.*
- Wrixendlice, *in turn, reciprocally.*
- Gewriðan, pret. -wráð, pl. -wriðon, *to bind.* Gr. 248.
- Wriðian, *to bud, fructify.*
- Iwroht, for gewroht.
- Wuce, I. 3. *week.* Ger. Woche, Dan. Uge.

- †Wuder (hwider), *whither*.  
 Wudu, III. 2. *wood, forest*.  
 Wudu-hunig, II. 1? *wild honey*.  
 Wuduwe, I. 3. *widow*.  
 Wulder, wuldor, II. 2. *glory*.  
 Wulderful, *glorious*.  
 Wulder-blæd, II. 3. *glorious fruit, or reward*.  
 Wuldor-fæder, *glorious father*.  
 Wuldrian, *to glorify*.  
 Wule, for wile.  
 Wulf, II. 2. *wolf*.  
 Gewúna, *custom, wont*.  
 Wúnd, II. 3. *wound, sore*.  
 Wúnd, *wounded*. Ger. wund.  
 Wúnden-locce, *wounden-lock, with plaited hair*.  
 Gewundian, *to wound*.  
 Wundor, III. 1. *wonder, miracle*. Gr. 93.  
 Wunderlic, *wonderful, wondrous; wonderlice, wonderfully*.  
 Wundrian, *to wonder, admire; sometimes gov. gen*.  
 Wundrung, II. 3. *astonishment, wonder*.  
 Wúne, wúna, *wont, practice, custom*.  
 Gewúnelic, } *usual, customary*.  
 Iwúnelic, }  
 Wúnian, *to dwell, rest, stay, continue*.  
 Gewunian, *to be wont*. Ger. gewöhnen.  
 †Wunliche (wynlice), *agreeably, delightfully*.  
 †Wunn (wyn), *joy, pleasure*.  
 Wúnung, II. 3. *dwelling*. Ger. Wohnung.  
 Wurcæð, for wyrcað.  
 Wurmes, for wyrmas, or wurmas.  
 Wurpan, i. q. weorpan.  
 Wurtrúma, *root*.  
 Wurðful, *worthy, venerable, honourable*.  
 †Iwurpi (geweorþian), *to honour, revere*.  
 Wurðian, weorðian, *to honour, revere*.  
 Wurðlice, *worthily*.  
 Wurðmynt. See Weorðmynt.  
 Wurðscipe, *worship, dignity, pomp*.  
 Wutum, for uton.  
 Wydewa, *widower; also corruptly for wydewe, widow*.  
 Gewyldan, 3 -wylt, pret. -weold, pp. -wealden, *to rule, sway, restrain, subjugate*.  
 Wylla. See Willa.  
 Wyllan, pret. wolde, *to will*. Lat. velle. Gr. 217.  
 Wyllan, pret. weoll, *to boil*.  
 Wylm, II. 2. *heat, fervour*.  
 Wylsumnes, *devotion*.  
 Wyn, II. 3? *joy, pleasure, delight*. Ger. Wonne.  
 Wynsum, *winsome, pleasant, sweet*.  
 Wynsumnys, *winsomeness, pleasantness, sweetness*.  
 Wyrcean, } pret. worhte, *to work*,  
 Gewyrcean, } *make, produce, do, construct, dare operam*.  
 Wyrð, II. 3. *fate*.  
 Gewyrht, III. 1. *deed, desert; buton gewyrhtum, undeservedly*.  
 Wyrhta, *wright, artificer*.  
 Wyrrian (wyrigan, wyrigan), *to curse*.  
 Wyrm, II. 2. *worm, serpent*.  
 Wyrms, II. 2? *putrefaction, corruption, pus*.  
 Wyrm-sele, II. 2. *hall of serpents*.  
 Wyrnan, *to warn, deny, refuse, parry, guard*.



- Wyrpan, weorpan, pret. wearp, pl. wurpon, *to cast, throw.*
- Wyrse, *worse.* Gr. 51.
- Wyrst, *worst*, sup. of yfel. Gr. 51.
- Wyrt, II. 3. *wort, herb, plant.* Dan. Urt.
- Wyrtemberganc, III. 1. *mixture of herbs, perfume.* Gr. 94.
- Wyrðe, *worthy.*
- Gewyslice, *certainly.*
- Wyxð. See-Weaxan.
- Y.
- Ycan, *to eke, increase.*
- Ydel, *idle, vain, useless*; on idel, *vainly, frustra.*
- Yfel, III. 1. *evil.*
- Yfele, *evilly, badly.*
- Yfel-hæbbende, *afflicted.* Gr. 118.
- Yfelnes, *evil.*
- Yfemest, *uppermost, highest.* Gr. 51.
- Yl. See Igl.
- Ylc, *same.*
- Yld, i. q. yldo.
- Yldest, *eldest*, sup. of eald. Gr. 51.
- Ylding, II. 3. *delay.*
- Yldo, yldu, III. 3. *age.*
- Ylp, II. 2. *elephant*; ylpes bán, *ivory.* Ger. Elfenbein.
- Ylpen-bænen, *of ivory, eburneus.*
- Ymbe, *about, after, according to.*
- Ymbgang, II. 2. *circuit.*
- Ymbhwyrft, II. 2. *circumference, orbit, rotation, world*; on ymbhwyrfte, *around.*
- Ymbryne, II. 2. *circuit, course, revolution.*
- Ymbsećinan, } *to shine about or a-*  
Ymbsećnan, } *round.* See Scćinan.
- Ymbsećrdan, *to clothe about, envelope.*
- Ymbsprećan, *to speak about.* See Sprećan.
- Ymbtrymian, *to surround, fortify.*
- Ymbutan, *about, circiter.* This word is frequently divided *per tmesin*, as, ymb hancred utan.
- Ynca, II. 2? *inch.*
- Yppan, *to disclose.*
- Yrfe, II. 2? *inheritance.*
- Yrfenuma, *heir.*
- Yrmð, III. 1. *misery, distress.*
- Yrnan, pret. arn, pl. urnon, *to run.* Gr. 242.
- Yrre, II. 2. *ire, anger.*
- Yrre, *angry.*
- Yrð, II. 3. *produce, seges.*
- Yrðling, II. 2. *husbandman, ploughman.*
- Ys. See Wėsan.
- Ysen, II. 1. *iron.*
- Ysle, *ash.*
- Ytemest, superl. of út, *last, uttermost, utmost.* Gr. 51.
- Ytst. See Etan.
- Yð, II. 3. *wave, flood.*
- þ.
- þa, *when, then, as.* Ger. da.
- þac, II. 1. *thatch, covering.*
- þæn (þeng). See þegn.
- þæne, for þone, acc., *the, that.* Gr. 147.
- þænne, *then, when, yet.*
- þær, *there, where.*
- þære, fem., *the, that.* Gr. 146.
- þærinne, *therein.*
- þærmid, *therewith.*
- þærrihte, *forthwith, instantly, just.*
- þærto, *thereto, thereof, besides*; þærto eacen, *thereto besides.*
- þær-ufon-on, *thereupon, thereover.*
- þæs, *for this, therefore, after*; þæs

- for, *therefore, on that account* ;  
to *pæs, to that degree, so, adeo* ;  
*pæs þe, because that, eo quod,*  
*propterea quod.*  
Þæt, neut., *the, that.* Ger. das. Gr.  
146.  
Þæt, *that, ut, so that.* Ger. dass.  
Þætte, for þæt þe. Gr. 149.  
Þafian, } *to consent, approve, al-*  
Gepafian, } *low.*  
Þage, i. q. þa.  
†Þaht (poht), *thought* ; from þencan.  
Þanc, II. 2. *thank.*  
Gepanc, II. 2. *thought, mind, thanks.*  
Þances, *gratis, gratia* ; drihtnes  
þances, *Dei gratia vel causa.*  
Þancian, } *to thank* ; with dat.  
Gepancian, } *of pers. and gen. of*  
*thing.*  
Þancol-mód, *grateful-minded* ; per-  
haps better, þancol-móde, *thank-*  
*ful in mind.*  
Þancung, II. 3. *thanking, gratia-*  
*rum actio.*  
Gepang, gepwang, II. 2. *thong,*  
*sineu.*  
Þanon, *thence.*  
Þanonne, *thence.*  
Þar, i. q. þær.  
Þarin, *therein.*  
Þaron, *thereon.*  
Þe, for se. Gr. p. 51. Also, *thee.*  
Þe, *who, which, that.* Gr. 154.  
Þe, *or.* See Hwæper . . . þe.  
Þe, for forþon þe, p. 131, line 11.  
Þe, p. 126, line 49, apparently an  
error for þæt or þeah.  
Þe . . . þe, in interrogative sen-  
tences, is used like the Latin  
*an* : see p. 11, v. 30.  
Þeah. See Þeón.  
Þeah, *though, yet, still, however.*  
Þeah-hwæþere, *yet, nevertheless.*  
Geþeapt, III. 1. *council, counsel.*  
Geþeapta, *counsellor, adviser.*  
Geþeautynd, -tend, II. 2. *counsel-*  
*lor, adviser.* Gr. 118.  
Þearf, II. 3. *need* ; to þearfe, *in need.*  
Þearfa, *poor, needy.*  
Þearfan, pret. þorfte, *to need.* Gr.  
218.  
Þearfleas, *needless* ; þearflease, *need-*  
*lessly.*  
Þearle, *very, exceedingly, too much.*  
Þearlmód, *bold, strenuous.*  
Þeaw, II. 2. *stew, custom, rite, in*  
*pl. manners.*  
Þeawlice, *decently, obediently.*  
†Þed (peod), *people.*  
Þegen, II. 2. *thane, servant, mi-*  
*nister.*  
Þegenlic, *thanelike, in a manner be-*  
*coming a faithful follower.*  
†Þegg, *they.*  
†Þeggm (þæm), *them.*  
†Þeggre, *their.*  
Þegon. See Þicgan.  
†Þe zet (þa gyt), *yet, still.*  
Þe læs, *lest* ; þe læs þe, *lest that.*  
Þencan, pret. þohte, *to think, de-*  
*wise.* Gr. 214.  
Gepencan, pret. -þohte, *to think.*  
Þenden, *while.*  
Þenian, *to serve, minister.*  
Þenne, *then, when.*  
Gepénsum, *serviceable, officious.*  
Þenung, II. 3. *service.*  
Þenung, II. 3. *repast, cœna.*  
Þeo, for seo.  
†Þeo, þo (þa), *then.*  
Þeod, II. 3. *people, nation* ; þeoda  
*folc, nation.*  
Geþeod, *language, tongue.*  
Geþeodan, *to join, associate, enjoin.*

- Deoden, II. 2. *lord, chief, king* ;  
 formed from *peod, people*, analo-  
 gously with *drihten*, from *driht*.  
*Peod-guma, man of the nations, man.*  
*Gepeodnes, association, desire.*  
*Peodscipe, people, nation, discipline.*  
*Peof, II. 2. thief.*  
*Þeón, } 3 þyhð, pret. þeah, pl.*  
*Geþeón, } þugon, to thrive, grow,*  
*flourish. Gr. 250.*  
*Þeonan, for þonan.*  
*Þeos, she, this, fem. Gr. 146.*  
*Þeostru, i. q. þystru.*  
*Þeotan, 3 þyt, pret. þeat, pl. þuton,*  
*to howl. Gr. 250.*  
*Þeow, II. 2. } servant; also II. 3. fe-*  
*Þeowa, I. 2. } male servant. Gr. 74.*  
*Þeowdóm, II. 2. service, worship.*  
*Þeowe, I. 3. } female servant, an-*  
*Þeowen, II. 3. } cilla.*  
*Þeowian, to serve, minister.*  
*Þer-inne, therein.*  
*Þes, masc., this. Gr. 146.*  
*Þeudóm. See Þeowdóm.*  
*Þic, thick.*  
*Þicgan, pret. þeg, to take, partake,*  
*taste.*  
*Þepihð, meaning doubtful; perhaps*  
*an error of the press, or of tran-*  
*scription.*  
*Þi læs, lest.*  
*Þin, thy, thine. Gr. 137.*  
*Þincan, pret. þuhte, to seem.*  
*Þepincð, II. 3? honour, dignity,*  
*merit, excellence.*  
*Þinen, II. 3. female servant, ancilla.*  
*Þing, II. 1. thing; for his þingum,*  
*on his account.*  
*Þingian, to pray, intercede.*  
*Þingráden, II. 3. intercession.*  
*Þiod, i. q. þeod.*  
*Þiostro, for þystru.*  
*Þire, for þínre.*  
*†Þirngen (þringan), to throng, press.*  
*Þiwen, II. 3. female servant, ancilla.*  
*Geþoht, II. 2. thought, council, ma-*  
*chination.*  
*Geþoht, pp. of geþencan.*  
*Þólemód, patient.*  
*†Þolenn, for þolian.*  
*Þólian, } to suffer, endure. Dan.*  
*Geþólian, } taale, Isl. þola.*  
*Þólmód. See Þólemód.*  
*Þon, for þam; to þon þæt, in order*  
*that, and similar phrases.*  
*Geþonc, II. 2. thought.*  
*Þoncol, thoughtful, meditative.*  
*Þonc-wyrðe, thankworthy.*  
*Þone, acc. masc., him, that. Gr. 146.*  
*Þonne, then, than, when, but.*  
*Þononweard, thenceward.*  
*Þorste. See Þearfan.*  
*Þoterung, II. 3. wail, lamentation.*  
*Þræl, II. 2. thrall, slave.*  
*Þrafung, II. 3. blame, reproof.*  
*Þrah, þrag, II. 3. time, space of time.*  
*Geþrang, throng, press.*  
*Þreagan, þrean, } pret. þreade, to*  
*Geþreagan, } vex, torment,*  
*punish, blame, reproach.*  
*Þreat, II. 2. company, band.*  
*Þred, thread.*  
*Þreottýne, thirteen.*  
*Þre-reþe, trireme.*  
*Þri, three.*  
*Þringan, pret. þrang, pl. þrungon,*  
*to throng, press, crowd.*  
*Þrinmys. See Þrynmys.*  
*Þrio, þreo, three.*  
*Þriste, daring, bold.*  
*Geþristian, to dare.*  
*Þrittig, thirty.*  
*Þriwa, thrice. Gr. 185.*  
*Þroc, III. 1. table.*

- Þrowung, II. 3. *suffering, passion.*  
 Þry, *three.*  
 Þryccan, *to tread on, oppress.*  
 Þryfeald, *threecfold, triple.*  
 Þrym, II. 2. *glory, magnificence, grandeur.* Also, *body (of men), turma, heap, congeries.*  
 Þrymful, *glorious.*  
 Þrymlic, *grand, magnificent.*  
 Þrym-setl, III. 1. *seat of majesty, throne.*  
 Þrynes, } *trinity.*  
 Þrynnys, }  
 Þryste, *daring, bold.*  
 Þufe, II. 2. *standard, Tufa.*  
 Geþuge, from *geþeón.*  
 Iþuht, for *geþuht.*  
 Þuhte. See Þincan.  
 Iþuncgen, for *geþungen.*  
 Geþungen, *ripe, advanced, profectus.* Also, *illustrious, upright, religious.*  
 Þurh, *through, by.* Ger. *durch.*  
 Þurhbrucan, *to enjoy, perfrui.* See Brucan.  
 Þurhdón, *to penetrate; þurhdyd, penetrated.* See Dón.  
 Þurhfáran, *to pass through, pierce.* See Fáran.  
 †Þurhlokenn, *to look through.*  
 †Þurhsekenn, *to seek through.*  
 Þurhwádan, pret. -wód, *to pass through, penetrate.*  
 Þurhwunian, *to continue, persist, permaneo.*  
 Þus, *thus.*  
 Þusend, *thousand.* Ger. *Tausend,* Dan. *Tusind.* Gr. 177.  
 Þusend-hiw, *assuming a thousand shapes, milleformis.*  
 Þusend-mállum, *by thousands.*  
 Þuton. See Þeotan.  
 Geþwárian, *to agree.*  
 Þwærlácan, pret. *læhte, to consent.*  
 Geþwærnes, *concord, consent?*  
 Þwang, II. 2. *thong.*  
 †Þwerret, *thwart.* Also, *entirely, quite;* as, *þwerret ut, quite out.* Dan. *tvert,* used in the same sense.  
 Þy, *for, because, therefore,* nam. Dan. *thi.*  
 Þyder, *thither.*  
 Þyfel, II. 2. *shrub.*  
 Þyhc, *the like.*  
 Geþyld, II. 3? *patience.* Ger. *Ge-duld.*  
 Þyhc, *the like, such.*  
 Þyncan, pret. *þuhte, to seem.*  
 Þyrfan, *to need, have occasion for, may.* Ger. *dürfen.*  
 Þyrfen. See Þearfan.  
 Þyrl, III. 1. *hole.*  
 Þyrscel-flór, II. 3. *threshing-floor;* from *þyrscel, threshold.*  
 Þyrstan, *to thirst.*  
 Þys, *this..*  
 Þyslic, *such.*  
 Þyster, *dark.*  
 Þystru, *þystro,* III. 1. *darkness.* Gr. 92.  
 Þywan, *to drive, urge.*

\*.\* The letter ʒ was probably pronounced as *gh*, afterwards softened into *y*.

Words beginning with the prefix *ge* are placed in the order of their roots.



## NOTANDA ET CORRIGENDA.

- Page 17, line 4, for *cumende grammatical correctness requires cumendne*  
 — 20, — 6, for *þwanga read þwangas*  
 — 26, — 26, for *gesceafte read rather gesceafta*  
 — 31, — 3, for *ad read and*  
 — 32, — 9, for *seo read se*  
 — 33, — 5, for *fulfremedre read fulfremedra*  
 — —, — 31, a *full stop after hæfde*  
 — 34, — 2, þe he ón bið : *the text here seems faulty.*  
 — 35, — 15, for *þine grammatical accuracy requires þín, and strengþe for strengþu*  
 — —, — 17, for *minne grammatical accuracy requires míne*  
 — —, — 31, for *deofol the construction requires the gen. deofles*  
 — 36, { —26, } for *getyme in both places should correctly be getymu*  
           { —28, }  
 — 40, — 7, *donde a not unusual late corruption for donne*  
 — —, — 11, forð *seems an error or corruption for fór*  
 — —, — 15, *agann seems an error or corruption for angan or ongan*  
 — 44, — 24, for *seo read se*  
 — 46, — 3, *read cwén het*  
 — —, — 14, for *forda read forde*  
 — —, — 27, *dyde should be dydon in the plural.*  
 — 51, — 26, *insert a hyphen between bisceóp and þenunge*  
 — 53, — 11, for *blode read blodes*  
 — 55, — 15, for *intinga read intingan*  
 — —, — 19, for *þa hús read þæt hús*  
 — 56, — 28, *the sense in the Corpus Christi MS. is here imperfect, and requires (as in the common reading) the insertion of the words in swinsunge between and and leoð-songes*  
 — 57, — 3, for *þa read þæt*  
 — 58, — 29, *gesægd seems to be an error for gesegen or gesewen, 'seen'.*  
 — 61, — 29, *read be him*  
 — 75, — 32, *hwætene should be hwætenne, being of the masculine gender. smedma in Ælfric.*  
 — 76, — 25, *swét in the comp. here occurs with the indef. inflection for swettran.*  
 — 78, — 3, *fægerlice is evidently an error for færlice*  
 — 80, — 11, to *medes, apparently a northern idiom. See Rask, 108 and 407.*  
 — 81, — 2, *gecorene should grammatically be gecorene*  
 — 83, — 1—9, *This passage may, perhaps, be thus corrected: 1. for lice read lic: 2. before hireman insert the pron. hire, which has probably been omitted through its resemblance to the beginning of the following word.*  
 — 85, — 20, *Sum wydewa, &c. Cutting the hair and nails of dead saints seems about this time to have been no unusual practice among the bigots, even in Norway; for we are informed by Snorre, that King Harald Haardraade, just before his expedition to England, opened the shrine of his predecessor St. Olaf, and having clipped his nails and hair, locked up the shrine and cast the key into the river.—See Sagabibliothek, vol. iii. p. 456.*  
 — 94, — 10, 11, *iserne the adj. is evidently used incorrectly for isene.*  
 — 98, — 28, for *annes read anes*  
 — 99, — 30, for *fugel-cynn read fugel-cynna*

- Page 105, line 21, *for cync grammatical accuracy requires cynce or cynge*  
 — 113, — 17, *for isenne read iserne*  
 — 114, — 11, *dele [þæt]*  
 — 119, — 16, *dele comma after friond*  
 — 122, — 9, *for ...ulde read (h)ilde*  
 — —, — 63, *for ęrgem geman read ęrgeseman*  
 — 123, — 17, *read fyl gename, which may perhaps be rendered 'received his death stroke'.*  
 — —, — 36, *for forda read forde*  
 — —, — 46, 47, *divide thus:*  
     ongunnon lytegian þa  
     lāde gystas;  
 — 126, — 18, *dele comma after ic*  
 — 128, — 43, *read daroð acwehte*  
 — 133, — 55, 56. These lines may, as they now stand, be thus rendered:  
     It is grievous to me now  
     my heart is inflamed;  
     but I have no doubt that the second 'ys' is redundant, by  
     the suppression of which the sense becomes manifest.  
 — 136, — 5, *dele hyphen in tır-gifeðe*  
 — 138, — 2, *for strymdon read styrmdon*  
 — 139, — 20, *for afdoncan read, perhaps, afdoncas: the sense of lines*  
     15—20 will then be,  
     they fought stoutly  
     with hard war-weapons,  
     with the hilt aveng'd  
     their strifes of old,  
     with glittering swords,  
     all their grievances.  
 — 140, — 15, *for hyrsta we should read hyrste*  
 — 143, — 14, *insert full stop after clepiað and cleopieþ*  
 — —, — 15, *dele full stop after dawen and daige*  
 — 144, — 17, *the word and seems redundant and subversive of the sense.*  
 — 153, — 14, *foðe is evidently a mistake for forðe*  
 — 158, — 26, *wille and wolle are evidently mistakes for nylle and nolle*  
 — 159, — 22, *wuden apparently an error for wunede.*

## IN GLOSSARY.

- Ærende is, *I believe, always neuter of the form III. 1.*  
 Æstanbrok is probably the stream now called East brook, being on the east side of the town, and which now runs into the moat of Hunstanton Hall.  
 —R. T.  
 Bin is II. 3.  
 Bold is neuter, *I believe, II. 1.*  
 Brerd is II. 2.  
 Cwic-beam is the juniper, which, as I am informed, is still called quickbeam in some parts of England.  
 For fat-sylre read fatfylre. Fætfellere Lye explains by *abatis*, an officer whose post was to distribute provender (*see DuCange*); but I am unable to explain the passage at p. 118, l. 24.  
 Heoru is to be inserted in its place; it seems a sort of intensitive prefix, like heaþo.  
 Mear, 'a horse', to be inserted.—*See Mr. Kemble's Beowulf, p. 240.*

PROSPECTUS  
OF A SERIES OF PUBLICATIONS  
OF  
ANGLO-SAXON  
AND EARLY ENGLISH LITERARY REMAINS,  
UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF A COMMITTEE OF  
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

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THE publication of the Remains of Anglo-Saxon and Early English Literature existing in manuscript, with the addition of such as have been imperfectly edited, or have become extremely rare, has long been thought highly desirable by persons attached to the study of our national Antiquities and Language. For the small portion of Anglo-Saxon learning already rendered accessible to the student, we are in some measure indebted to foreign scholars; and it has been deemed a subject of national reproach, that numerous Works of equal or greater importance (including many interesting volumes of History, Poetry and Romance in the Anglo-Norman tongue,) should have still remained unpublished. To supply these deficiencies, it was lately proposed to establish a new society, and a subscription was set on foot to carry that object into execution. The promoters of this measure thought it right, however, to submit it to the Society of Antiquaries (of which many of them were Fellows), as being entirely in accordance with the purposes for which that Society was founded; and it was, on mature consideration, determined by the Council, to recommend that the Society of Antiquaries should take upon themselves the direction and execution of some of these Works, at their own expense, receiving such a return for the outlay as the sale of them might afford. Accordingly, a Report to the above effect was laid before the Society; and the following Resolution having been suspended in the Meeting-Room, during the period prescribed by the Statutes, was confirmed by Ballot on Thursday, March 17, 1831:—

*Resolved.*—That it appears highly desirable that this measure be undertaken by the Society of Antiquaries; but, as its funds are inadequate to defray the whole expense, without interfering with its other publications, on the ordinary terms of distribution among its Members, it appears expedient that copies of the intended publication be sold to the Fellows at half-price, and that an adequate price be fixed on copies for general sale; by which it is expected that a great proportion of the expense would be reimbursed to the Society.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing Resolutions, the

PROSPECTUS ISSUED BY THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

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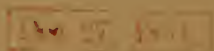
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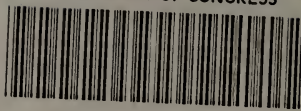








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