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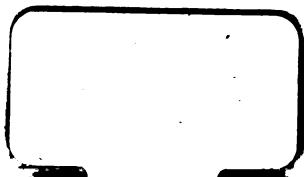
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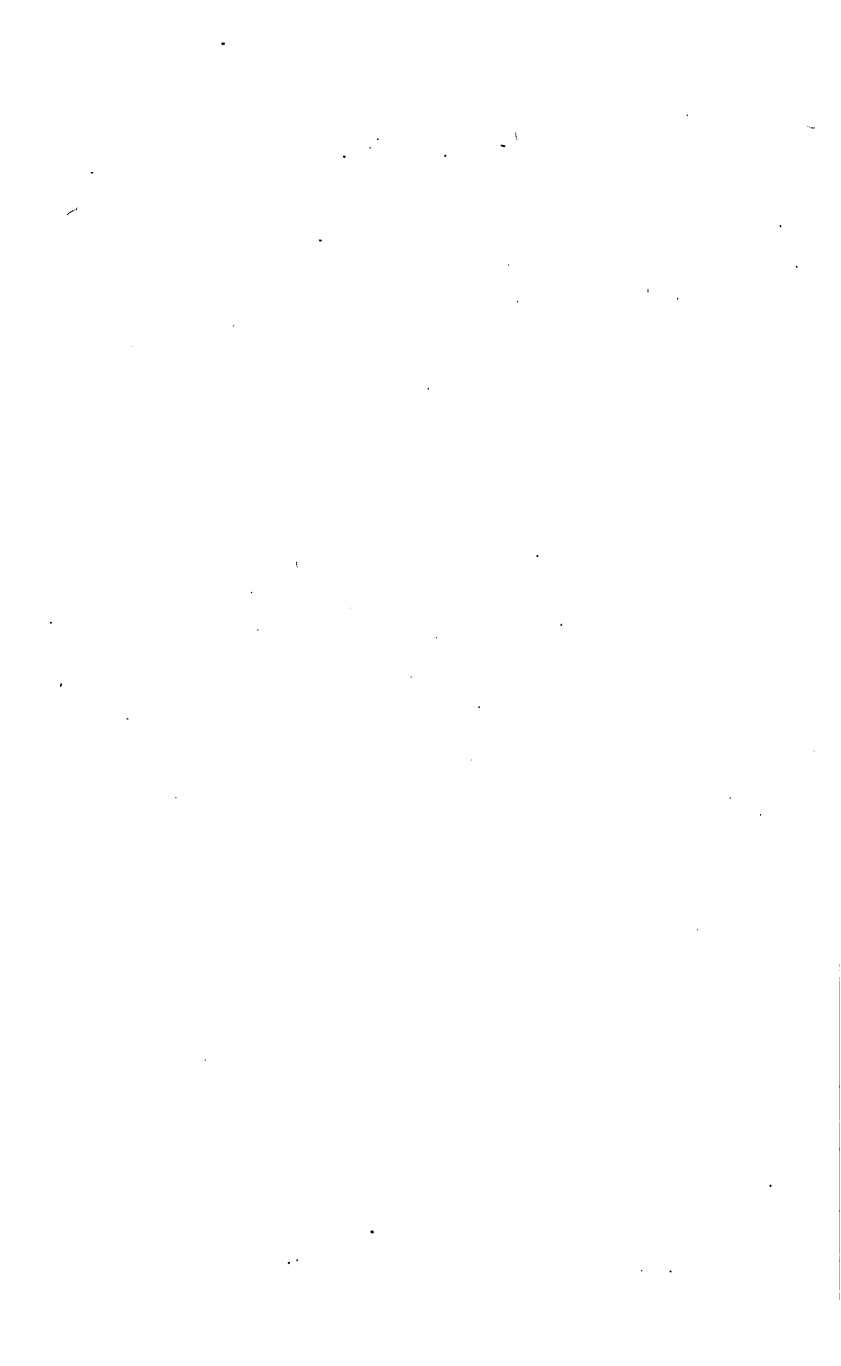
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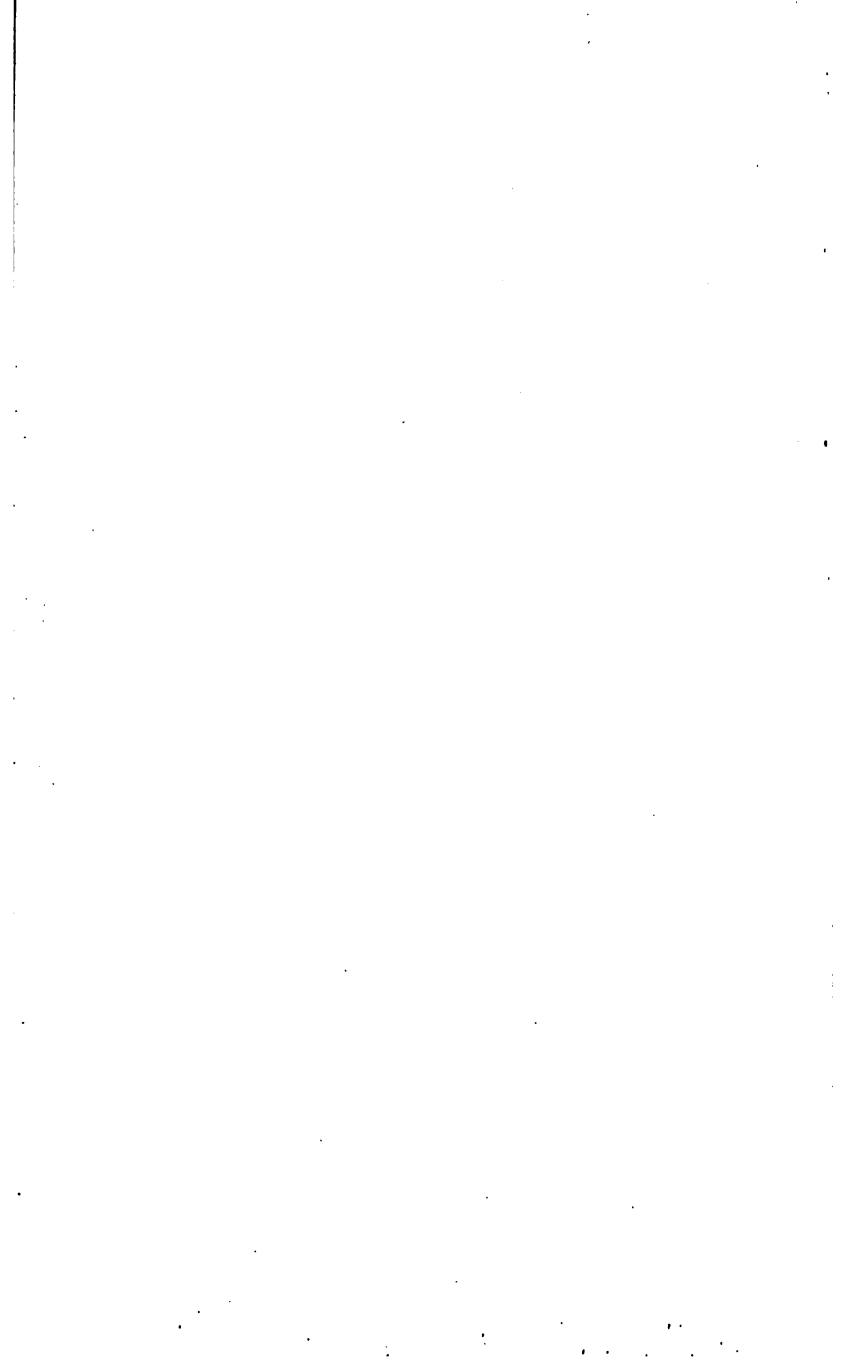
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② **Analecta Anglo-Saxonica.**

A SELECTION, *J. R. Smith*

IN

PROSE AND VERSE,

FROM

ANGLO-SAXON AUTHORS

OF VARIOUS AGES;

WITH A GLOSSARY.

DESIGNED CHIEFLY AS A FIRST BOOK FOR STUDENTS.

BY

BENJAMIN THORPE, F.S.A.

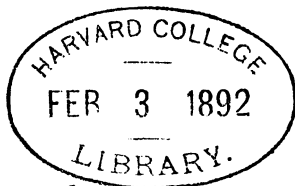
A NEW EDITION WITH CORRECTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

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PREFACE.

THE preceding edition of the present work was sent forth at a moment when the study of the Anglo-Saxon tongue was almost at its lowest ebb in England. It was compiled as an experiment, under the belief that a small volume of extracts in prose and verse—beginning with pieces couched in the simplest language and proceeding gradually to the most difficult—accompanied by a compendious Glossary, would much contribute to the revival of the study of the Anglo-Saxon language in the land where it once had its home, and had flourished more vigorously than any of its kindred dialects on the Continent. The belief above-mentioned, though not fully justified, proved not wholly groundless: the few copies printed were gradually disposed of, and the number of students sensibly increased, many of whom, it may reasonably be supposed, were indebted for their progress to the *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*.

Issued under more favourable circumstances than its predecessor, the present edition appears in a cheaper form, and with some modifications and changes, it is hoped, for the better, it having been the editor's object to compile an initiatory book for beginners, which might at the same time not be devoid of interest to the lovers of Anglo-Saxon lore in general.

The editor feels much gratification in mentioning that this work is now adopted as a text-book for his lectures by the Rawlinsonian Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford, whence it may be hoped that the study of our ancient mother-tongue may find its way, as an essential branch of English education, into our higher schools, and thus tend to the formation of a style more impressive* and more truly English than is to be found in many literary productions of the present, and very many of the last century. On this subject, the words of a very sensible and eloquent writer may with propriety be here quoted: "As Englishmen we have to think, to write, to speak in English and with Englishmen. Surely, then, it is a matter of concern to know and understand well our own tongue. How much better then would it be, if in our public and private schools as much attention at least were given to the teaching of English, as of Greek and Latin, that our youths

* That the poetry of England derives its choicest expressions from the Anglo-Saxon element of our language, may be proved by numberless examples; among which, as a production familiar to every one who reads, may be cited Gray's *Elegy*.

might bring home with them a racy idiomatic way of speaking and writing their own language, instead of a smattering of Greek and Latin, which they almost forget, and generally neglect in a few years' time! Let our English youth of both sexes be taught to drink deeply of the well of English undefiled. For this a study of Anglo-Saxon is absolutely needful; for after all, it has bequeathed to us by far the largest stock of words in our language. About the Anglo-Saxon tongue there was the strength of iron, with the sparkling and the beauty of burnished steel, which made it withstand with success the attacks that the Norman William and his fawning courtiers directed against it, as they tried in vain to thrust their French into the mouths of the English people. If the sword of the Normans vanquished the Anglo-Saxons, the Anglo-Saxons' tongue in its turn overthrew the French of the Normans. The greatest harm that was ever inflicted on the English language came from Johnson, who in giving English endings to long-drawn Latin words, foolishly thought to impart dignity of style to his writings by words big, not with meaning, but with sounding emptiness. Such silliness and childishness have happily died away; but still our young men have to be taught to follow our best and latest writers, and always to choose an Anglo-Saxon word before a Latin one. When this shall be done, then may we look forward to a bright period in our country's literature. We shall have our ears charmed with a flow of sounds as strong as they are sweet and beautiful, instead of, as often now happens, being wearied with a namby pamby gibberish

made up of Greek, Latin, and French words with English endings*.”

In the Glossary the student will find numerous synonyms from the other Northern tongues, particularly German and Danish. These have been inserted solely with the view of showing to learners the great affinity that prevails among these tongues and our own ancient vernacular speech. To the old Germanic and Scandinavian dialects the references are few, being deemed needless in a glossary designed for beginners, and useless to the proficient. The references to the grammar frequently occurring in the Glossary apply to the editor's translation of Rask.

The volume, though of small dimensions, will, nevertheless, be found to contain no inconsiderable number of words, the several extracts of which the text is composed having been selected from among those which seemed to offer the greatest variety, with reference both to the vocabulary and the forms of expression. A brief notice of the several extracts will best enable the reader to form a judgement of the work.

From the Gospels†, p. 1.

Colloquium ad Pueros Linguæ Latinæ Locutione exercendos, p. 18.

In this Colloquy (MS. Cott. Tib. A. 3) the Saxon is only an inter-

* Dolman's Magazine for October 1845, p. 243.

† *Da Halgan Godspel on Englisc—The Anglo-Saxon Version of the*

linear gloss to the Latin; the design of its author (*Ælfric*) being, by means of a Hamiltonian version*, to facilitate to children the acquirement of the Latin tongue. As presenting a curious picture of times and manners and of monastic life at that early period, it is both valuable and entertaining.

Homilies of *Ælfric*, p. 36.

These are from "The Homilies of the Anglo-Saxon Church," in course of publication for the *Ælfric Society*.

I. Dom. I. in Mense Septembri, quando legitur Iob, p. 36.

II. IV. Id. Mart. S*c*i Gregorii Papæ, p. 44. This interesting homily, giving an account of the conversion of the English by St. Augustine and his brother missionaries, was printed in the year 1709 with an English translation by Mrs. Elizabeth Elstob, which edition has been lately reprinted. This learned lady's version is, generally speaking, close and faithful, though the Saxon text on which it is formed is extremely corrupt.

III. IV. Kal. April. Depositio S. Cuthberhti Episcopi, p. 52.

This homily is entirely composed from Beda's two lives of the Saint. It is alliterative.

IV. De Fide Catholica, p. 63.

V. Dominica Septuagesima, p. 73.

A very beautiful discourse on the parable of the labourers in the vineyard.

From King *Ælfred*'s Translation of Orosius, p. 81.

I. The Geography of Europe, and the Voyages of Ohthere and Wulfstan. These voyages have been frequently printed and translated. The text now given is from the original manuscript† of *Ælfred*'s Orosius, to which they are prefixed, and will on collation be found in several places to differ from that printed in Daines Barrington's edition‡, where it is accompanied by a very incorrect translation, and a commentary by J. R. Forster, abound-

Holy Gospels, edited from the original manuscripts, by Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A. MDCCCLXII. Uniform with the present volume.

* "There is no new thing under the sun."—*Eccles.* I. 9.

† Cott. MS. Tib. B. 1.

‡ The Anglo-Saxon Version from the Historian Orosius by *Ælfred* the Great, etc. 8vo. Lond. 1773.

ing in mistakes. It is hoped that with the aid of the Glossary the student will find no difficulty in following on the map the course of the two voyagers.

II. The death of Cyrus, p. 88.

III. Cæsar and Pompey, p. 90.

From King Ælfred's Translation of Boethius *, p. 93.

I. The Story of Orpheus, p. 93.

II. The Story of Ulysses, p. 96.

From King Ælfred's Translation of Beda's Ecclesiastical History, p. 97.

The life of St. Hild, with an account of the Poet Cædmon.

This extract is from a MS. in the Library of C. C. Coll. Oxon., collated with Smith's edition.

From the Story of Apollonius of Tyre, p. 108.

This short extract is from the Anglo-Saxon version of a tale in the *Gesta Romanorum*, of which the only known MS. is in the library of C. C. Coll. Camb., and that is unfortunately imperfect. The version (which has been printed with an English translation †) is a model of Anglo-Saxon prose. For an account of the story and its versions, see Warton's *H. E. P.*

A Dialogue between Saturn and Solomon, p. 110.

This dialogue is one of a numerous family that flourished under a variety of denominations and in great estimation during the middle age. The text (from a Cottonian MS.) is in places corrupt, apparently from ignorance of the copyist. In the Red Book of Derby (MS. Bibl. C. C. C. Cantab.) is a metrical dialogue between the same parties, which, together with the above, is now in course of publication for the Ælfric Society by Mr. Kemble ‡, to whose

* A. M. S. Boethii *Consol. Philosophiæ Libri V. Anglo-Saxonice*, etc. Oxon. 1698. 8vo.

† The Anglo-Saxon version of the story of Apollonius of Tyre, on which is founded the Play of Pericles, ascribed to Shakspeare, etc. By Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A. Lond. 1834, crown 8vo.

‡ Anglo-Saxon Dialogues of Solomon and Saturn, by J. M. Kemble, M.A. Part I. Printed for the Ælfric Society. Lond. 1845, 8vo.

Introduction the student is referred for an abundance of curious information relating to these extraordinary compositions.

The Mandrake, p. 116.

At the head of this article in the Cottonian manuscript 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. The piece affords a striking instance of "the wisdom of our forefathers."

A Spell to restore Fertility to Land rendered sterile by Witchcraft, p. 116.

The text of this interesting specimen of the simplicity of our forefathers is from the unique manuscript in the Cottonian Library (Calig. A. 7.).

Homily in Natale S. Eadmundi, p. 119.

This homily, as we learn from the beginning, is founded on the narrative of Eadmund's sword-bearer to king Æthelstan, from which it was related by Dunstan to Abbo of Fleury. By Abbo the account was committed to writing, of whose narrative the present homily is a translation. Manuscripts of the homily are extant in pure Anglo-Saxon; but the present text is given as an interesting specimen of the dialect of East Anglia*. It is from MS. Bodl. NE. F. 4. 12, and was apparently written at Bury. See p. 125. It is alliterative.

Wills, p. 126.

- I. The will of Ælfric, bishop Elmham,—a curious specimen of barbarous Saxon in the dialect of E. Anglia.
- II. The will of Lufa, an East-Anglian lady, even more barbarous than the preceding. Both are from the Cott. MS.

From the Gospels, p. 128.

This is a chapter from the Northumbrian Gloss of the celebrated

* Of the E. Anglian dialect the most remarkable deviations are, *b* for *f*, as *ob* for *of*, *libgende* for *liftgende*, *hiabentlic* for *heofentlic*; *e* for *a*, as *þet* for *þæt*; *æ* for *e*, as *wæl* for *wel*; *u* for *w* and *b*, as *swin* for *wīn*, *uene ualete* for *bene ualete*; *i* for *e* and *a* for *o*, as *sia* for *seo*, *wiarald* for *weoruld*; *l* for *h*, as *laford* for *hāford*; *i* for *ge* prefix.

Durham Book (MS. Cott. Nero D. iv.), arranged in the natural order, for the sake of comparison with the common text.

The Battle of Maldon, and Death of the Ealdorman Byrhtnoth, p. 131.

The only known manuscript of this valuable fragment perished in the fire at the Cottonian library in 1731. That the poem was not wholly lost, is owing to the zeal of Thomas Hearne for publishing every curious monument connected with early English history, who printed it as prose at the end of his edition of *Johannis Glastoniensis Chronicon*. The chief of the Northmen, though not mentioned by name, was undoubtedly the famous king Olaf Tryggvason. See *Saxon Chron.* aa. 993, 994, and Lappenberg's 'England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings,' ii. pp. 155-159.

Judith. A Fragment, p. 141.

This was first printed as prose at the end of Thwaites's *Heptateuch*. The text now given is from the Cottonian MS. Vitell. A. 15. This fragment 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 part, must have been a truly noble production.

From a Paraphrase of Job, xxix. xxx., p. 152.

An extract only is here given from the *Codex Exoniensis* of this very singular composition, where it is printed under the title of 'Riming Poem,' under which denomination it first appeared in Conybeare's 'Illustrations.' The conjectures formed with regard to its subject have been manifold; and it was only recently that the present editor, having taken up the poem in the almost hopeless attempt at illustration, was struck by its striking resemblance to some parts of Job; when on reading over the latter, he soon felt convinced that it was a very free paraphrase from the above chapters. That words have been misspelt for the sake of the rime, seems unquestionable; and all attempts at interpretation by comparison with the Vulgate have proved far from satisfactory. The beginning of the poem corresponds with Job xxix. 2.

The Grave. A Fragment, p. 153.

This singularly impressive and almost appalling fragment is written in the margin of the volume of homilies in the E. Anglian dialect, in which the homily on St. Eadmund's day is contained. It is also printed with translations, Latin and English, in Conybeare's 'Illustrations;' but the text here given is founded on a careful and repeated collation with the manuscript.

From Lazamon's Brut, p. 154.

The History of King Leir and his daughters*.

From the Ormulum, p. 182.

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 † 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 *æ* only because the *i* is long or diphthongal, as in our *mine*. So also in *kinde* (pronounced as our *kind*), *dom*, *boe*, *had*, *lif* (pro-

* The texts of the two Cottonian manuscripts are here given in parallel columns. Of the one (Otho C. xiii.) only a bundle of scorched and shrivelled fragments has survived the fire in 1781. It is, however, much less valuable than the other (Calig. A. ix.), being of later date, and in many instances extremely corrupt. An edition of the entire chronicle, containing the two texts and a modern English version, is in preparation for the Society of Antiquaries by Sir Frederick Madden, who obligingly allowed the editor the use of his printed text for collation with the above extract, whereby several inaccuracies in the former edition are now corrected. 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.

† 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.

nounced as our *life*), etc. On the other hand, wherever the consonant is doubled, the vowel preceding is short and sharp, as in *zett* (pronounced as our *yet*, not *yate*, as it would be if written with a single *t*), *Godd* (pronounced *God*, not *Gode*), etc. 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*.

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

In conclusion, the editor does not hesitate in expressing his belief, that every student who has read through and well understood the contents of this volume will find no difficulty in understanding any Anglo-Saxon writer either in prose or verse.

* "There is a peculiarity in the author's orthography, which consists in doubling the consonants; e. g. brother he writes *brotherr*; after, *afftterr*, etc. 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.' Hickes 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*.

† An edition of the Ormulum by the Rev. Dr. White, late Rawlinsonian Professor of Anglo-Saxon, was printed at the University Press, Oxford, in 2 volumes, 8vo. 1852.

ANALECTA ANGLO-SAXONICA.

FROM THE GOSPELS.

MATTHEW, CHAPTER II.

EORNOSTLICE þa se Hælend acenned wæs on Iu- 1
deisce Bethléém, on þæs cyninges dagum Herodes, þa
comon þa tungol-witegan fram east-dæle to Hierusalem,
and cwædon : Hwær ys se Iudea cyning þe acenned ys ? 2
soðlice we gesawon hys steorran on east-dæle, and we
comon us him to geeaðmedenne. Ða Herodes þæt ge- 3
hyrde, þa wearð he gedrefed, and eal Hierosolim-waru
mid him. And þa gegaderode Herodes ealle caldras 4
þæra sacerda, and þæs folces writeras, and acsode hwær
Crist acenned wære. Ða sædon hig him : On Iudeisce 5
Bethléém : witodlice þus is awriten þurh þone witegan,
And þu Bethléém, Iudea-land, witodlice ne eart þu læst 6
on Iudea ealdrum : of þe forð-gæð se here-toga, se þe recð
min folc Israhel. Herodes þa clypode on sunder-spræce 7
ða tungel-witegan, and befrán hi georne, hwænne se
steorra him ateowde. And he asende hig to Bethléém, 8
and þus cwæð : I'arað, and acsiað geornlice be þam cilde;
and þonne ge hyt gemetað, cypað eft me, þæt ic cume,
and me to him gebidde. Ða hi þæt gebod gehyrdon, þa 9

ferdon hig ; and soðlice se steorra, þe hi on east-dæle
 gesawon, him beforan ferde, oð he stóð ofer þær þæt
 10 cild wæs. Soðlice þa ða tungel-witegan þone steorran
 11 gesawon, hig fægenodon swyðe myclum gefean ; and
 gangende in to þam huse, hi gemetton þæt cild, mid Ma-
 rían hys moder, and hig aþenedon hig, and hi to him ge-
 bædon ; and hi úntyndon hyra gold-hordas, and him lác
 12 brohton ; þæt wæs gold, and recels, and myrre. And
 hi afengon andsware on swefnum, þæt hi eft to Herode
 ne hwyrfdon, ac hi on oðerne weg on hyra ríce ferdon.
 13 Ða hi þa ferdon, þa ætywde Drihtnes engel Iosepe on
 swefnum, and þus cwæð : Aris, and nim þæt cild and
 his moder, and fleoh on Ægypta-land, and beo þær oð þæt
 ic þe secge. Towearð ys þæt Herodes secð þæt cild to
 14 forspillene. He aras þá, and nam þæt cild and his mo-
 15 der on niht, and ferde on Ægyptum ; and wæs þær oð
 Herodes forðsið ; þæt wære gefylled þæt þe fram Drihtne
 gecweden wæs, þurh þone witegan : Of Ægyptum ic
 16 minne sunu geclypode. Ða wæs Herodes swyðe gebol-
 gen, forþam þe he bepæht wæs fram þam tungel-witegum,
 and he asende þa, and ofslah ealle þa cild þe on Bethléém
 wæron, and on eallum hyre gemærum, fram twy-win-
 trum cilde and binnan þam ; æfter þære tíde þe he
 17 geacsode fram þam tungel-witegum. Ða wæs gefylled
 18 þæt gecweden wæs þurh Hieremíam þone witegan, Stefn
 wæs on hehnysse gehyred, wóp and mycel þoterung ;
 Rachel weop hyre bearn, and heo nolde beon gefrefrod,
 19 forþam þe hi næron. Soðlice þa Herodes wæs forðfaren,
 witodlice on swefne Drihtnes engel ætywde Iosepe, on
 20 Ægyptum, and þus cwæð : Aris, and nim þæt cild and
 his moder, and far on Israhela-land : nu synd forðfarene
 21 ðe þæs cildes sawle sohton. He aras þa, and onfeng þæt
 22 cild and his moder, and com on Israhela-land. Ða he
 gehyrde þæt Archelaus rixode on Iudea þeode, for þæne

Herodem, he ondred pyder to faranne: and, on swefnum gemyngod, he ferde on Galileisce dælas : and he com þa, ²³ and eardode on þære ceastre þe ys genomed Nazareth ; þæt wære gefylled þæt gecweden wæs þurh þone witegan, Forþam þe he Nazarenisc byð genemed.

CHAPTER III.

On þam dagum com Iohannes se Fulluhtere, and bo- ¹
dode on þam westene Iudæa, and cwæð : Doð dædbote: ²
soðlice genealæceð heofena rice. Dis ys sē be þam þe ³
gecweden ys þurh Esaiam þone witegan, Clypiendes
stefn wæs on westene, Gegearwiað Dryhtnes weg, doð
his sipas rihte. Se Iohannes witodlice hæfde reaf of ⁴
olfenda hærum, and fellenne gyrdel ymbe hys lendenu ;
and hys mete wæs gærstapan and wudu-hunig. Ða ⁵
ferde to him Hierosolim-waru, and eal Iudea peod, and
eal þæt rīce wið-geondan Iordauen ; and hi wæron ⁶
gefullode on Iordane fram hym, and hi andetton heora
synna. Soðlice þa he geseah manega þæra sunder- ⁷
halgena and þæra rihtwisendra to his fulluhte cumende,
he cwæð to hym : Lá næddrena cyn, hwa geswutelode
eow to fleonne fram ðam towardan yrre ? Eornostlice, ⁸
doð medemne wæstm þære dædbote ; and ne cwepað ⁹
betweox eow, We habbað Abraham us to fæder ; soðlice
ic secge eow, Ðæt God ys swa mihtig, þæt he mæg of
þysum stanum aweccan Abrahames bearn. Eallunga ¹⁰
ys seo æx to þæra treowa wurt-ruman asett : eornustlice
ælc treow, þe godne wæstm ne bringð, byð forcorfen,
and on fyr aworpen. Witodlice ic eow fullige on ¹¹
wætere to dædbote : se þe æfter me toward ys, he ys
strengra þonne ic, ðæs gescy ne eom ic wyrþe to
beranne : he eow fullað on Halgum Gaste, and on fyre :
þæs fann ys on his handa, and he afeormað his þyrscel- ¹²

flore, and he gegaderað his hwæte on his bern; þa
 13 ceafu he forbærnð on únadwæscendlicum fyre. Ða com
 se Hælend fram Galilea to Iordane to Iohanne, þæt
 14 he hine fullode. Iohannes þa soðlice forbead him, and
 cwæð: Ic sceal fram þe beon gefullod, and þu cymst to
 15 me? Ða andswarode se Hælend hym, and cwæð: Læt
 nu: þus unc gedafnað ealle rihtwisnisse gefyllan. Ða
 16 forlet he hine. Soðlice þa se Hælend gefullod wæs,
 hrædlice he astah of þam wætere; and him wurdon þær-
 rihte heofenas ontynede; and he geseah Godes Gast
 niþer-stigende, swa swa culfran, and wunigende ofer
 17 hyne: and soðlice þa com stefn of heofenum, and þus
 cwæð: Her ys min se gecorena sunu, on þam me geli-
 code.

CHAPTER IV.

1 Ða wæs se Hælend gelæd fram gaste on westen, þæt
 2 he wære fram deofle costnod. And þaða he fæste feo-
 wertig daga and feowertig nihta, þa ongan hyne syððan
 3 hingrian. And þa genealæhte se costnigend, and cwæð:
 Gyf þu Godes Sunu sy, cweð þæt þas stanas to hlafe
 4 geweorðon. Ða andswarode se Hælend: Hit is awriten,
 Ne leofað se man be hlafe anum, ac be ælcum worde þe
 5 of Godes muþe gæð. Ða gebrohte se deofol hine on þa
 halgan ceastre, and asette hine ofer þæs temples heah-
 6 nesse, and cwæð to him: Gif þu Godes Sunu eart, asend
 þe þonne nyþer: soðlice hyt ys awriten, Ðæt he his en-
 glum bebead be ðé, þæt hig þé on hyra handum beron,
 7 þy-læs þe ðin fót æt stane ætsporne. Ða cwæð se
 Hælend eft to him: Hit ys awriten, Ne costna ðu
 8 Drihten þinne God. Eft se deofol hine genam, and
 lædde hine on swiðe heahne munt, and æteowde hym
 9 ealle middan-geardes rícu, and heora wuldor; and
 cwæð to him: Ealle þas ic sylle þe, gif þu feallende to
 10 me geeadmetst. Ða cwæð se Hælend to him: Gang

þu, sceocca, on-bæc : soðlice hit ys awriten, To Drihtne
 pinum Gode þu ðe geeadmetst, and him anum þeowast.
 Ða forlét se deofol hine, and englas genealærhton, and 11
 him þenodon. Soðlice þa se Hælend gehyrde þæt Io- 12
 hannes belæwed wæs, þa ferde he to Galileam ; and for- 13
 lætenre þære ceastre Nazareth, he com and eardode on
 Capharnaum, on þam sæ-gemærum, on endum Zabulon
 and Neptalim ; þæt wære gefylled þæt ðe gecweden wæs 14
 purh Esaiam þone witegan, Zabulones eorðu and Nep- 15
 talimes eorþe, sæs weg ofer Iordane, þara þeoda Galilea :
 þeoda folc, þe on þystrum sæt, geseah inycel leoht ; and 16
 sittendum on earde deapes scade ys leoht úp-asprungen.
 Syððan ongan se Hælend bodian, and cwepan : Doð 17
 dædbote, soðlice heofena ríce genealæcð. Ða se Hælend 18
 eode wið ða Galileiscan sæ, he geseh twegen gebroðru,
 Simonem, se wæs genemned Petrus, and Andream his
 broþer, sændende heora nett on þa sæ : soðlice hi wæron
 fisceras. And he sæde heom : Cumað æfter me, and ic do 19
 þæt gyt beoð manna fisceras. And hi þær-rihte forleton 20
 heora net, and him fyligdon. And þa he þanon eode, he 21
 geseh twegen oðre gebroðru, Iacobum Zebedei and Io-
 hannem his broðer, on scype mid heora fæder Zebedeo,
 remigende heora nett ; and he clypode hig. Hig þa sona 22
 forleton heora nett and heora fæder, and him fyligdon.
 And þa beferde se Hælend ealle Galileam, lærende on 23
 heora gesomnungum ; and he wæs bodigende godspel
 þæs ríces, and hælende ælce adle and ælce untrumnyse
 on þam folce. And þa ferde hys hlísa into ealle Syriam, 24
 and hig brohton hym ealle yfel-hæbbende missenlicum
 adlum, and on tintregum gegripene, and þa ðe deofol-
 seocnessa hæfdon, and monoð-seoce, and lánan ; and he
 þá gehælde. And him fyligdon mycele mænigeo fram 25
 Galilea, and fram Decapoli, and fram Hierusalem, and
 fram Iudea, and fram begeondan Iordanen.

MARK, CHAPTER V.

1 Ða comon hig ofer þære sæs muðan, on þæt ríce Ge-
 2 rasenórum. And him of scype gangendum, him sona
 agen árn án man of þam byrgenum, on unclænum gaste,
 se hæfde on byrgenum scræf; and hine nán man mid
 4 racenteagum ne mihte gebindan; forþam he oft, mid
 fót-copsum and racenteagum gebunden, toslat þa racen-
 teaga, and þa fót-copsas tobræc; and hyne nán man
 5 gewyldan ne mihte. And symle, dæges and nihtes, he
 wæs on byrgenum, and on muntum, hrymende, and hine
 6 sylfne mid stanum ceorfende. Soðlice, þa he þone Hæ-
 7 lend feorran geseah, he árn, and hyne gebæd, and my-
 celre stemne hrymende, þus cwæð: Eala mæra Hælend,
 Godes Sunu, hwæt ys me and þe? Ic halsige þe, þurh
 8 God, þæt þu me ne preage. Ða cwæð se Hælend: Eala
 9 þu unclæna gast, gá of pysum men. Ða acsode he hine:
 Hwæt ys þin nama? Ða cwæð he: Min nama is Legio;
 10 forþam we manega synd. And he hine swyðe bæd, þæt
 11 he hine of þam ríce ne nydde. Ðar wæs embe þone
 12 munt mycel swýna heord læswigende. And þa unclænan
 gastas hine bædon, and cwædon: Send ús on þas swýn,
 13 þæt we on hig gán. And þa lyfde se Hælend sona; and
 þe eodon þa unclænan gastas on þa swýn; and on my-
 clum hryre seo heord wearð on sæ bescofen, twa þu-
 14 sendo, and wurdon adruncene on þære sæ. Soðlice þa
 þe hig heoldon flugon, and cyddon on þære ceastre, and
 on lande: and hig út-eodon þæt hig gesawon hwæt þær
 15 gedón wære. And hig comon to þam Hælende, and hig
 gesawon þone þe mid deofle gedreht wæs, gescrydne
 16 sittan, and hales modes; and hig him ondredon. And
 hig rehton him, þa ðe hit gesawon, hu hit gedon wæs be
 þam þe deofol-seocnesse hæfde, and be þam swýnum.

And hig bædon þæt he of heora gemærum ferde. Ða 17
 he on scyp eode, hine ongan biddan, se þe sér mid deofle 18
 gedreht wæs, þæt he mid hym wære. Him þa se Hæ- 19
 lend ne getipode; ac he sæde him: Gá to þinum huse,
 to þinum hífum, and cyð heom, Iu mycel Dryhten ge-
 dyde, and he gemiltsode þe. And he þa ferde, and ongan 20
 bodian on Decapolim, hu fela se Hælend him dyde: and
 hig ealle wundredon. And þa se Hælend eft on scype 21
 ferde ofer þone muþan, hym com to mycel mænigeo;
 and wæs embe þa sæ. And þa com sum of heah-gesam- 22
 nungum, Iáirus hatte; and þa he hine geseah, he astrehte
 hine to his fótum, and hine swyþe bæd, and he cwæð: 23
 Min dohter ys on ytemestum sipe; cum and sete þine
 hand ofer hig, þæt heo hal sy, and lybbe. Ða ferde he 24
 mid him; and him fyligde mycel mænigeo, and þrungon
 hine. And þa þæt wíf þe on blodes ryne twelf winter 25
 wæs, and fram manegum læcum fela pinga polode, and 26
 dælde eall þæt heo ahte, and hit naht ne fremede, ac wæs
 þe wyrse; þa heo be þam Hælende gehyrde, heo com 27
 wið-æftan þa mænigeo, and his reaf æthrán. Soðlice 28
 heo cwæð: Gif ic fúrþon his reafes æthráne, ic beo hál.
 And þa sona wearð hyre blodes ryne adruwod; and heo 29
 on hyre gefredde, þæt heo of þam wite gehæled wæs.
 And þa se Hælend oncneow on him sylfum, þæt him 30
 mægen of-eode, he cwæð, bewend to þære mænigeo:
 Hwa æthrán mine reaf? Ða cwædon his leorning- 31
 cnyhtas: Ðu gesyhst þas mænigeo þe þringende, and þu
 cwyst: Hwa æthrán me? And þa beseah hine, þæt he 32
 gesawe þone þe þæt dyde. Ðæt wíf þa, ondrædende and 33
 forhtigende, com and astrehte hig beforan him, and sæde
 him eall þæt riht. Ða cwæð se Hælend: Dohter, þin 34
 geleafa þe hale gedyde; ga þe on sibbe, and beo of þysum
 hal. Him þa gyt sprecendum, hig comon fram þam 35
 heah-gesamnungum, and cwædon: Ðin dohtor ys dead;

36 hwi drecst þu leng þone lāreow ? Ða he gehyrde þæt
 word, þa cwæð se Hælend : Ne ondræd þu þe, gelyf for
 37 án. And he ne lét hym ænig ne fyligean, buton Petrum,
 38 and Iacobum, and Iohannem Iacobes broðer. And hig
 comon on þæs heah-ealdres hús, and he geseah mycel
 39 gehlyd, wepende and geomrigende. And þa he in-eode
 he cwæð : Hwi synd ge gedrefede and wepað ? nis þis
 40 mæden dead, ac heo slæpð. Ða tældon hig hine. He
 þa, eallum ut-adrifenum, nam þæs mædenes fæder and
 moder, and þa þe mid him wæron, and in-eodon suwi-
 41 ende þar þæt mæden wæs. And hyre hand nam, and
 cwæð : Thalimtha cumi : þæt ys, on ure gepeode gereht :
 42 Mæden, þe ic secge, arís. And heo sona arás and eode :
 soðlice heo wæs twelf wintre. And ealle hig wundredon
 43 mycelre wundrunge. And he hym þearle bebead, þæt
 hig hyt nanum men ne sædon : and he het hyre etan
 syllan.

CHAPTER XI.

1 Ða he genealæhte Hierusalem, and Bethanía, to Oli-
 2 uetes dune, he sende hys twegen leorning-cnyhtas, and
 cwæð to him : Farað to þam castelle þe ongean ínc ys,
 and gyt þær sona gemetað assan folan getigedne, ofer
 þæne nán man gyt ne sæt ; ungetigeað hine, and to me
 3 gelædað. And gif hwa to ínc hwæt cwyð, secgað, Ðæt
 Drihten hæfð hys neode ; and he hine sona hyder læt.
 4 And þa hig út-ferdon, hig gemetton þone folan úte on
 twycinan beforan dura, getigedne : þa untigdon hig hine.
 5 And sume þe þar stodon, þus sædon him : Hwæt do gyt
 6 þone folan untigende ? Ða cwædon hig : Swa se Hælend
 7 unc bead. And hi leton hig þa. Ða læddon hig þone
 folan to þam Hælende, and hig heora reaf on-áledon ;
 8 and he on-sæt. Manega heora reaf on þone weg streh-
 ton ; sume þa bogas of þam treowum heowon, and

streowedon on þone weg. And þa ðe beforan eodon, and 9
þa ðe æfter folgodon, cwædon þus: Osanná: Sy gebletsod
se þe com on Dryhtnes naman: Sy gebletsod þæt rice þe 10
com ures fæder Dauides: Osanná, on heahnessum. And 11
he eode þa on Hierosolima templ, and ealle þing he be-
sceawode: ða æfen tima wæs, he ferde to Bethansam, mid
his twelf leorning-cnyhtum. And oþrum dæge, þa hig 12
ferdon fram Bethansá, hine hingrode. Ða he feorran 13
geseah an firtreow þe leaf hæfde, he cóm, and sohte
hwæper he þar-on aht funde: þa he him to cóm, ne funde
he þær buton leaf áne; soðlice hit wæs þæs fic-treowes
tima. Ða cwæð he: Heonon-forð on ecnesse ne éte ænig 14
man wæstm of ðe. And hys leorning-cnyhtas þæt ge-
hyrdon. Ða comon hig eft to Hierusalem; and þa he 15
on þæt templ eode, he ongan drifan of þam temple syl-
lende and biggende; and mynetera procu, and heah-setlu
þe ða culfran cypton he tobræc; and he ne gefafode þæt 16
ænig man ænig fæt þurh þæt templ bære. And he þa 17
lærende, þus cwæð to him: Nys hit awriten, þæt min
hús fram eallum þeodum bið genemned gebed-hús? soð-
lice ge dydon þæt to sceapena scræfe. Ða þæra sacerda 18
ealdras and þa boceras þis gehyrdon, hig pohton hu hig
hyne forspildon; þeh hig him ondredon hine; forþam
eall seo mænigeo wundrode be his láre. And þa hit 19
æfen wæs, he eode of þære ceastre. On mergen, þa hig 20
ferdon, hig gesawon þæt fic-treow forscruncen of þam
wyrtruman. Ða cwæð Petrus: Láreow, loca hu for- 21
scranc þæt fic-treow þe þu wyrigdest. Ða cwæð se 22
Hælend, him andswarigende: Habbað Godes truwan.
Ic secge eow to soþe, Swa hwylc swa cwyð to pisum 23
munte, Sig þu afyrred, and on sé aworpen; and on his
heortan ne tweonað, ac gelyfð; swa hwæt swa he cwyð,
Geweorðe þis, þæt gewyrð. Forþam ic eow secge, Swa 24
hwæt swa ge gyrnende biddað, gelyfað þæt ge hit

25 onfoð, and hit eow becymð. And þonne ge stanað eow
 to gebiddanne, forgifað, gif ge hwæt agén ænige habbað;
 þæt eow eower synna forgife eower heofenlica Fæder,
 26 se þe on heofenum ys. Gyf ge ne forgyfað, ne eow
 eower synna ne forgyfð eower Fæder, þe on heofonum
 27 ys. Ða com he eft to Hierusalem; and þa he on þam
 temple eode, hym to genealæhton þa heah-sacerdas, and
 28 boceras, and ealdras, and þus cwædon: On hwylcum
 anwealde dest þu þas þing? and hwa sealde þe þysne
 29 anweald, þæt þu þys dō? Ða cwæð se Hælend: And ic
 acsige eow áne spræce; andswariað me, and ic secge
 30 eow þonne on hwylcum anwealde ic þys dō. Hwæper
 wæs Iohannes fulluht, þe of heofone, þe of mannum?
 31 andswariað me. Ða þohton hi and cwædon betweox
 32 heom: Gif we secgað, Of heofone; he secgð ús: Hwi
 ne gelyfde ge him? Gif we secgað, Of mannum; we
 ondrædað þis folc: ealle hig hæfdon Iohannem þæt he
 33 wære soðlice witega. Ða andswaredon hig þam Hæ-
 lende, and cwædon: We nyton. Ða cwæð se Hælend:
 Ne ic eow ne secge on hwylcum anwealde ic þas ðing dō.

LUKE, CHAPTER II.

1 Soðlice on þam dagum wæs geworden gebod fram þam
 Casere Augusto, þæt eall ymb-hwyrft wære to-mearcod.
 2 Ðeos to-mearcodnys wæs ærest geworden fram þam
 3 deman Sýrige Ciríno. And ealle hig eodon, and syndrie
 4 férdon on heora ceastre. Ða férde Iosep fram Galilea
 of þære ceastre Nazareth, on Iudeisce ceastre Dauides,
 seo ys genemned Bethléem; forþam þe he wæs of
 5 Dauides húse and hirede: þæt he férde mid Marían þe
 6 him beweddod wæs, and wæs geeacnod. Soðlice wæs
 gewórden, þa hig þær wæron, hyre dagas wæron gefyl-
 7 lede þæt heo cende. And heo cende hyre frumcennedan

Sunu, and hyne mid cild-cláþum bewánda, and hyne on binne aléde; forþam þe hig næfdon rúm on cumena-huse. And hyrdas wæron on þam ylcan ríco waciende, and niht-wæccan healdende ofer heora heorda. Ða stóð Dryhtnes engel wið hig, and Godes beorhtnes hym ymbe scan: and hig him myclum ege ondredon. And se engel him to cwæð: Nelle ge eow ondrædan. Soðlice nu ic eow bodie mycelne gefean, se bið eallum folce. Forþam to-dæg eow ys Hælend acenned, se ys Dryhten Crist, on Dauides ceastre. And pis tåcen eow byð: Ge gemetað án cild hræglum bewunden, and on binne aled. And þa wæs færinga geworden mid þam engle mycelnes heofenlices weredes, God heriendra and þus cwependra: Gode sy wuldor on heahnyse, and on eorþan sybb, mannum godes willan. And hit wæs gewórden, þa ða englas to heofene férdon, þa hyrdas him betwynan spræcon, and cwædon: Uton faran to Bethléém, and geseon þæt wórd þe gewórden ys, þæt Dryhten ús ætýwde. And hig efstende comon, and gemetton Marián and Iosep, and þæt cild on binne aled. Ða hig þæt gesáwon, þa oncneowon hig be þam wórdþe þe hym gesæd wæs be þam cilde. And ealle ða þe gehyrdon, wundredon be þam þe him þa hyrdas sædon. María geheold ealle þas wórd, on hyre heortan smeagende. Ða gewendon hám þa hyrdas, God wuldriende and heriende on eallum þam ðe hig gehyrdon and gesáwon, swa to him gecweden wæs. Æfter þam ðe ehta dagas gefyllede wæron, þæt þæt cild embsnyden wære, his nama wæs HÆLEND, se wæs fram engle genemned, sér he on innoðe geeacnod wære. And æfter þam þe hyre clænsunge dagas gefyllede wæron, æfter Moyses æ, hig læddon hyne on Hierusalem, þæt hig hyne Gode gesetton; swa swa on Dryhtnes æ awriten ys: Ðæt ælc wæpned gecýndelím ontynende, byð Dryhtne halig genemned; and þæt

hig offrunge seáldon, æfter þam þe Dryhtnes æ gecweden
 25 ys, Twa turtlan, oþpe twegen culfran-briddas. And þa
 wæs án man on Hierusalem, þæs nama wæs Simeón ;
 and þes man wæs rihtwís, and oð Israhela frofer ge-
 26 anbiðende : and Halig Gast him on wæs. And he
 andsware fram þam Halgan Gaste onfeng, þæt he deað
 27 ne gesawe, buton he ær Dryhten Crist gesawe. And
 on Gaste he on þæt tempel cóm. And þa hys magas
 læddon þone Hælend, þæt hig for hym æfter þære æ
 28 gewunan dydon, he onfeng hyne mid hys handum, and
 29 God bletsode, and cwæð, Dryhten, nu þu lætst þinne
 30 þeow, æfter þinum worde, on sibbe : forþam míne eagan
 31 gesawon þine hæle, ða þu gearwodest beforan ansyne
 32 ealra folca ; leoht to þeoda awrigenesse, and to þines
 33 folces wuldre Israhel. Ða wæs hys fæder and his
 34 moder wundriende be þam þe be hym gesæde wæron.
 And þa bletsode hig Simeón, and cwæð to Marían his
 moder : Loca nu, þes ys on hryre and on æryst aset
 manegra on Israhel ; and on tácen þam ðe wið-cweden
 35 byð ; (and hys sweord þine sawle þurh-færð,) þæt
 36 gepohtas sýn awrigene of manegum heortum. And
 Anna wæs witegestre, Fanueles dohtor, of Asséres
 mægðe : þeos wunede mænigne dæg, and heo lyfede
 37 mid hyre were seofen gear of hyre fæmnháde ; and heo
 wæs wuduwe oð feower and hund-eahtatig geara, seo of
 þam temple ne gewát, dæges and nihtes þeowigende on
 38 fæstenum and on halsungum. And þeos þære tíde be-
 cumende, Dryhtne andette, and be him spræc eallum
 39 þam þe ge-anbidedon Hierusalem alysednesse. And þa
 hig ealle þing gefylðon, æfter Drihtnes æ, hig gehwurfon
 40 on Galileam, on heora ceastre Nazareth. Soðlice þæt
 cild weox, and wæs gestrangod wísdomes full ; and
 41 Godes gyfu wæs on hym. And his magas férdon ælce
 42 gere to Hierusalem, on Easter-dæges freols-tíde. And

þa he wæs twelf wintre, hy sáron to Hierusalem, to þam Easterlican freolse, áfter heora gewunan. And gefyl-⁴¹ ledum dagum, þa hig ongean-gehwurfon, belúf se Hælend on Hierusalem; and hys magas þæt nyston: wendon þæt he on heora gefére wáere. Ða cómon hig⁴⁴ ánes dæges fær, and hyne sohton betweox his magas and his cuðan. Ða hig hyne ne fundon, hig gewendon to⁴⁵ Hierusalem, hine secende. Ða áfter þrim dagum, hig⁴⁶ fundon hine on þam temple, sittende on middan þam lareowum, hlystende and hig acsigende. Ða wundredon⁴⁷ hig ealle þe gehyrdon be his gleawscype and his andswarum. Ða cwæð his moder to hym: Sunu, hwi dydest⁴⁸ þu unc þus? þin fæder and ic sarigende þe sohton. Ða⁴⁹ cwæð he to hym: Hwæt ys þæt gyt me sohton? nyste gyt þæt me gebyrað to beonne on þam þingum þe mines Fæder synd? Ða ne ongeaton híg þæt wórd þe he to⁵⁰ hym spræc. Ða ferde he mid hym, and com to Naza-⁵¹ reth, and wæs hym under-þeod, and his moder geheold ealle þas wórd, on hyre heortan smeagende. And se⁵² Hælend þeah on wísdome and on ylde, and mid gyfe Gode and mid mannum.

JOHN, CHAPTER III.

Soðlice sum Phariseisc man wæs genemned Nichodé-¹ mus, se wæs Iudea ealdor. Þés com to him on niht, and² cwæð to him: Rabbí (þæt is, Læreow), we witon þæt þu cóme fram Gode: ne mæg nán man þas tácen wyrcean þe ðu wyrst, buton God beo mid him. Se Hælend him³ andswarode, and cwæð; Soð ic þe secge, Buton hwa beo edniwan gecenned, ne mæg he geseon Godes ríce. Ða⁴ cwæð Nichodémus to hym: Hu mæg man beon eft acenned, þonne he byð eald? cwyst þu mæg he eft cuman, on hys moder innoð, and beon eft acenned? Se Hælend hym andswarode, and cwæð: Soð ic þe secge, Buton hwa

beo ge-edcenned of wætere and of Halgum Gaste, ne
 6 mæg he in-faran on Godes ríce. Ðæt þe acenned is of
 flæsce, þæt is flæsc ; and þæt þe of Gaste is acenned, þæt
 7 is gast. Ne wundra þu, forþam þe ic sæde þe, Eow ge-
 8 byrað þæt ge beon acennede edniwan. Gast oreðað
 þær he wile, and þu gehyrst his stefne, and þu nast
 hwanon he cymð, ne hwyder he gæd : swa is ælc þe
 9 acenned is of Gaste. Ða andswarode Nichodémus, and
 10 cwæð : Hu magon þas þing þus geweorðan ? Se Hælend
 andswarode, and cwæð to him : Ðu eart láreow Israhela
 11 folce, and þu nast þas þing ? Soð ic þe secge, þæt we
 sprecað þæt we witon, and we cyðað þæt we gesawon ;
 12 and ge ne underfoð ure cyðnesse. Gyf ic eow eorðlice
 þing sæde, and ge ne gelyfað, humeta gelyfe ge, gif ic
 13 eow heofenlice þing secge ? And nan man ne astihð to
 heofenum, buton seþe nyðer com of heofenum, mannes
 14 Sunu, seþe com of heofenum. And swa Moyses þa
 næddran úp-ahóf of þam westene, swa gebyrað þæt
 15 mannes Sunu beo úp-aháfen ; þæt nán þæra ne for-
 weorðe þe on hyne gelyfð, ac hæbbe þæt ece líf.
 16 God lufode middan-eard, swa þæt he sealde his án-cen-
 nedan Sunu, þæt nán ne forweorðe þe on hine gelyfð, ac
 17 hæbbe þæt ece líf. Ne sende God his Sunu on middan-
 eard, þæt he demde middan-earde ; ac þæt middan-eard
 18 sy gehæled þurh hine. Ne bið þam gedemed þe on hine
 gelyfð : se þe ne gelyfð, him bið gedemed ; forþan þe
 he ne gelyfde on þone naman þæs án-cennedan Godes
 19 Sunu. Ðæt is se dóm, þæt leoht com on middan-eard,
 and men lufedon þystro swyðor þonne þæt leoht : heora
 20 weorc wæron yfele. Ælc þæra þe yfele deð, hatað þæt
 leoht ; and he ne cymð to leohte, þæt his weorc ne syn
 21 gerihlæhte. Witodlice se þe wyrçð soðfæstnysse cymð
 to þam leohte, þæt his weorc syn geswutelode, forþam þe
 22 hig synd on Gode gedone. Æfter þyssum com se Hæ-

lend and his leorning-cnyhtas to Iudea-lande, and
 wunede þær mid hym, and fullode. And Iohannes ful- 23
 lode on Enón wið Salím, forþam þe þær wæron manega
 wætro. And hig togædere comon, and wæron gefullode.
 Ða gyt næs Iohannes gedon on cweðtern. Ða smeadon 24
 Iohannes leorning-cnyhtas and þa Iudeas be þære clæn- 25
 sungu; and comon to Iohanne, and cwædon to him: 26
 Rabbí, se ðe mid þe wæs begeondan Iordán, be þam þu
 cyðdest gewitnesse, nu he fullað, and ealle hig cumað to
 him. Iohannes andwyrde, and cwæð: Ne mæg man 27
 nan þing underfón, buton hit beo him of heofenum ge-
 seald. Ge sylfe me synd to gewitnesse, þæt ic sæde, 28
 Neom ic Crist, ac ic com asend beforan hine. Se ðe 29
 bryde hæfð, se is bryd-guma: se ðe is þæs bryd-guman
 freond, and stent and gehýrð hyne, mid gefean he ge-
 blissað for þæs bryd-guman stefne: þés mín gefea is ge-
 fyllod. Hit gebyrap þæt hé weaxe, and þæt ic wanige. 30
 Se þe ufenan cóm, se ys ofer ealle: se þe of eorþan ys, 31
 se sprycð be eorþan: se þe of heofone cóm, se ys ofer
 ealle. And he cyð þæt he geseah and gehyrde: and 32
 nán man ne underfehð his cyðnesse. Soðlice se þe his 33
 cyðnesse underfehð, he getacnað þæt God ys soðfæst-
 nes. Se þe God sende sprycð Godes word: ne sylð 34
 God þone Gast be gemete. Fæder lufað þone Sunu, 35
 and sealde ealle þing on his hand. Se þe gelyfð on 36
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CHAPTER XV.

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 feormað ælc þæra þe blæda byrð, þæt hyt bere blæda þe
 swiþor. Nu ge synd clæne for þære spræce þe ic to eow 3

beo ge-edcenned of wætere and of Halgum Gaste, ne
 6 mæg he in-faran on Godes ríce. Ðæt þe acenned is of
 flæsce, þæt is flæsc ; and þæt þe of Gaste is acenned, þæt
 7 is gast. Ne wundra þu, forþam þe ic sæde þe, Eow ge-
 8 byrað þæt ge beon acennede edniwan. Gast oreðað
 þær he wile, and þu gehyrst his stefne, and þu nast
 hwanon he cymð, ne hwyder he gæd : swa is ælc þe
 9 acenned is of Gaste. Ða andswarode Nichodémus, and
 10 cwæð : Hu magon þas þing þus geweorðan ? Se Hælend
 andswarode, and cwæð to him : Ðu eart láreow Israhela
 11 folce, and þu nast þas þing ? Soð ic þe secge, þæt we
 sprecað þæt we witon, and we cyðað þæt we gesawon ;
 12 and ge ne underfoð ure cyðnesse. Gyf ic eow eorðlice
 þing sæde, and ge ne gelyfað, humeta gelyfe ge, gif ic
 13 eow heofenlice þing secge ? And nan man ne astihð to
 heofenum, buton seþe nyðer com of heofenum, mannes
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 eard, þæt he demde middan-earde ; ac þæt middan-eard
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 swiþor. Nu ge synd clæne for þære spræce þe ic to eow 3

4 spræc. Wuniað on me, and ic on eow. Swa twig ne
 mæg blæda beran hym-sylf, buton hit wunige on win-
 earde, swa ge ne magon eác, buton ge wunion on me.
 5 Ic eom wīn-eard, and ge synd twigu : Se þe wunað on
 me, and ic on him, se byrð mycle blæda : forþam ge ne
 6 magon nan þing don butan me. Gif hwa ne wunað on
 me, he byð aworpen út swa twig, and fordruwað ; and
 7 hig gaderiað þa, and doð on fyr, and hig forbyrnað. Gif
 ge wuniað on me, and mine word wuniað on eow, bid-
 8 dað swa hwæt swa ge wyllon, and hyt byð eower. On
 þam ys min Fæder gešwutelod, þæt ge beron mycle
 9 blæda, and beon mine learning-cnyhtas. And ic lufode
 10 eow swa Fæder lufode me : wuniað on minre lufe. Gif
 ge mine bebodu gehealdað, ge wuniað on minre lufe ;
 swa ic geheold mines Fæder bebodu, and ic wunige on
 11 hys lufe. Ðas þing ic eow sæde, þæt min gefea sy on
 12 eow, and eower gefea sy gefullod. Ðis is min bebod,
 13 þæt ge lufion eow gemænelice, swa ic eow lufode. Næfð
 nán man maran lufe þonne þeos ys, þæt hwa sylle his líf
 14 for his freondum. Ge synd mine frynd, gif ge doð þa
 15 þing þe ic eow beode. Ne telle ic eow to þeowan ;
 forþam se þeowa nat hwæt se hlaford deð : ic tealde eow
 to freondum ; forþam ic cyðde eow ealle þa þing þe ic
 16 gehyrde æt minum Fæder. No gecure ge me, ac ic
 geceas eow, and ic sette eow, þæt ge gán and blæda
 beron, and eowre blæda gelæston ; þæt Fæder sylle eow
 17 swa hwæt swa ge biddað on minum naman. Ðas þing
 18 ic eow beode, þæt ge lufion eow gemænelice. Gif mid-
 dan-eard eow hatað, witað þæt he hatede me éar eow.
 19 Gif ge of middan-earde wæron, middan-eard lufode þæt
 his wæs : forþam þe ge ne synd of middan-earde ac ic
 eow geceas of middan-earde, forþig middan-eard eow
 20 hatað. Gemunað minre spræce þe ic eow sæde, Nis se
 þeowa mærra þonne his hlaford. Gif hig me ehton, hig

wyllað ehtan eower : gif hig mine spræce heoldon, hig healdað eac eowre. Ac ealle þas þing hig doð eow for 21
 minum naman ; forþam þe hig ne cunnon þone þe me sende. Gif ic ne come, and to him ne spræce, næfdon hig 22
 nāne synne : nu hig nabbað nane lade be heora synne. Se þe me hatað hatað minne Fæder. Gif ic nāne weorc 23
 ne worhte on him, þe nān oðer ne worhte, næfdon hig 24
 nāne synne : nu hig gesawon, and hig hatedon ægðer ge mē, ge minne Fæder. Ac þæt seo spræc sy gefylled 25
 þe on hyra æ awriten ys, Ðæt hig hatedon me buton gewyrhtum. Þonne se Frefriend cymð, þe ic eow sēnde 26
 fram Fæder, soðfæstnysse Gast, þe cymð fram Fæder, he cyð gewitnesse be me : and ge cyðað gewitnesse, 27
 forþam ge wæron fram fruman mid mē.

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 Læreow, þæt þu tæce us sprecaþ.
D. Nos pueri rogamus te, Magister, ut doceas nos loqui

* [rihte], forþam ungelærede we syndon, and gewæmmodlice Latialiter recte, quia idiotæ sumus, et corrupte we sprecaþ.
 loquimur.

Hwæt wille ge sprecaþ?

M. Quid vultis loqui?

Hwæt rece we hwæt we sprecaþ, buton hit riht spræc

D. Quid curamus quid loquamur, nisi * recta locutio sy, and behefe, næs idel, oppe fracod?
 sit, et utilis, non anilis, aut turpis?

Wille [ge beon] beswungen on leornunge?

M. Vultis flagellari in discendo?

Leofre ys us beon beswungen for lare, þænne hit ne

D. Carius est nobis flagellari pro doctrina, quam necunnan; ac we witun þe bilewitne wesan, and nellan onbelædan 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 tida 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 spre-cantu; sed tamen vellem interim discere sermocian on Leden gereorde.
 nari Latina lingua.

Hwæt cunnon þas þine geferan ?

M. Quid sciunt isti tui socii ?

Sume synt yrþlingas, sume scep-hyrðas, sume oxan-hyrðas,

D. Alii sunt aratores, alii opiliones, quidam bubulci, sume eac swylce huntan, sume fisceras sume fugeleras, quidam etiam venatores, alii piscatores, alii aucupes, sume cypmenn, sume sceo-wyrhtan, [sume] scalteras, quidam mercatores, quidam sutores, quidam salinatores, [sume] bæceras. * quidam pistores loci.

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

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

Eala, leof hlaford, þearle ic deorfe; ic ga ut on dægred,

A. O, mi domine, nimium laboro; exeo diluculo, þywende oxan^a to felda, and jugie hi to syl: nys minando boves ad campum, et jungo eos ad aratrum: non hyt swa stearc winter þæt ic durre lutian set ham, for ege est tam aspera hyems ut audeam latere domi, præ timore hlafordes mines; ac geiukodan oxan, and gefæstnodon sceare and domini mei; sed junctis bobus, et confirmato vomere et cultre mid þære syl, ælce dæg ic sceal erian fulne æcer^b cultro aratro, omni die debeo arare integrum agrum, opþe mare. aut plus.

Hæfst þu ænigne geferan ?

M. Habes aliquem socium ?

Ic hæbbe sumne cnapan þywende oxan mid gad-

A. Habeo quendam puerum minantem boves cum stisene, þe eac swylce nu has ys, for cylde and mulo, qui etiam modo raucus est, præ frigore et hreamere. clamatione.

Hwæt mare dest þu on dæg ?

M. Quid amplius facis in die ?

Gewyslice þænne mare ic do. Ic sceal fyllan binnan

A. Certe adhuc plus facio. Debeo implere præsepia

^a MS. Oxon.

^b MS. æper.

oxan mid hig, and wæterian hig, and scearn heora, beran boum fœno, et adaquare eos, et fimum eorum portare ut. foras.

Hig, hig, micel gedeorf ys hit!

M. O, O, magnus labor est!

Ge loef, micel gedeorf hit ys, forþam ic neom freoh.

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

[Hwæt segst þu,] Sceap-herde? Hæfst þu ænig gedeorf?

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

Gea, loef, ic hæbbe; on forewerdne morgen ic drife sceap mine

O. Etiam, habeo; in primo mane mino oves meas to heora lease, and stande ofer hig, on hæte and on cyle, mid ad * pascua, et sto super eas, in æstu et frigore, cum hundum, þe-læs wulfus forswelgen hig, and ic agen læde hig to heora canibus, ne lupi devorent eas, et reduco eas ad *

loca, and melke hig tweowa on dæg, and loca heora ic hæbbe caulas, et mulgeo eas bis in die, et caulas earum moveo þærto, and cyse and buteran ic do, and ic eom getrywe hla-insuper, et caseum et butyrum facio, et sum fidelis do-forde minon. mino meo.

Eala, Oxan-hyrde, hwæt wyrost þu?

M. O, Bubulce, quid operaris tu?

Eala, hlaforð min, micel ic gedeorfe: þænne se yrþlinge

B. O, domine mi, multum laboro: quando arator unscenþ þa oxan, ic læde hig to læse, and ealle niht disjungit boves, ego duco eos ad pascua, et tota nocte ic stande ofer hig waciende for þeofan, and eft, on ærne sto super eos vigilando propter fures, et iterum, primo mergen, ic betæce hig þam yrþlinge, wel gefylde and gewæterode. mane, adsigno eos aratori, bene pastos et adaquatos.

Ys þes of þinum gefeum?

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 * ?

M. Qualis est ?

Hunta ic eom.

V. Venator sum.

Hwæs ?

M. Cujus ?

Cincges.

V. Regis.

Hu begæst þu cræft þinne ?

M. Quomodo exerces artem tuam ?

ic brede me max, and sette hig on stowe gehæppre, and
V. Plecto mihi retia, et pono ea in loco apto, et
 getihte hundas mine, þæt wildeor hig ehton, oþ þæt þe hig cu-
 instigo canes meos, ut feras persequantur, usquequo per-
 man to þam nettan unforsceawodlice, þæt hig swa beon begrynode,
 veniant ad retia improvise, et sic inretientur,
 and ic ofsleah hig on þam maxum.
 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.

Hwylcæ wildeor sywþost gefehst þu ?

M. Quales feras maxime capis ?

ic gefeo heortas, and baras, and rann, and rægan, and

V. Capiro cervos, et apros, et damas, et capreas, et

hwilon haran.

aliquando lepores.

Wære þu to dæg on huntnoðe^b ?

M. Fuisti hodie in venatione ?

* MS. hwylcne ys.

^b huntnoðe ?

Ic næs, forþam sunnan-dæg ys, ac gyrstan-dæg ic wæs
V. Non fui, quia dominicus dies est, sed heri fui
 on huntunge.
 in venatione.

Hwæt gelæhtest þu ?

M. Quid cepisti ?

Twegen heortas and ænne bar.

V. Duos cervos et unum aprum.

Hu gefenge þu hig ?

M. Quomodo cepisti eos ?

Heortas ic gefenge on nettum, and bar ic ofsloh.

V. Cervos cepi in retibus, et aprum jugulavi.

Hu wære þu dyrstig ofstikian bar ?

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*
 standende, færlice ofstikode hyne.
 stans, subito jugulavi eum.

Swiþe þryste þu wære þa.

M. Valde audax fuisti tunc.

Ne sceal hunta forhtfull wesan, forþam mislice

V. Non debet venator formidosus esse, quia variæ
 wildeor wuniaþ on wudum.
 bestiæ morantur in sylvis.

Hwæt dest þu be þinre huntunge ?

M. Quid facis de tua venatione ?

Io 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 hwilon he sylþ me

V. Vestit me bene et pascit, et aliquando dat mihi
 hors, opþe beah, þæt þe lustlicor cræft minne ic begange.
 equum, 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 þinum 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 min scyp, and wyrpe max mine on ea, and

P. Conscendo navem, et pono retia mea in amne, et angil (æs) ic wyrpe and spyrtan, and swa hwæt swa hig gehæftaþ hamum projicio et sportas, et quicquid ceperint ic genime.

sumo.

Hwæt gif hit unclæne beoþ fixas?

M. Quid si immundi fuerint pisces?

Ic wyrpe þa unclænan ut, and genime me clæne

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

Hwær cypst þu fixas þine?

M. Ubi vendis pisces tuos?

On ceastre.

P. In civitate.

Hwa bigþ hi?

M. Quis emit illos?

Ceasterwara. Ic ne mæg swa fela [gefon] 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 sæleputan, scootan,

P. Anguillas, et lucios, menas, et capitones, tructos, and lampredan, and swa hwylce swa on wætere swymmaþ sprotte. et murænas, et qualescunque in amne natant salu*.

* I am unable to explain *salu* otherwise than by supposing it may

For hwi ne fixast þu on sæ?

M. Cur non piscaris in mari?

Hwilon ic do, ac seldon, forþam micel rewyt

P. Aliquando facio, sed raro, quia magnum navigium
me ys to sæ?
mihi est ad mare.

Hwæt fehst þu on sæ?

M. Quid capis in mari?

Hæringas and leaxas, mere-swyn and stirian, [ostran] and

P. Aleces et isicios, delphinos et sturias, ostreas et
crabban, muslan, pinewinlan, sæ-coccas, fage, and
cancros, musculos, torniculos, neptigallos, platesias, et
floc, and lopystran, and fela swylces.
platissas, et polypodes, et [multa] similia.

Wilt þu fon sumne hwæl?

M. Vis capere aliquem cetum?

Nic.

P. Nolo.

For hwi?

M. Quare?

Forþam^a plyhtlic þinge hit ys gefon hwæl. Gebeorhlicre

P. Quia periculosa res est capere cetum. Tutius
[ys] me faran to ea, mid scype mynum^b, þænne faran mid
est mihi ire ad amnem, cum nave mea quam ire cum
manegum scypum, on huntunge hranes.
multis navibus, in venationem balenæ.

For hwi swa?

M. Cur sic?

Forþam leofre ys me gefon fisc þæne ic mæg

P. Quia carius est mihi capere piscem quem possim
ofslean, þe na þæt an me, ac eac swylce mine geferan,
occidere, qui non solum me, sed etiam meos socios,
mid anum slege, he mæg besencean opþe gecwylman.
uno ictu, potest mergere aut mortificare.

be an error for *salice*. In the St. John's MS. the sentence ends with
natant.

^a MS. Forhwan.

^b MS. mynan.

And beah, mænige gefoþ hwælas, and æþherstaþ frecnysa,

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 modes mines

P. Verum dicis, sed ego non audeo, propter mentis meæ
nytenysse.
ignaviam.

Hwæt segst þu, Fugelere? Hu beswicst þu fugelas?

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

On feala wisan ic beswice fugelas; hwilon mid netton,

A. Multis modis decipio aves; aliquando retibus,
[hwilon] mid grinum, [hwilon] mid lime, [hwilon]
aliquando laqueis, aliquando glutino, aliquando
mid hwistlunge, [hwilon] mid hafaoc, [hwilon] mid treppan.
sibilo, aliquando accipitre, aliquando decipula.

Hæfst þu hafoc?

M. Habes accipitrem?

IC hæbbe.

A. Habeo.

Canst þu temian hig?

M. Scis tu domitare eos?

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

A. Etiam; scio. Quid deberent mihi, nisi scirem
temian hig?
domitare eos?

Syle me senne hafoc.

V. Da mihi accipitrem.

IC sylle lustlice, gyf þu sylst me senne swyftne

A. Dabo libenter, si tu dederis mihi unum velocem
hund. Hwilene hafoc wilt þu habban; þone maran, hwæþer þe
canem. Qualem accipitrem vis habere; majorem, aut
þæne læssan?
minorem?

Syle me þæne maran.

V. Da mihi majorem.

Hu afetst* þu hafocas þine?

M. Quomodo pascis accipitres tuos?

* MS. afest.

Hi fedap hig sylfe and me on wintra, and on lencgten
A. Ipsi pascunt se ipsos et me in hieme, et in vere
 ic læte hig ætwindan to wuda, and genyme me briddas on
 dimitto eos avolare ad sylvam, et capio mihi pullos in
 hærfæste, and temige hig.
 autumno, et domito eos.

And for hwi forlætst þu þa getemedon ætwindan fram þe ?
M. Et cur permittis tu domitos avolare a te ?

Forþam ic nelle fedan hig on sumera, forþam þe hig
A. Quia nolo pascere eos in æstate, eo quod *
 þearle etap.
 nimium comedunt.

And manige fedap þa getemedon ofer sumor, þæt
M. Et multi pascunt domitos super æstatem, ut
 eft hig habban gearuwe.
 iterum habeant paratos.

Gea, swa hig doþ, ac ic nelle oþ þæt an deorfan
A. Etiam sic faciunt, sed ego nolo in tantum laborare
 ofer hig, forþam ic can oþre, na þæt ænne, ac eac swilce
 super eos, quia scio alios, non solum unum, sed etiam
 manige, gefon.
 plures, capere.

Hwæt sægst þu, Mancgere ?
M. Quid dicis tu, Mercator ?

Ic sege þæt behefe ic eom ge cingc and ealdormannum,
Mer. Ego dico quod utilis sum et regi, et ducibus,
 and weligum, and eallum folce.
 et divitibus, et omni populo.

And hu ?
M. Et quomodo ?

Ic astige min scyp, mid hlæstum minum, and rowe
Mer. Ego ascendo navem, cum mercibus meis, et navigo
 ofer sælice dælas, and cype mine þinge, and bigge þingc dyr-
 ultra marinas partes, et vendo meas res, et emo res pre-
 wyrþe, þa on þisum lande ne beoþ acennede, and ic hit to-gelæde
 tiosas, quæ in hac terra non nascuntur, et adduco
 eow hider, mid micclan plihte, ofer sæ, and hwilon
 vobis huc, cum magno periculo, super mare, et aliquando

forlidenesse ic þolie, mid lyre ealra þinga minra,
 naufragium patior, cum jactura omnium rerum mearum,
 uneaþe cwic ætberstende.
 vix vivus evadens.

Hwylce þinc gælædst þu us?

M. Quales res adducis nobis?

Pællas, and sidan, deorwyrþe gymmas, and gold,
Mer. Purpuram, et sericum, pretiosas gemmas, et aurum,
 selcuþe reaf, and wrytgemange, win and ele, ylþes-ban, and
 varias vestes, et pigmenta, vinum, et oleum, ebur, et
 mæstlinge, ær, and tin, swefel, and glæs, and þylces
 aurichalcum, æs, et stannum, sulphur, et vitrum, et his
 fela.
 similia.

Wilt þu syllan þingo þine her, ealswa þu hi gebohtest þær?

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

Ic nelle. Hwæt þænne me fremode gedeorf min? 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 gestreon me ic begyte, þanon ic me afede, and
 aliquod lucrum mihi adquiram, unde me pascam, et
 min wif, and minne sunu.
 uxorem, et filium.

þu, Sceowyrhta, hwæt wyrst þu us nytwyrþnesse?

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

Ys witodlice cræft min behefe þearle eow, and neodþearf.

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

Hu?

M. Quomodo?

Ic bicge hyda, and fell, and gearkie hig mid cræfte
S. Ego emo cutes, et pelles, et præparo eas arte
 minon, and wyrce of him gescy mistlices cynnes; swyft-
 mea, et facio ex iis calceamenta diversi generis; sub-
 taleras, and sceos, leþer-hosa, and butericas, bridel-twangas and
 lares, et ficones, caligas, et utres, frenos, et
 geræda, and flaxan (pinnan) and higdifatu, spur-leþera, and
 phaleras, et flascones, et calidilia, calcaria, et

hælftra, pusan, and fætelsas, and nan eower nele oferwintran
chamos, peras, et marsupia, et nemo vestrum vult hiemare

butan minon cræfte.

sine mea arte.

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

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

pearle fremað cræft min eow eallum: nan

S. Multum prodest ars mea vobis omnibus: nemo

eower blisse brycþ on gereordunge, oþþe mete, buton cræft
vestrum gaudio fruitur in prandio, aut cœna, nisi ars

min gistliþe him beo.

mea hospita ei fuerit.

Hu?

M. Quomodo?

Hwylc manna werodum þurbrycþ mettum, buton swæcce

S. Quis hominum dulcibus perfruitur cibus, sine sapore

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

cræfte minon? Efne, buter-geþweor ælc and cys-gerunn losað
arte mea? Ecce, butyrum omne et caseus pereunt

eow, buton ic hyrde sætwese eow, þe ne furþon an wyr-
vobis, nisi ego custos adsim vobis, qui nec saltem oleri-

tum eowrum, butan me, brucaþ.

bus vestris, sine me, utimini.

[Hwæt segst þu,] Bæcere? Hwam fremað [cræft þin,] oþþe

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

hwæþer, butan þe, we magon lif adreogan?

si sine te, possimus vitam ducere?

Ge magon [witodlice,] þurh sum fæc, butan [minon

P. Potestis quidem, per aliquod spatium, sine mea

cræfte, lif adreogan, ac] na lançe, ne to wel; soþlice,
arte vitam ducere, sed non diu, nec adeo bene; nam,

butan cræfte minon, ælc beod sæmtig byþ gesewen, and,
sine arte mea, omnis mensa vacua videtur esse, et,

butan hlafe, ælc mete to wlættan byþ gehwyrfed. Ic heortan
sine pane, omnis cibus in nauseam convertitur. Ego cor

mannes gestrangie; ic mægen wera [eom]; and furþon lithominis confirmo; ego robur virorum sum; et nec parlingas nellap forbigean me.
vuli 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 ut-adrifap fram eowrum geferscype,
Dicit Cocus: Si me expellitis a vestro collegio,
ge etap wyrta eowre grene, and flæsc-mettas eowre
manducabitis olera vestra viridia, et carnes vestras
hreaawe, and [ne] furþon sætt broþ ge magon, [butan cræfte minon,
crudas, et nec saltem pingue jus potestis, sine arte mea,
habban].
habere.

We ne reccaþ [be cræfte þinon], ne he us neodþearf
M. Non curamus de arte tua, nec nobis necessaria
ys, forþam we sylfe magon seoþan þa þingo þe to seoþenne
est, quia nos ipsi possumus coquere quæ coquenda
synd, and brædan þa þingo þe to brædenne synd.
sunt, et assare quæ assanda sunt.

Gif ge forþy me fram-adryfaþ, þæt ge þus don,
Dicit Cocus: Si ideo me expellitis, ut sic faciatis,
þonne beo ge ealle þrælas, and nan eower ne biþ hlaforð;
tunc eritis omnes servi, et nullus vestrum erit dominus;
and, þeah-hwæþere, buton [cræfte minon] ge ne etap.
et tamen, sine arte mea, non manducatis.

Eala, [þu] munuc, þe me to spycst, efne ic hæbbe
M. O, monache, qui mihi locutus es, ecce pro-
afandod þe habban gode geferan, and þearle neodþearfe:
bavi te habere bonos socios, et valde necessarios:
and ic ahsie þa.
qui sunt illi?

Ic hæbbe smiþas, isene-smiþas, gold-smiþ, seolfor-smiþ,
D. Habeo fabros, ferrarios, aurificem, argentarium,

ær-smiþ, treow-wyrhtan, and manega oþre mistlicra cræfta
 ærarium, lignarium, et multos alios variarum artium
 biggenceras.
 operadores.

Hæfst [þu] ænigne wisne geþeantan?

M. Habes aliquem sapientem consiliarium?

Gewislice ic hæbbe. [Hu mæg] ure gegaderungc

D. Certe habeo. Quomodo potest nostra congregatio
 buton geþeautynde beon wissod?
 sine consiliario regi?

[Hwæt segst þu.] Wisa? Hwile cræft þe geþuht betwux

M. Quid dicis tu, Sapiens? Quæ ars tibi videtur inter
 þas furþra wesan?
 istas prior esse?

[Ic secge þe.] me ys geþuht Godes þeowdom, betweoh

C. Dico tibi, mihi videtur Dei servitium inter
 þas cræftas ealdorscype healdan, swa swa hit [ys] geræd on
 istas artes primatum tenere, sicut legitur in
 godspelle, Fyrmeost seceap rice Godes, and rihtwisnesse
 evangelio, Primum quærite regnum Dei, et justitiam
 hys, and þas þingc ealle beoþ to-geyhte eow.
 ejus, et hæc omnia adjicientur vobis.

And hwilce þe geþuht betwux worold-cræftas heoldan

M. Et quales tibi videtur inter seculares artes retinere
 ealdordom?
 primatum?

Eorð-tilþ, forþam se yrþling us ealle fett.

C. Agricultura, quia arator nos omnes pascit.

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

Ferrarius dicit: Unde aratori vomer aut
 culter, þe na gade hæfþ, buton of cræfte minon? Hwanon
 culter, qui nec stimulum habet, nisi ex arte mea? Unde
 piscere angel, oþþe sceo-wyrhtan æl, oþþe seamere nædl?
 piscatori hamus, aut sutori subula, aut sartori acus?
 nis hit of minon geweorce?
 nonne ex meo opere?

Se Geþeahend andswerap:—Soþ witodlice sægst [þu]; ac
Consiliarius respondit: Verum quidem dicis; sed

eallum us leofre ys wikian mid þam yrþlinge þonne omnibus nobis carius est hospitari apud aratorem quam mid þe; forþam se yrþling sylþ us hlaf and drenc: þu, apud te; quia arator dat nobis panem et potum: tu, hwæt sylst [þu] us, on smibþan þinre, buton isene fyr-spearcan, quid das nobis, in officina tua, nisi ferreas sciutillas, and swegingca beatendra slecgea, and blawendra bylīga? et sonitus tudentium malleorum, et flantium follium?

Se Treo-wyrhta sægþ:—Hwile eower ne notað cræfte
Lignarius dicit: Quis vestrum non utitur arte
minon, þonne hus, and mistlice fata, and scypa, eow cal-
mea, cum domos, et diversa vasa, et naves, vobis om-
lum ic wyrce?
nibus fabrico?

Se Smiþ andwyrht:—Eala Tryw-wyrhta, for hwi swa sprycst
Ferrarius respondit: O Lignarie, cur sic loque-
þu, þonne ne furþon an þyrl [buton cræfte minon]
ris, cum nec saltem unum foramen, sine arte mea,
þu ne miht don?
vales facere?

Se Geþeahtend sægþ:—Eala geferan [and] gode 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 anra gehwylc oþron on
concordia inter nos, et prosit unusquisque alteri in
cræfte hys, and geþwærian symble mid þam yrþlinge, þær we
arte sua, et conveniamus semper apud aratorem, ubi *
bigleofan us, and fodder horsum urum habbaþ; and þis
victum nobis, et pabula equis nostris habemus; et hoc
geþeaht ic sylle eallum wyrhtum, þæt anra gehwylc cræft
consilium do omnibus operariis, ut unusquisque artem
his geornlice begange; foram seþe cræft his forlæt,
suam diligenter exerceat; quia qui artem suam dimiserit,
-he byþ forlæten fram þam cræfte. Swa hwæþer þu sy, swa mæasse-
ipse dimittetur ab arte. Sive sis * sacer-
preost, swa munuc, swa ceorl, swa kempa, bega (behwyrf)
dos, sive monachus, seu laicus, seu miles, exerce

þe sylfne on þisum : beo þæt [þæt] þu eart, forþam micel
 temet ipsum in hoc : esto quod es, quia magnum
 hynþ and sceamu hyt ys men nelle wesan þæt þæt
 damnus et verecundia est homini nolle esse quod
 he ys, and þæt þe he wesan sceal.
 est, et quod esse debet.

Eala cild, hu eow licaþ þeos spæc?

M. O pueri, quomodo vobis placet ista locutio?

Wel * heo licað us, ac þearle deoplice
D. Bene quidem placet nobis, sed valde profunde
 [þu] sprycst, and ofer mæpe ure þu forþtyhst [þa] spræce;
 loqueris, et ultra ætatem nostram protrahis sermonem;
 ac sprec us æfter urum andgyte, þæt we magon
 sed loquere nobis juxta nostrum intellectum, ut possimus
 understandan þa þing þe þu specest.
 intellige quæ loqueris.

Ic ahsige eow for hwi swa geornlice leornige ge?

M. Interrogo vos cur tam diligenter discitis?

Forþam we nellaþ wesan swa stunte nytenu, þa
D. Quia nolumus esse sicut bruta animalia, quæ
 nan þing witap buton græs and wæter.
 nihil sciunt nisi herbam et aquam.

And hwæt wille ge?

M. Et quid vultis vos?

[We] willap wesan wise.

D. Volumus esse sapientes.

On hwilcon wisdomes?

Wille ge wesan prættige, obbe

M. Qua sapientia? Vultis esse versipelles, aut
 þusendhiwe, on leasungum lytige, on spræcum gleawlice, hinder-
 milleformes, in mendaciis vafri, in loquelis astuti, ver-
 gepe, wel sprecende and yfele þencende, swæsum wordum
 suti, bene loquentes et male cogitantes, dulcibus verbis
 underþeodde, facn * wipinnan tyddriende, swa swa bergyls,
 dediti, dolum intus alentes, sicut sepulchrum,
 metton ofergeweorke, wipinnan full stence?
 depicto mausoleo, intus plenum fœtore?

* MS. fan.

We nellaþ swa wesan wise, forþam he nys wis
D. Nolumus sic esse sapientes, quia non est sapiens

þe mid dydrunge hyne sylfne beswicþ.
qui simulatione semet ipsum decipit.

Ac hu wille ge?
M. Sed quomodo vultis?

We willaþ beon bylcwite, butan licetunge, and wise,
D. Volumus esse simplices, sine hypocrisi, et sapientes,

þæt we bugon fram yfele, and don goda: gyt, þeah-
ut declinemus a malo, et faciamus bona: adhuc, ta-
 hwæpere, deoplicor mid us þu smeagst þonne yld ure
men profundius nobiscum disputas quam ætas nostra
 anfon mæge; ac sprec us æfter uron gewunon, næs swa
capere possit; sed loquere nobis nostro more, non tam
 deoplice.
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, þaþa cynll ic ge-
D. Multas res feci. Hac nocte, quando signum au-

hyrde, ic aras of minon 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 lof-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-tide, and dydon mæssan be dæge; æfter þisum we sung-
tertiam, et fecimus missam de die; post hac cantavi-

on middæg, and sæton, and druncon, and slepon,
mus sextam, et manducavimus et bibimus, et dormivimus,

and eft we arison, and sungon non, and nu
et iterum surreximus, et cantavimus nonam, et modo

we synd her ætforan þe, gearuwe gehyran hwæt þu us secge.
sumus hic coram te, parati audire quid * nobis dixeris.

Hwænne wylle ge singan æfen, oþþe niht-sangc?

M. Quando vultis cantare vesperum, aut completorium?

þonne hyt tima byþ.

D. Quando * tempus erit.

Wære þu to-dæg beswungen?

M. Fuisti hodie verberatus?

Ic næs, forþam wærlice ic me heold.

D. Non fui, quia caute me tenui.

And hu þine geferan?

M. Et quomodo tui socii?

Hwæt me ahsast [þu] be þam? Ic ne deor yppan

D. Quid me interrogas de hoc? Non audeo pandere

þe digla ure. Anra gehwylc wat gif he beswungen wæs
tibi secreta nostra. Unusquisque scit si * flagellatus erat

oþþe na.

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

gyrde drohtniende.

virga degens.

Hwæt mare ytst þu?

M. Quid plus manducas?

Wyrta, and ægra, fisc, and cyse, buteran, and beans,

D. Olera, et ova, pisces, et caseum, butyrum, et fabas,

and ealle clæne þinge ic ete, mid micelre þancunge.

et omnia munda manduco, cum * gratiarum actione.

Swiþe waxgeorn eart þu, þonne þu ealle þinge etst

M. Valde edax es, cum * omnia manducas

þe þe toforan [gesette synd.]

quæ tibi apponuntur.

Ic ne eom swa micel swelgere, þæt ic ealle cynn

D. Non sum tam vorax, ut * omnia genera

metta on anre gereordinge etan mæge.

ciborum in una refectiōe edere possim.

Ac hu?

M. Sed quomodo?

Ic bruce hwilon þisum mettum, and [hwilon] oþrum,
D. Vescor aliquando his cibis, et aliquando aliis,
 mid syfernyse, swa swa dafnaþ munuce, næs mid oferhropse,
 cum sobrietate, sicut decet monacho, non cum voracitate,
 forþam ic eom nan gluto.
 quia non sum gluto.

And hwæt drincst þu?

M. Et quid bibis?

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

Ne drincst þu win?

M. Nonne bibis vinum?

Ic ne eom swa spedig þæt ic mæge bigean me win;
D. Non sum tam dives ut possim emere mihi vinum;
 and win nys drenc cilda, ne dysigra, ac
 et vinum non est potus puerorum, sive stultorum, sed
 caldra and wisra.
 senum et sapientum.

Hwær slæpst [þu]?

M. Ubi dormis?

On slæp-erne mid gebroþrum.

D. In dormitorio cum fratribus.

Hwa awecþ þe to uht-sancge?

M. Quis excitat te ad nocturnos?

Hwilon ic gehyre cnyll, and ic arise; hwilon
D. Aliquando audio signum et surgo; aliquando
 lareow min awecþ me stiplice mid gyrde.
 magister meus excitat me duriter cum virga.

Eala ge [gode] cildra, and wynsume leorneras, eow manap

M. O * probi pueri, et venusti discipuli, vos hortatur
 eower lareow þæt ge hyrsumian godcundum larum, and þæt
 vester eruditor ut pareatis divinis disciplinis, et ut
 ge healdan eow sylfe ænllice on ælcere stowe. Gaþ
 observetis vosmet eleganter ubique locorum. Incedite

þeawlice, þonne ge gehyran cyricean bellan, and
 morigerate, cum auscultaveritis ecclesiæ campanas, et
 gaþ into cyrcean, and abugaþ eadmodlice to halgum
 ingredimini in oratorium, et inclinate suppliciter ad almas
 wofodum, and standað þeawlice, and singað anmodlice,
 aras, et state disciplinabiliter, et concinite unanimiter,
 and gebiddað for eowrum synnum, and gaþ ut, butan
 et intervenite pro vestris erratibus, et egredimini, sine
 hygeleaste, to claustre, oþþe to leorninge.
 scurrilitate, in claustrum, vel in gymnasium.

 HOMILIES OF ÆLFRIC.

 DOMINICA I. IN MENSE SEPTEMBRI,
 QUANDO LEGITUR IOB.

MINE gebroðra, we rædað nu æt Godes ðenungum be
 ðan eadigan were IOB; nu wille we eow hwæt lytles be
 him gereccan, forðan þe seo deopnys ðære race oferstihð
 ure andgit, and eac swiðor þæra ungelæredra. Man sceal
 læwedum mannum secgan be heora andgites mæðe, swa
 þæt hī ne beon ðurh ða deopnysse æmode, ne þurh ða
 langsumnysse geæðrytte.

Sum wer wæs geseten on þam lande þe ys gehaten Hús,
 his nama was Iob. Se wer wæs swiþe bilewite and rihtwis
 and ondrædende God and forbugende yfel; him wæron
 acennede seofan suna and þreo dohtra; he hæfde seofon
 þusend sceapa and þreo þusend olfenda, fif hund getymu
 oxena and fif hund assan and ormæte micelne hired. Se
 wer wæs swiþe mære betwux eallum Easternum; and his

sunu ferdon and þenode sælc oþrum mid his góðum on ymbhwyrfte æt his huse, and þær-to heora swuSTRU gelapodon. Iob soðlice arás on þam eahteopan dæge on ærne-merigen, and ofirode Gode seofonfealde lác for his seofon sunum, þylæs þe hí wið God on heora gepance agylton. Þus dyde Iob eallum dagum for his sunun and hi swa gehalgode.

Hit gelámp on sumum dæge, þaða Godes englas comon, and on his gesihþe stodon, þa wæs eac swilce se scucca him betwux. To þam cwæð Drihten, Hwanon come þu? Se sceocca andwyrde, Ic ferde geond þas eorþan and hí beeode. Drihten cwæð, Ne beheolde þu lá minne þeowan Iob, þæt nan man nis his gelica on eorþan, bilewite mau and rihtwis, ondrædende God and yfel forbugende. Swa stod se deofol on Godes gesihþe, swa swa deð se blinda on sunnan. Seo sunne ymbscinð þone blindan, and se blinda ne gesihð þære sunnan leoman. God geseah þone deofol, and se deofol swa-þeah wæs bedæled Godes gesihþe and his wuldres. Eorþe is gecweden Godes fót-sceamel, and seo heofen is his prym-setl. Nu stod se sceocca swilce æt Godes fót-sceamele up on þære eorþan, þaða se Ælmihtiga hine axode hwanon hé come? Hé cwæð þæt hé ferde geond þas eorþan, forþan þe hé færð, swa swa Petrus se Apostol cwæð, Beoð syfre and wacole, forþan þe se deofol, eower wiperwinna, færð onbutan swa swa grymetende leo, secende hwæne hé abite; wipstandað þam strange on geleafan. Micele wæron þises mannes geearnunga, þa se Ælmihtiga be him cwæð, þæt his gelica nære on eorþan. Ge magon gehyran sume his þeawas, swa swa hé be him sylfum awrat.

Iob cwæð: Ic alydde hrymende þearfan, and þam steop-bearne, þe buton fultume wæs, ic geheolp, and wydewan heorton ic gefrefrode. Ic wæs ymbcryd mid rihtwisnyse. Ic wæs blindum men eage, and healtum fót, and þearfena

fæder. Of flýsum minra sceapa wæron gehlywde þearfena sidan, and ic þearfum ne forwyrnde þæs þe hī gyrndon; ne ic ne æt ana minne hlaf buton steop-bearne, ne ic ne blissode on minum menigfealdum welum. Ne fægnode ic on mines feondes hryre, ne læg ælpeodig man wiputan minum hegum, ac min duru geopenode symle wegferendum. Ne behydde ic mine synna, ne ic on minum bosme ne bediglode mine unrihtwisnyssse. Ne sæde Iob þis for gylpe, ac forþan þe hē wæs eallum mannum to bysne geset.

Þus mærne man wolde se mánfulla deofol, þurh þam micclum costnungum þe he him to dyde, fram Gode geweman; and cwæð to Drihtne, Ne ondræt Iob on idel God: þu ymbtrymedest hine and ealle his æhta, and his handgeweore þu bletsodest, and his æhta weoxon on eorþan. Ac astrece hwon þine hand, and getill ealle þa þing þe hē ah, and he þe on ansyne wyrigð. Drihten cwæð to þam sceoccan, Efne nu ealle þa þing þe he ah sindon on þinre handa, buton þam anum, þæt þu on him sylfum þine hand ne astrece. Ne derode Iobe naht þæs deofles costnung, ac fremode, forþan þe he wæs fulfremedre on gepingum and Gode near, æfter þæs sceoccan ehtnyssse. Se deofol gewende þa fram Godes gesihþe, and acwealde ealle his æhta anes dæges. Sum ærend-raca com to Iobe, and cwæð, Ðine syll eodon and þa assan wið hī læswodon; þa færllice comon Sabei, and hī ealle us benamon, and þine yrplingas ofslogon, and ic ana ætbærst, þæt ic þe þis cydde. Mid þam þe se yrpling þis sæde, þa com sum oþer, and cwæð, Fyr com færllice of heofenum, and forbærnde ealle þine scep and þa hyrdas samod, and ic ana ætwand, þæt ic þe þis cydde. Ða com se þridda ærend-raca, and cwæð, Ða Chaldeiscan comon on þrim floccum, and ure olfendas ealle gelæhton, and þa hyrdas mid swurde ofslogon; ic ana ætfleah, þæt ic þe þis cydde. Efne þa-gyt com se feorþa

ærend-raca inn, and cwæð, Ðine suna and pine doltra æton and druncon mid heora yldestan breper, and efne þa fúrlice swegde swiplic wind of þam westene, and tosoh þæt hús æt þam feower hwemum, þæt hit hreosende pine bearn ofþrihte and acwealde; ic ana ætbærst, þæt ic þe þis cydde. Hwæt þa, Iob arás and totær his tunecan and his loccas forcearf, and feol to eorþan, and cwæð, Nacod ic com of minre modor innope, and nacod ic sceal heonan gewendan. Drihten me forgeaf þa æhta, and Drihten hf me eft benam; swa swa him gelicode swa hit is gedon, beo his nama gebletsod. On eallum pisum pingum ne syngode Iob on his welerum, ne nan þing dyslices ongean God ne spræc. Eal þis dyde se ealda deofol to gremenne þone góðan man, and symle he læfde ænne cucenne, him to cyþenne his æhta lyre, þæt his mod wurde fram Gode awend, þaða he þa ungelimp geaxod hæfde. Þæt fyr com ufan, þe þa scep forbærnde: ac hit ne com nã of heofenum, þeah þe hit swa gehwod wære; forþan þe se deofol næs on heofenum næfre sipþan hé þanon þurh modignysse afeol mid his gefeum. Eall swa deð Antecrist, þonne he cymð, he asent fyr ufan, swilce of heofenum, to bepæcenne þæt earne mancynn þe he on bið; ac wite gehwá þæt se ne mæg nan fyr of heofenum asendan, sepe on heofenum sylf cuman ne mót. On eallum pisum ðingum ne syngode Iob on his welerum. On twa wison men syngiað on heora welerum; þæt is, gif hf unriht sprecað, oppe riht forsuwiað; ac Iob ne syngode on his welerum, forþan þe hé dyslice ongean God ne spræc, ne eac Godes herunge ne forsuwade: he cydde þæt he buton gytsunge swa micle æhta hæfde, þapa hé hf swa eape-lice buton unrotnysse forlet. Eft sipþan, on sumum dæge, ðapa Godes englas stodon on his gesihpe, þa wæs eac se scucca him betwynan, and Drihten him cwæð to, Hwæt lá, ne beheolde þu minne þeowan Iob, þæt his gelica nis on eorþan, and gýt he hylt his unscæððignysse. Þu astyredest

me togeanes him, þæt ic þearfleaze hine geswencte. Se scucca andwyrde, Fel sceal for felle, and swa hwæt swa man hæfð, he sylð for his life. Astrece nu þine hand, and hrepa his bân and his flæsc, þonne gesihst þu þæt he þe on ansyne wirigð. Drihten cwæð to þam scuccan, Efne he is nu on þinre handa, swa-þeah-hwæpere heald his sawle. Ne gefafode God þis to forwyrde ðam eadigan were, ac þæt hé wære to bysne eallum geleaffullum mannum, and wurde swipor gemærsod þurh his miccle geþyld and earfoþnyssum. Ða gewende se deofol of Drihtnes gesihþe, and sloh Iob mid þære wyrstan wunde fram his hnelle ufewerdan oð his ilas neopewerde. Iob sæt þa sarlice eal on anre wunde, up on his mixene, and ascræp þone wyrms of his lice mid anum croc-scearde. His wif him cwæð to, Gyt þu þurhwunast on þinre bilewitnysse; wyrig God and swelt. Iob hire andwyrde, Ðu spræce swa swa ân stunt wif. Gif we gôd underfengon of Godes handa, hwî ne sceole we eac yfel underfon? On eallum þisum þingum ne syngode Iob on his welerum. Se swicola deofol genam þæt wif him to gefylstan, þæt he þone halgan wer þurh hî beswice, swa swa he ær Adam þurh Euan beswac; ac se ylca God, þe gefafode þæt he swa gecostnod wære, heold hine wið þæs deofles syrwingum and wið his sawle lyre. Witodlice, þa geaxodon pry cyningas, þe him gesibbe wæron, eal his ungelimp, and comon him to of heora rice, þæt hî hine geneosodon. Heora naman wæron þus gecigde, Elifaz, Baldað, Sofâr. Hî gecwædon þæt hî samod cumende hine geneosodon and gefrefrodon. Hî þa comon and hine ne oncneowon for þære ormætan untrumnysses, and hrymdon þærrihte wepende. Hî totæron heora reaf, and mid duste heora heafod bestreowodon, and him mid sæton manega dagas. Hit wæs swa gewunelic on ealdum dagum, þæt gif hwam sum færlie sâr become, þæt he his reaf totære swa swa Iob dyde, and eac þas pry cyningas. Hî comon hine

to gefrefrigenne: þa awendon hi heora frofer to edwite, and hine mid heora wordum tirigdon, swilce hé for his synnum swa getucod wære, and cwædon, Wite com ofer þe, and þu ateorodest; sárnyrs þe hrepode, and þu eart geunrotsod. Hwær is nu þin Godes ege, and þin strençð? Hwær is þin gepýld, and þinra dæda fulfremednys? And mid manegum þrafungum hine geswencton. Iob cwæð, Eala gif minne synna and min yrmð, þe ic þolige, wæron awegene on anre wægan, þonne wæron hí swærran gesewene ðonne sand-corn on sæ. To þreagenne ge logiað eowere sprace, and ge þencað to awendenne eowerne freond. Mannes lif is campdom ofer eorþan, and swa swa medgildan dagas, swa sind his dagas. He cwæð þæt mannes lif wære campdom ofer eorþan, forþan þe ælc þæra þe Gode gepihð bið on gewinne wið þone ungesewenlican deofol, and ongean his agenum lustum, þa hwile þe hé on life bið: and swa swa se hyrman his edleanes anbidað, swa geanbidað se gastlica cempa his edleanes æt þam Ælmihtigum Gode. Godes gecorenan sind on gewinne on pyssere worulde, and þa arleasan on hire blissiað; ac þæra rihtwisra gewinn awent to blisse, and þæra arleasra bliss to biterum sarnyssum on þære ecan worulde, þe gewelgað þa þolmodan. Ealle þas costnunga deofol, and þæra æhta lyre, his bearna deað, and his agen untrummys, his wifes witleast, and his freonda edwit, ne mihton awecgan Iob of his modes anrædnysse, ne fram his micclan geleafan, þe he to þam Ælmihtigan Gode symle hæfde; ac se scucca wearð gescynd þe hine beswican wolde. Iob cwæð eft: Min flæsc is ymbscryd mid forrotodnysse and mid dustes horwum, min hýd for-searode and is forscruncen. Me habbað geswencednysse dagas, and on niht min bán bið mid sarnysse þurhdyd; and þa þe me etað ne slapað. Ic eom lame wiþmeten, and yslum and axum geanlicod. Eft he cwæð: Ic wat soþlice þæt min Alysand leofað, and ic on þam endenextan dæge

of eorþan arise, and ic beo eft mid minum felle befangen, and ic on minum flæsce God geseo, ic sylf and na oþer; þes hiht is on minum bosme geled.

We sædon eow and gyt secgað, þæt we ne magon ealle þas race eow be endebyrdnysse secgan; forþan þe seo bōc is swiðe micel, and hire digele andgyt is ofer ure mæðe to smeagenne. Ða þry cyningas ða hæfdon langsume spræce wið þone gedrehtan Iob, and gewendan him ham sippan. Ac God hī gespræc þa, and cwæð, þæt he him eallum þrim gram wære, forþan þe hī swa rihtlice ætforan him ne spræcon, swa swa Iob his þegen. God cwæð him to, Nymað eow nu seofon fearras and seofon rammas, and farað eft ongean to minum þeowan Iobe, and geoffriað þas lác for eow; Iob soþlice min þeowa gebit for eow, and ic his ansyne underfo, þæt eow ne beo to dysig geteald, þæt ge swa rihtlice to me ne spræcon swa swa min þeowa Iob. Hit wæs gewunelic on ealdum dagum, þæt man Gode þyllice lác offrode on cucan orfe, and þa acwealde; ac seo offrung is nu unalyfedlic æfter Cristes prowunge. Elifaz þa and Baldað and Sofār ferdon ongean to heora mæge Iobe, and didon swa swa him God bebed; and Drihten underfeng Iobes ansyne, and heora synne þurh his þingrædene forgeaf. Ðeah þe Iobes ansyn wære atelice toswollen, and his lic eal maðan weolle, swa-þeah is awriten, þæt se Ælmihtiga underfeng his ansyne, þaða hé for his freondum gebæd. Drihten eac þa gecyrde to Iobes behreowsunge, þaþa he for his magum gebæd, and hine gehælde fram eallum his untrumnyssum, and his æhta him ealle forgeald be twyfealdum. Be þisum is to understandenne þæt se þe for oðrum gebit, fremað him sylfum micclum, swa swa þæt halige gewrit segð, þæt þaða Iob for his freondum gebæd, þa gecyrde God to his behreowsunge, and swa eaðelice hine eft gehælde, swa hé hine éar geuntrumode. Iob hæfde éar his untrumnysse seofon þusend sceapa and þreo þusend olfenda, fif hund getyme oxena

and fif hund assan ; him wæron eft forgoldene feowertyne þusend sceapa and six þusend olfenda, þusend getyme oxena and þusend assan ; and Drihten hine bletsode swiþor on ende þonne on angynne. He hæfde seofon suna and þreo dohtra ær, and siððan eft cal swa fela. Hwæt nolde God him forgyldan his bearn be twyfealdum, swa swa hé dyde his æhta ? Hé nolde forþi þe his bearn næron forlorene, swa swa his æhta wæron ; his æhta wæron ealle amyrrede, and his tyn bearn acwealde ; ac þa bearn wæron swa-þeah gehealdene on þam digelan life betwux halgum sawlum ; and he forþi underfeng þæra bearna getel be anfealdon, forþan þe þa opre him wæron gehealdene, þe þurh þæs deofles ehtnysse acwealde wæron. Hwæt þa, Lobes gebroþra and geswustru, and ealle þa þe hine ær cuþon, comon him to, and hine gefrefrodon, and his micclum wundrodon, and him gife geafon. Næron gemette on ealre eorþan swa wlitige wimmen swa swa wæron Lobes dohtra. He soðlice leofode, æfter his swingle, an hund geara and feowertig geara, and geseah his bearna bearn, oð þa feorþan mægþe. On eallum his life, he leofode twa hund geara and eahta and feowertig geara. He wæs se fifta man æfter Abrahame þam heahfædere. On þam timan wæs swiðe langsum lif on mancynne.

Gif hwilc gelæred man þas race oferræde oppe rædan gehyre, þonne bidde ic þæt hé þas scyrtinge ne tæle : him mæg his agen andgyt secgan fullice be þisum ; and eow læwedum mannum is þis genoh, þeah ðe ge þa deopan digelnysse þæron ne cunnon. Hit gelámp þus soðlice be Iobe, swa swa hé sylf awrát ; ac swa-þeah seo gastlice getacnung þære gerecednysse belimpð to Cristes menniscnysse, and to his gelaðunge, swa swa lareowas trahtnodon. Gif ure ænigum sum ungelimp becume, þonne sceole we beon gemyndige þises mæran weres, and gepyldige beon on þam þwyrnyssum þe ús se Ælmihtiga on besent, and habban

maran care ure sawle, þonne þære scortan gesælðe þe we sceolon forlætan.

Sy wuldor and wurðmynt þam welwyllendan Scyppende ealra his wundra and his weldæda, seðe ana is God á on ecnysse. Amen.

III. ID. MART.

SCI GREGORII PAPÆ URBS ROMANÆ INCLYTI.

GREGORIUS se hálga papa, ENGLISCRE ðEODE APOSTOL, on ðisum andwerdan dæge, æfter menigfealdum gededorfum, and halgum gecnyrdnyssum, Godes ríce gesæliglice astáh. He is rihtlice Engliscre ðeode apostol, forðan ðe he, þurh his ræd and sánde, ús fram deofles biggengum ætbræd, and to Godes geleafan gebigde. Manega hálige béc cyðað his drohtnunge and his halige líf, and eac ‘Historia Anglorum,’ ða ðe Ælfred cyning of Ledene on Englisc awende. Seo béc sprecð genoh swutelice be ðisum halgan were. Nu wylle we sum ðing scortlice eow be him gereccan, forðan ðe seo foresæde béc nis eow eallum cuð, þeah ðe heo on Englisc awend sy.

Þes eadiga papa Gregorius wæs of æðelborenre mægðe and eawfæstre acenned; Romanisce witan wæron his magas; his fæder hatte Gordianus, and Felix, se eawfæsta papa, wæs his fifta fæder. He wæs, swa swa we cwædon, for worulde æðelboren, ac hé oferstáh his æðelborennysse mid halgum ðeawum, and mid góðum weorcum geglengde. Gregorius is Grecisc nama, se swéigð on Ledenum ge-reorde, “Uigilantius,” þæt is on Englisc, “Wacolre.” He wæs swiðe wacol on Godes bebodum, ðaða he sylf herigendlice leofode, and hé wacollice ymbe manegra ðeoda pearfe hógode, and him lífes weig geswutelode. He wæs fram cildháde on béclicum lárum getyd, and hé on ðære lære swa gesæliglice ðeah, þæt on ealre Romana-byrig næs nán his gelica geðuht. He gecneordlæhte æfter wisra lá-

reowa gebisnungum, and næs forgytol, ac gefæstnode his lāre on fæsthāfelum gemynde. He hlōd ða mid þurstigum breoste ða flowendan lāre, ðe hē eft æfter fyrste mid hunig-swettre þrotan þæslicce bealcette. On geonglicum gearum, ða ða his geogoð æfter gecynde woruld-ðing lufian sceolde, þa ongann hē hine sylfne to Gode geðeodan, and to eðele þæs upplican lifes mid eallum gewilnungum orðian. Witodlice æfter his fæder forðsiðe hē arærde six munuc-lif on Sicilia-lande, and þæt seofuðe binnon Romana-burh getimbrode, on ðam he sylf regollice, under abbodes hæsum drohtnode. Þa seofon mynstru he gelende mid his agenum, and genihtsumlice to dæghwomlicum bigleofan gegōdode. Þone ofer-eācan his æhta hē aspende on Godes þearfum, and ealle his woruldlican aðelborennysse to heofonlicum wuldre awende. He eode ær his gecyrrednysse geond Romanaburh mid pællenum gyrlum, and scinendum gymmum, and readum golde gefrætewod; ac æfter his gecyrrednysse he ðenode Godes ðearfum, he sylf ðearfa, mid wācum wæfelse befangen.

Swa fulfremedlice hē drohtnode on anginne his gecyrrednysse swa þæt hē mihte ða gyú beon geteald on fulfremedra halgena getele. He lufode forhæfednysse on metum, and on drence, and wæccan on syndrigum gebedum; þær to-eacan hē ðrowade singallice untrumnyssa, and swa hē stiðlicor mid andwerdum untrumnyssum ofsett wæs, swa hē geornfullicor þæs ecan lifes gewilnode.

Þa undergeat se papa, þe on ðam timan þæt apostolice setl gesæt, hu se eadiga Gregorius on halgum mægnum ðeonde wæs, and he ða hine of ðære munuclican drohtnunge genām, and him to gefylstan gesette, on diaconhāde geen-debyrdne. Ða gelāmp hit, æt sumum sæle, swa swa gyt for oft deð, þæt Englisce cypmenn brohton heora ware to Romana-byrig, and Gregorius eode be ðære stræt to ðam Englicum mannum, heora ðing sceawigende. Þa geseah

be betwux ðam warum cýpe-cnihtas gesette, þa wæron hwites lichaman and fægeres andwlitan menn, and æðellice gefexode. Gregorius ða beheold þæra cnapena wlite, and befrán of hwilcere peode hí gebrohte wæron. Þa sæde him man þæt hí of Engla-lande wæron, and þæt ðære ðeode mennisc swa wlitig wære. Eft ða Gregorius befrán, hwæðer þæs landes folc Cristen wære ðe hæðen? Him man sæde, þæt hí hæðene wæron. Gregorius ða of innweardre heortan langsume siccetunge teah, and cwæð, Wálawá, þæt swa fægeres híwes menn sindon ðamsweartan deofle underðeode. Eft hé axode, hú ðære ðeode nama wære, þe hí of-comon? Him wæs geandwyrd, þæt hí Angle genemnode wæron. Þa cwæð he, Rihtlice hí sind Angle gehátene, forðan ðe hí engla wlite habbað, and swilcum gedafenað þæt hí on heofonum engla geferan beon. Gýt ða Gregorius befrán, hú ðære scíre nama wære, þe ða cnapan of-alædde wæron. Him man sæde, þæt ða scírmen wæron Dere gehátene. Gregorius andwyrde, Wel hí sind Dere gehátene, forðan ðe hí sind fram graman generode, and to Cristes mildheortnysse gecygede. Gýt ða he befrán, Hú is ðære leode cyning geháten? Him wæs geandswarod, þæt se cyning Ælle geháten wære. Hwæt ða, Gregorius gamenode mid his wordum to ðam naman, and cwæð, Hit gedafenað þæt Alleluia sy gesungen on ðam lande, to lofe þæs Ælmihtigan Scyppendes. Gregorius ða sona eode to ðam papan þæs apostolican setles, and hine bæd, þæt he Angelcynne sume láreowas asende, ðe hí to Criste gebigdon, and cwæð, þæt hé sylf gearo wære þæt weorc to gefremmenne mid Godes fultume, gif hit ðam papan swa gelicode. Þa ne mihte se papa þæt geðafian, þeah ðe hé eall wolde; forðan ðe ða Romaniscan ceaster-gewaran noldon geðafian þæt swa getogen mann, and swa geðungen láreow þa burh eallunge forlete, and swa fyrren wræcsið genáme.

Æfter ðisum gelámp þæt micel mann-cwealm becom

ofer ðære Romaniscan leode, and árest ðone papan Pelagium gestóð, and buton yldinge adyde. Witodlice áfter ðæs papan geendunge, swa micel cwealm wearð þæs folces, þæt gehwær stodon aweste hús geond þa burh, buton bugigendum. Þa ne mihte swa-ðeah seo Romana-burh buton papan wunian, ac eal folc ðone eadigan Gregorium to ðære geðincðe anumodlice geceas, þeah ðe h́c mid eallum mægne wiðerigende wære. Gregorius ða asende ænne pistol to ðam casere Mauricium, se wæs his gefædera, and hine halsode, and micclum bæd, þæt h́c næfre ðam folce ne geðafode þæt he mid þæs wurðmyntes wuldre geuferod wære, forðan ðe h́c ondred þæt he ðurh ðone micclan háð on woruldlicum wuldre, þe he éer awarep, æt sumum sæle bepæht wurde. Ac ðæs caseres heah-gerefa, Germanus, gelæhte ðone pistol æt Gregories ærend-racan, and hine totær; and siððan cydde þam casere, þæt þæt folc Gregorium to papan gecoren hæfde. Mauricius ða se casere þæs Gode ðancode, and hine geháðian het. Hwæt ða, Gregorius fleames cepte, and on dym-hófon ætlutode; ac hine man gelæhte, and teah to Petres cyrcan, þæt he ðær to papan gehalgod wurde. Gregorius ða éer his háðunge þæt Romanisce folc, for ðam onsigendum cwealme, ðisum wordum to bereowsunge tihte. Mine gebroðra þa leofostan, ús gedafenað þæt we Godes swingle, þe we on éer towearde ondrædan sceoldon, þæt we huru nú andwerde and afandode ondrædan. Geopenige ure sarnys ús infær soðre gecyrrednysse, and þæt wite ðe we ðrowiað tobrece ure heortan heardnysse. Efne nu ðis folc is mid swurde þæs heofonlican gramman ofslegen, and gehwilce ænlipige sind mid færlicum slihte aweste. Ne seo ádl ðam deaðe ne forestæpð, ac ge geseoð þæt se sylfa deað þære ádle yldinge forhradað. Se geslagena bið mid deaðe g-gripen, érdan ðe he to heofungum soðre behreowsunge gecyrrian mæge. Hógiað forði hwilc se become ætforan

gesihðe þæs strecan Dēman, seðe ne mæg þæt yfel bewépan ðe hé gefremode. Gehwilce eorð-bugigende sind ætbrodene, and heora hús standað aweste. Fæderas and modдру bestandað heora bearna kíc, and heora yrfenuman him sylfum to forwyrde forestæppað. Uton eornostlice fleon to heofunge soðre dædbote, þa hwile ðe we moton, ærðan þe se færlíca slege ús astrece. Uton gemunan swa hwæt swa we dweligende agylton, and uton mid wope gewitnian þæt þæt we mánfullice adrugon. Uton forhradian Godes ansyne on andetnysse, swa swa se witega ús manað. Uton ahebban ure heortan mid handum to Gode, þæt is, þæt we sceolon ða gecnyrdnysse ure bene mid gearnunge gódes weorces up-aræran. He forgifð truwan ure forhtunge, seðe þurh his witegan clypað, Nylle ic þæs synfullan deað, ac ic wille þæt hé gecyrre and lybbe.

Ne geortruwige nán man hine sylfne for his synna micelnysse: witodlice ða ealdan gyltas Niniueiscre ðeode ðreora daga bereowsung adilegode; and se gecyrreda sceaða on his deaðes cwyde þæs ecan lifes mede gearnode. Uton awendan ure heortan; hrædlice bið se Dema to urum benum gebíged, gif we fram urum ðwyrnyssum beoð gerihlæhte. Uton standan mid gemálicum wópum ongean ðam onsigendum swurde swa miccles domes. Soðlice gemagnys is þam soðan Deman gecweme, þeah ðe heo mannum unðancwurðe sy, forðan ðe se arfæsta and se mildheorta God wile þæt we mid gemálicum benum his mildheortnysse ofgán, and hé nele swa micclum swa we gearniað ús geysian. Be ðisum hé cwæð þurh his witegan, Clypa me on dæge ðinre gedrefednysse, and ic ðe ahredde, and ðu mærsast me. God sylf is his gewita þæt he miltsian wile him to clypigendum, seðe manað þæt we him to clypian sceolon. Forði, mine gebroðra þa leofostan, uton gecuman on ðam feorðan dæge þysre wucan on ærne-merigen, and mid estfullum mode and tearum singan seofonfealde lae-

tanias, þæt se streca Dema us gefárige, þonne hé gesihð þæt we sylfe ure gyltas wrecað.

Eornostlice ðaða micel menigu, ægðer ge preosthádes ge munuchádes menn, and þæt læwede folc, æfter ðæs eadigan Gregories hæse, on þone wodnes-dæg to ðam seofonfealdum letanium gecomon, to ðam swiðe awedde se foresæda cwealm, þæt hund-eahtatig manna, on ðære ánre tide fealende, of life gewiton, ða hwíle þe þæt folc ða letanias sungon. Ac se halga sacerd ne geswác þæt folc to máni-genne þæt hí ðære bene ne geswicon, oðþæt Godes milt-sung þone reðan cwealm gestilde.

Hwæt ða Gregorius, siððan hé papanháð underfeng, gemunde hwæt hé gefyrn Angel-cynne gemynte, and ðær-rihte þæt luftyme weorc gefremode. He na to ðæs hwón ne mihte þone Romaniscan biscop-stól eallunge forlætan, ac hé asende oðre bydelas, geðungene Godes ðeowan, to ðysum íglande, and he sylf micclum mid his benum and tihtingum fylste, þæt ðæra bydela bodung forðgenge, and Gode wæstm bære wurde. Þæra bydela naman sind þus gecigede, AUGUSTINUS, MELLITUS, LAURENTIUS, PE-TRUS, IOHANNES, IUSTUS. Ðas láreowas asende se eadiga papa Gregorius, mid manegum oðrum munecum, to Angel-cynne, and hí ðisum wordum to ðære fare tihte, Ne beo ge afyrhte ðurh geswince þæs langsuman færeldes, oððe þurh yfelra manna ymbe-spræce; ac mid ealre ánrædnysse and wylme þære soðan lufe þas ongunnenan ðing þurh Godes fultum gefremmað. And wite ge þæt eower méð on ðam ecan edleane swa miccle mare bið, swa micclum swa ge mare for Godes willan swincað. Gehyrsumiað eadmodlice on eallum ðingum Augustine, þone ðe we eow to ealdre gesetton: hit fremað eowrum sawlum swa hwæt swa ge be his mynegunge gefyllað. Se Ælmihtiga God, þurh his gife, eow gescylde, and geunne me þæt ic mote eoweres geswinces wæstm on ðam ecan eðele geseon, swa þæt ic

beo gemet samod on blisse eoweres edleanes, ðeah ðe ic mid eow swincan ne mæge; forðon ðe ic wille swincan. Augustinus ða mid his geferum, þæt sind gerehte feowertig wera, ferde be Gregories hæse, oðþæt hī to ðisum íglande gesundfullice becomon.

On ðam dagum rixode Æpelbyrht cyning on Cantwarebyrig ríclice, and his rice wæs astreht fram ðære micclan eá Humbre oð suð sá. Augustinus hæfde genumen wealhstodas of Francena rice, swa swa Gregorius him bebed; and hé ðurh ðæra wealhstoda muð þam cyninge and his leode Godes word bobade: hu se mildheorta Hælend, mid his agenre ðrowunge þysne scyldigan middaneard alyse, and geleaffullum mannum heofonan ríces infær geopenode. Þa andwyrde se cyning Æðelbriht Augustine, and cwæð, þæt hé fægere word and behát him cydde; and cwæð, þæt hé ne mihte swa hrædlice þone ealdan gewunan ðe hé mid Angel-cynne heold forlætan; cwæð þæt hé moste freolice ða heofonlican láre his leode bodian, and þæt he him and his geferan bigleofan ðenian wolde, and forgeaf him ða wununge on Cantwarebyrig, seo wæs ealles his ríces heafod-burh.

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Betwux ðisum gewende Augustinus ofer sæ to ðam ercebiscope Etherium, and hé hine gehádode Angel-cynne to ercebiscope, swa swa him Gregorius ær gewissode. Augustinus ða gehádod cyrde to his biscop-stole, and asende ærendracan to Rome, and cydde ðam eadigan Gregorie þæt Angel-cynn cristendom underfeng, and he eac mid gewritum fela ðinga befrán, hu him to drohtnigenne wære betwux ðam nfg-hworfenum folce. Hwæt ða Gregorius micclum Gode ðancode mid blissigendum mode, þæt Angel-cynne swa gelumpen wæs, swa swa he sylf geornlice gewilnode, and sende eft ongean ærendracan to ðam geleaffullan cyninge Æpelbrihte, mid gewritum and menigfealdum lácum, and oðre gewritu to Augustine, mid andswarum ealra ðæra ðinga þe hé hine befrán, and hine eac ðisum wordum mánode, Broðer min se leofosta, ic wát þæt se Ælmihtiga God fela wundra þurh ðe þære ðeode ðe hé geceas geswutelað, þæs ðu miht blissigan, and eac ðe ondrædan. Þu miht blissigan gewisslice þæt ðære ðeode sawla þurh ða yttran wundra beoð getogene to ðære incundan gife. Ondræd ðe swa-ðeah þæt ðin mód ne beo aháfen mid dyrstignysse on ðam tǣcnum þe God ðurh ðe gefremað, and þu ðonon on ídelum wuldre befealle wiðinnan, þonon ðe ðu wiðutan on wurðmynte aháfen bist.

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Gregorius asende eac Augustine halige lác on mæsse-

reafum, and on bōcum, and ðæra apostola and martyra reliquias samod; and bebead, þæt his æftergengan symle ðone pallium and ðone ercehād æt ðam apostolican setle Romaniscere gelaðunge feccan sceoldon. Augustinus gesette æfter ðisum biscopas of his gefेरum gehwilcum burgum on Engla ðeode, and hf on Godes geleafan ðeonde ðurhwunodon oð ðisum dægðericum dæge.

Se eadiga Gregorius gedihte manega halige traht-béc, and mid micelre gecnyrdnyse Godes folc to ðam ecan life gewissode, and fela wundra on his life geworhte, and wuldorfullice þæs papan setles geweold ðreottyne gear, and six monðas, and tyn dagas, and siððan on ðisum dæge gewāt to ðam ecan setle heofenan rices, on ðam he leofað mid Gode Ælmihtigum á on ecnyse. Amen.

XIII. KAL. APR.

DEPOSITIO SŌI CUTHBERHTI EPISCOPI.

CUTHBERHTUS, se halga biscop, scinende on manegum gearnungum and healicum geðincðum, on heofonan ríce, mid þam Ælmihtigum Scyppende, on ecere blisse rixiende, wuldrað.

Beda, se snotera Engla peoda láreow, pises halgan hf endebyrdlice, mid wunderfullum herungum, ægðer ge æfter ánfealdre gereccednyse, ge æfter leoðlicere gydunge, awrát. Us sæde soðlice Beda, þæt se eadiga Cuðberhtus, þaða hé wæs eahta wintra cild, árn, swa swa him his nytenlice yld tihte, plegende mid his efen-ealdum; ac se Ælmihtiga God wolde styran þære nytennyse his gecorenan Cuðberhtes, þurh mynegunge gelimplices láreowes, and asende him to án ðry-wintre cild, þæt hit his dyslican plegan, mid stæðdigum wordum, wislice preade. Soðlice, þæt foresæde pry-wintre cild þone

gæmnigendan Cuðberhtum befrán, To hwí underþeodst þu ðe sylfne þisum ydelum plegan, þu ðe eart fram Gode gehalgod mid roderlicum wurðmynte? Ne gedafenað biscope, þæt he beo on dædum folces mannum gelse. Geswíc, la leof, swa unpæslices plegan, and geðeod þe to Gode, þe ðe to biscope his folce geceas, þam þu scealt heofonan rices infær geopenian. Hwæt ða, Cuðberhtus þa-gyt mid his plegan forðarn, oððæt his láreow, mid biterum tearum dreoriglice wepende, ealra þara cildra plegan færllice gestilde. Witodlice, eall so cildlica heap wolde þæs anes cildes dreorignyse gefrefrian; ac hī ealle ne mihton mid heora frofre his dreorignyse adwæscan, ærðan ðe Cuðberhtus hit mid arfæstum cossum gegladode. And he sylf siððan, æfter þæs cildes mynegunge, on healicere stæððignysse sýmle þurhwunode.

Æfter þisum wearð þæs eadigan Cuðberhtes cneow mid heardum geswelle afeled, swa þæt he mid criccum his feðunge underwreðode. Þa gesæt he sume dæge under sunn-beame ana on sundran, and his sceancan beðode, him com þa ridende to sum arwurðe ridda, sittende on snawhwitum horse, and he sylf mid hwitum gyrlum befangen wæs; and he þone halgan mid gesibsumum wordum swæsllice grette, biddende þæt hé him dægwistes gedafenlice tiðode. Cuðberhtus þa to ðam engle anmodlice cwæð, Ic wolde þine þenunge sylf nu gearcian, gif ic me mid feðunge ferian mihte: min ádlige cneow is yfele gehæfd, þæt ne mihte nán læce-wyrt awiht geliðian, þeah þe heo gelome to-geléd wære. Þa gelihte se cuma, and his cneow grapeode mid his halwendum handum, and het hine niman hwætene smedeman, and on meolce awyllan, and swa mid þære hætán þæt toþundene lim gewriðan; and, æfter þisum wordum, his hors bestrád, on þam siðfæte þe hé þider cóm, aweg ferende. Hwæt þa, Cuðberhtus, æfter þæs engles láre, his cneow beðode, and he sona gesundfull his færeldes

breac, and ongeat þæt God, þurh his engel, hine geneosode, seðe giú ær þone blindan Tobían, þurh his heah-engel Raphahel, mihtelice onlihte.

Eft se halga Cuðberhtus, þaða hé wacode mid hyrde-mannum on felda, on his geogoðe, geseah heofonas opene, and englas gelæddon Aidanes biscopes sawle, mid micclum wuldre, in to þære heofonlican myrhðe. Hwilon eac Cuðberhtus ferde geond lánd bodigende Godes geleafan, þa for unwedere gecyrde hé to sumes hyrdes cytan, þe stóð weste on þam westene þe hé oferferde, and getígeðe his hors þær binnon. Þa, mid þam þe he his gebedu sang, þa tær þæt hors þæt þæc of ðære cytan hrofe, and þær feoll adúne, swilce of ðam hrofe, wearm hláf mid his syfinge. He þa geðancode Gode þære sande, and mid þære hine sylfne gereordode.

Se eadiga Cuðberhtus æfter þisum ealle woruld-ping eallunge forlet, and mid halgum þeawum hine sylfne to munuc-life geðeodde; and he hrædlice, siððan hé munuc wæs, wearð geset cumena þén, þæt he cumena huses gymde, and mynsterlicum cumum geðénsūm wære. Þa, æt sumon sæle, on wintres dæge, him com to Godes engel on cuman híwe, and Cuðberhtus hine mid ealre cumliðnyssse underfeng. Þa gecyrde hé út ymbe þæs cuman þenunge, ac he ne gemette nænne cuman þaða hé inn cóm, ac lagon þry heofenlice hlafas on lilian beorhtnyssse scinende, and on rosan bræðe stymende, and on swæcce swettran þonne beona hunig. Þa sceawode se halga Cuðberhtus on ðam snawe gehwær, hwyder se cuma siðigende ferde, ac þaða hé nane fot-swaðe on ðam snawe ne geseah, þa ongeat hé, þæt se cuma wæs engel and na mann, seðe þone heofendican fodan him brohte, and þæs eorðlican ne rohte.

Þes foresæda halga wer wæs gewunod þæt he wolde gán on niht to sæ, and standan on ðam sealtan brymme oð his swyran, singende his gebedu. Þa on sumere nihtehlósnode

sum oðer munuc his færeldes, and mid sleáccre stalcunge his fót-swaðum filigde, oððæt hī begen to sæ becomon. Ða dyde Cuðberhtus swa his gewuna wæs, sang his gebedu, on sælicere yðe standende oð ðone swyran, and syððan his cneowa on ðam ceosle gebigde, astrehtum handbredum to heofenicum rodore. Efne þa comon twegen scolas of sælicum grunde, and hī mid heora flyse his fet drygdon, and mid heora blæde his leoma beðedon, and siððan mid gebeacne his bletsunge bædon, licgende æt his fotum on fealwum ceosle. Ða Cuðberhtus þa sælican nytenu on sund asende, mid soðre bletsunge, and on merigenlicere tide his mynster gesohte. Wearð þa se munuc micclum afyrht, and ádlig on ærne-merigen hine ge-eadmette to ðæs halgan cneowum, biddende þæt hé his ádl eallunge affigde, and his fyrwitnyse fæderlice miltsode. Se halga þa sona andwyrde, Ic þinum gedwylde dearnunge miltsige, gif þu ða gesihðe mid swigan bediglast, oððæt min sawul heonon siðige, of andwerdum life gelaðod to heofonan. Cuðberhtus þa mid gebede his sceaweres seocnyse gehælde, and his fyrwites ganges gylt forgeaf.

Fela wundra wurdon geworhte þurh þone halgan Cuðberht, ac we wyllað for sceortnyse sume forsuwian, þy-læs þe þeos racu eow to lang þince. Witodlice Cuðberhtus ferde, swa swa his gewuna wæs, ymbe geleaffulre bodunge, þæt he þam ungelæredum folee lifes weig tæhte. Ða fleah sum earn ætforan him on siðe, and he his geferan befrinan ongann, Hwá hi to ðam dæge afedan sceolde? Ða cwæð his gefera, þæt he gefyrn smeade hwær hi bigleofan biddan sceoldon, þaða hī ða fare ferdon buton wiste. Cuðberhtus þa him togeanes cwæð, La hwæt se Ælmihtiga God mæg for eaðe unc, þurh þisne earn, ætfore sceawian, seðe giú ær Elian afedde þurh þone sweartan hremm, ær hé to heofonan siðode. Hi ða ferdon forð-siðigende, and efne se earn on ðam ófre gesæt, mid fisce geflogen, þone he þærrihte

gefeng. Ða cwæð se halga to his geferan, Yrn to ðam earne, and him of-anim þæs fises dæl þe he gefangen hæfð, unc to gereorde. Sy lóf þam Ælmihtigan, þe unc þurh þisne fugel fedan wolde. Syle swa-þeah sumne dæl þam earne, to edleane his geswinces.

Hi ða, æfter gereorde, on heora weg ferdon, and Cuðberhtus þam folce fægere bodade, þæt hī wære wæron wið deofles syrnum, þy-læs þe hé mid leasunge heora geleafan awyrde, and fram þære bodunge heora móð abrude. Þæt folc þa færlice ongann forð-aræsan betwux þyssere myn-gunge, micclum bepæht, þæt hī þære lāre to lyt gymdon. Hwæt se swicola feond hī swiðe bedydrode, swilce þær sum hūs soðlice forburne, brastligende mid brandum, gedwymorlice swa-þeah. Ða wolde þæt folc þæt fyr ad-wæscan, gif hit ænig wæta wanian mihte; ac þæs halgan andwerdnys eaðelice acwencte þæs deofles dyderunge, þe hī dwollice fligdon, and þæs lifes word lythwon gymdon. Þæt folc þa ofsceamod ongean cyrde to ðære lāre þe hī ær forleton, biddende æt ðam lāreowe liðe miltsunge, þæt hī his lāre ær to lyt gymdon, þaða he ða fræcednysse him fore sæde.

Cuðberhtus swa-þeah on oðrum timan, eall byrnende hūs ana ahredde wið fyres dare, mid halgum benum, and pone windes blæd aweg flīgde, seðe ær for oft þa ættrigan flān deoflicere costnunge on him sylfum adwæsete, þurh gescyldnysse soðes Drihtnes. He wolde gelome leodum bodian on fyrleum lande unforhtigende. Hwæt þa him geuðe se Ælmihtiga God fægre getingnysse þam folce to lāre, and him menn ne mihton heora móð behydan, ac hī eadmodlice him geandetton heora digelnyssa, and elles ne dorston, and be his dihte digellice gebetton.

Sum eawfæst man eac swilce hæfde miccle cyððe to ðam halgan Cuðberhte, and gelomlice his lāre breac: þa getimode his wīfe wýrs þonne hé beðorfte, þæt heo þurh wóð-

nysse micclum wæs gedreht. Ða com se eawfæsta to ðam eadigan Cuðberhte, and hé wæs on ðam timan to prafoste geset on ðam munuc-life, þe is Lindisfarnea geháten. Ða ne mihte he for sceame him openlice secgan, þæt his eawfæste wíf on ðære wódnysse lág, ac bæd þæt hé asende sumne broðer þæt hire gerihta gedón mihte, ærðan þe heo of life gelæd wurde. Ða wiste Cuðberhtus eal be ðam wífe, and wolde þurh hine sylfne sona hí geneosian; forðan þe heo ærðan eawfæst leofode, peah þe se unsið hire swa gelumpe. Ða begann se wer dreorig wepan, anðracigende þæs ungelimpes. Cuðberhtus hine þa mid wordum gefrefrode, cwæð þæt se deofol þe hire derigan wolde, on his geneosunge, hí forlætan sceolde, and mid micelre fyrhte aweg fleon, and þæt wíf mid gewitte wel sprecende him togeanes gán, and his bridel onfón. Hit ða gelámp, be ðæs láreowes wordum, þæt þæt wíf gewittig hine mid wordum gegrette, bæd þæt heo moste him mete gearcian, and cydde hú se deofol hí dearnunge forlét, and swiðe forhtigende fleames cepte, þaða se halga þider siðode.

Cuðberhtus se halga siððan gefremode mihtiglice wundra, on ðam mynstre wunigende. Begánn þa on mode micclum smeagan, hu he þæs folces lóf forfleón mihte; þylæs þe hé wurde to hlífful on worulde, and þæs heofenlican lófes fremde wære. Wolde þa ánstandende ancer-líf adreogan, and on digelnysse eallunge drohtnian: ferde þa to Farne, on flowendre yðe. Þæt igland is eal beworpen mid sealtum brymme, on sée middan, þæt wiðinnan eall, ær ðam fyrste, mid sweartum gastum swiðe wæs afylled, swa þæt men ne mihton þa moldan bugian, for þeowracan sweartra deofla; ac hí ealle þa endemes flugon, and þæt igland eallunge rymdon þam æðelan cempa, and he þær ána wunode, orsorh heora ándan, þurh Ælmihtigne God. Ða wæs þæt igland mid ealle bedæled wæteres wynsumnysse, on ðam westum cludum, ac se halga wer þa sona

het þa heardnesse swiðe hólían, on middan þære flore his fægeran botles, and þær wæter-æddre ða wynsum aspráng, werod on swæcce, þam were to brice, seðe hwilon wæter to winlicum swæcce wundorlice awende, þaða hit wolde God.

Se halga þa het him bringan sæd, wolde on ðam westene wæstmes tilian, gif hit swa geuðe se Ælmihtiga God, þæt hé mid his fotum hine fedan moste. He seow þa hwæte on beswuncenum lande, ac hit to wæstme aspringan ne moste, ne furðon mid gærse growende næs. Þa het he him bringan bere to sæde, and ofer ælcne timan þa eorðan aseow. Hit weox þa mid wynne and wel gerípode. Þa woldon hremmas hine bereafian æt his gedeorfum, gif hí dorston. Þa cwæð se halga to ðam heard-nebbum, Gif se Ælmihtiga eow þises geuðe, brucað þæra wæstma, and me ne biddað; gif he þonne eow þises ne getiðode, gewítað aweg, wælhreowe fugelas, to eowrum eðele of ðisum iglande. Hwæt, þa hremmas þa ricene flugon ealle tosomne ofer þone sealtan brym, and se halga þa his ge-swinces breac.

Eft þa siððan oðre twegen swearte hremmas siðlice comon, and his hús tæron mid heardum bile, and to neste bæron heora briddum to hleowðe. Þas eac se eadiga mid ealle affigde of ðam eðele mid anum worde; ac án þæra fugela eft fleogende com, ymbe þry dagas, þearle dreorig, fleah to his fotum, friðes biddende, þæt hé on ðam lande lybban moste symle unscæððig, and his gefera samod. Hwæt þa, se halga him þæs geuðe, and hí lustbære þæt land gesohton, and brohton þam láreowe lác to medes, swines rysl his scon to gedreoge, and hi þær siððan unscæððige wunedon.

Þa wolde se halga sum hús timbrian to his nedbricum, mid his gebroðra fultume: þa bæd he hí ánre sylle, þæt he mihte þæt hús, on ða sê healfe, mid þære underlegan. Þa gebroðra him beheton, þæt hí woldon þæt treow, þonne

hí eft comon, him gebringan. Ða comon hí, swa swa hí cwædon, and wurdon, swa-þeah, þæs treowes ungemyndige; ac se Ælmihtiga God his wæs gemyndig, and him þa sylle sylf asende mid þam sælicum flode, and þæt flód hí awearp þær þær hé sylf smeade þæt hús to arærenne, on ðam sealtum ofre. Ða wunode se halga wer manega gear on ðam ancer-life swiðlice stiðe, and hine genesodon gelóme eawfæste menn, and be his lære heora líf gerihtlæhton.

Ða com him to sum abbudysse, seo wæs Ælflæd geháten, þæs cyninges sweoster Ecgfrides; wolde, purh his mynegungum, hire móð getrymman. Ða, betwux heora spræce, begánn heo to halsigenne þone halgan wer, þæt hé sceolde hire secgan hú lange hire broðor Ecgfridus moste his ríces brucan. Ða andwyrde hire se halga, mid twylicere spræce, and cwæð, For nahte bið geteald ánes gearas lust, þær ðær se swearta deað onsigende bið. Ða undergeat heo þæt se broðer ne moste his lífes brucan ofer þam ánum geare, and þærrihte, dreoriglice wepende, hine befrán, La leof, sege me, hwá sceal to his rice fón, þonne he broðer næfð, ne he bearn ne belæfð. Ða cwæð se halga wer eft to ðam mædene, Se Ælmihtiga Scyppend hæfð gehealden sumne gecorene þyssere leode to cyninge, and se bið þe swa leof swa nu is se oðer. Ða gedyrstlæhte þæt mæden þæt heo him þa-gyt to spræc, and cwæð, Mislice smeagað manna heortan; sume wilniað geðincðe þyssere worulde, sume gefyllað heora fracedan lustas, and hí ealle syððan sorhlice wæðliað. Þu forsihst þone healican wurðmynt, and þe is leofre on ðisum wacum scræfum, þonne þu on healle healic biscop sitte. Ða cwæð se witega, þæt he wurðe nære swa miccles hádes, ne ðæs heah-setles, ac, swa-þeah, nán man Godes mihte ne forfihð, on nánum heolstrum heofenan, oððe eorðan, oððe sæ þridan. Ic gelyfe, swa-þeah, gif se Ælmihtiga me hæst þæs hádes beon, þæt ic eft mote þis

íglanð gesečan, æfter twegra geara ymbryne, and þyses eðeles brucan. Ic bidde þe, Ælflæd, þæt þu uncre spræce on minum lífe nánum ne ameldige.

Æfter þisum wordum wearð gemót gehæfd, and Ecgrídrus þær-on gesæt, and Peodorus, þises íglanðes ercebiscop, mid manegum oðrum geðungenum wítum, and híf ealle ánmodlice þone eadigan Cuðberhtum to biscope gecuron. Þa sendon híf sona gewritu mid þam ærende to ðam eadigan were; ac híf ne mihton hine of his mynstre gebringan. Þa reow se cyning sylf Ecgrídrus to ðam íglanðe, and Trumwine biscop, mid oðrum eawfæstum werum, and híf þone halgan swiðe halsodon, heora cneow bigdon, and mid tearum bædon, oððæt híf hine wepende of ðam westene atugon to ðam sinoðe samod mid him; and he þone háð be heora hæse underfeng, swa swa hit gefyrn ær gesæd wæs, þurh þæs cildes múð, and þæs mæran biscopes Boisiles, þe him mid soðre witegunge his lífes endebyrdnysse sæde.

On ðam ylcan geare wearð eac ofslegen Ecgrídrus, se æðela cyning, on his unsiðe, þaða he on Peohtum begánn to fehtenne to dystelice, ofer Drihtnes willan; and his cyfes-borena broðor siððan rixode, seðe for wisdome wende to Scottum, þæt he ælðeodig on láre geðuge. Þa wæs gefylled seo foresæde spræc, swa swa se halga wer sæde þam mædene be hire gebroðrum, ær he biscop wære. Hwæt þa, siððan se halga Cuðberhtus, Lindisfarnensiscere gelaðunge leod-biscop, mid ealre gecneordnysse his folces gymde, to geefenlæcunge þæra eadigra apostola, and híf mid singalum gebedum gescylde wið deofol, and mid halwendum myngungum to heofonan tihte; and he swa leofode swa swa he sylf lærde, and á his bodunga mid gebysnungum astealde, and eac mid wundrum wel geglengde, and mid soðre lufe symle geswette, and gemetegode mid micclum geðylde, and wæs swiðe estful on ælcere.

spræce. He nolde awendan his gewunelican bigleofan, ne his gewæda, þa he on westene hæfde, ac ða stiðnyssa his stearcan bigleofan, betwux læwedum folce, on his life geheold. He wæs swiðe welig wædlum and pearfum, and symle him sylfum swiðe hafenleas.

Þa geworhte hé fela wundra eac binnon þam fyrste þe hé biscop wæs. Mid halgum wætere he gehælde sum wif, anes ealdormannes æwe, fram earmlicere coðe, and heo sona gesund him sylfum þenode. Eft, on ðære ylcan tide, hé mid ele gesmyrode an licgende mæden on langsumum sare, purh hefigtymum heafod-ece, and hire sona wæs bet. Sum eawfæst wer wæs eac yfele gehæfd, and læg æt forðsiðe, his freondum orwene. Þa hæfde heora sum haligne hláf, þone se eadiga wer ær gebletsode, and he þone þærrihte on wæter bedypte, and his ádligum mæge on ðone muð begeat, and he þærrihte þæt ádl gestilde. Eac on oðrum timan, sum ádlig cniht færlice wearð gefeod ætforan þam witan, þaða hé mid lare geond lánd ferde; þa bædon þa bærmen his bletsunge georne, and hé þærrihte þone cniht arærde, swa þæt hé gesundful siðode on fotum, seðe on bære þider geboren wæs. Sum earm moder uneaðelice bær hire samcuce cild swiðe dreorig, on ðam ylcan wege þe se wita ferde; þa besargode hé þære sorhfullan meder, and geswæsliche ða hire sunu cyste; cwæð þæt hire cild gesund beon sceolde, and eal hire hfwisic hælðe brucan; and þæs witegan wórd wurdon gefyllede.

Ælflæd þa eft, þæt æðele mæden, þone halgan láreow to hire gelaðode: þa gesæt hé æt mysan micclum onbryrd, he beseah to heofonum and his sex áwearp. Þa axode hine seo eadige fæmne, hwí hé swa hrædlice his gereord forlete? Þa cwæð se biscop, mid onbryrdum mode, Efne nu ic geseah englas ferigan gesælige sawle of ðinum bóc-lande, to healice heofenan, mid halgum sange, and his nama þe bið ardlice gecydd on ærne-merigen, þonne ic offrige Gode þa

líflican lác on geleaffulre cyrcan. Hit wearð þa gewídmærsod, swa swa se witega cwæð, þæt hire hyrdeman, þurh holdrædene þa, sume ác astah, and his orf læswode mid treowenum helme, and he hearde feoll, gewát of worulde mid wuldre to Gode, for ðære hylde his hirdrædene. Hwá mæg æfre ealle gereccan þa mihtigan tácna þises halgan weres, hu oft hé eaðelice ádlige gehælde, and þa sweartan gastas symle aflígde, and fæggra manna forðsið fore-gleaw sæde, wis þurh witegunge wisdomes gastes.

Þa wunode sum sacerd swiðe gelyfed on ancer-setle æfter his lære, and on gehwilcum geare hine geneosode, Hereberhtus geháten, hohful on mode. Cuðberhtus þa sona hine on-sundron gespræc, cwæð þæt he þa sceolde swiðlice befrinan his nyd-þearfnysse, éar his nextan dæge; cwæð þæt hé ne moste on menniscum lífe hine eft geseon, of þam andweardan dæge. Hereberhtus þa swiðe hohful wearð, and feol to his fotum, mid flowendum tearum bæd, þæt hé moste him mid siðian to heofenicum þrymme, of ðisum gewinne, swa swa hé on lífe his lære gehyrsumode. Hwæt þa, se biscop his cneowa gebigde to pissere bene, mid bliðum mode, and syððan þone sacerd sona gefrefrode; cwæð þæt him geuðe se Ælmihtiga Wealdend, þæt hí ætsomme siðian moston of ðisum earfoðnyssum, to ecere myrhðe. Hereberhtus þa hám gewende, and, on legerbedde licgende, abád þæs oðres geendunge, mid ádligum lymum.

Cuðberhtus se halga þa swiðe onette to ðam ancer-setle, þe he éar gesæt, þurh halige mynegunge mihtiges Drihtnes: wolde on ðam lande his líf geendian, þær þær hé éar lange lybbende drohtnode. And hé on ðam lande þa gelegered wearð on his torðsiðe swiðe fús to Gode, on ðam þridan geare his biscophádes, and on þisum dæge to Drihtne gewát, and Hereberhtus samod, se halga sacerd, swa swa hí on lífe éar geleornodon, þurh Godes Gast,

mid góðum willan. His líc wearð behyrged on Lindisfarneiscra cyrcan, þær wurdon geworhte wundra forwel fela, þurh gearnungum his eadigan lífes. Ða gelicode hit þam leod-biscope, Eadberhte sylfum, his æftergengan, þæt he his lichaman up þa gelógode, on ðam endlyftan gearu his geendunge. Ða wearð þæt hálige líc hál on eorðan gemét, gesundful liegende, swilce hé slæpende wære, liðebige on limum, swa swa hé geléd was.

Sy wuldor and lóf þam welegan Drihtne, seðe his gecorenan swa cystelice wurðað, æfter deadlicum lífe, mid him lybbende á on ecnyse ealra worulda. Amen.

FERIA III.

DE FIDE CATHOLICA.

ÆLC cristen man sceal æfter rihte cunnan ægðer ge his Pater noster ge his Credan. Mid þam Pater nostre he sceal hine gebiddan; mid þam Credan he sceal his geleafan getrymman. We habbað gesæd embe þæt Pater noster, nu we wyllað secgan eow þone geleafan þe on þam Credan stent, swa swa se wisa Augustinus, be þære Halgan Þrynnyse, trahtnode.

An Scyppend is ealra þinga, gesewenlicra and ungesewenlicra; and we sceolon on hine gelyfan, forþon þe hé is soð God and ána Ælmihtig, seðe næfre ne ongann ne anginn næfde, ac hé sylf is anginn, and hé eallum gesceaftum anginn and ordfruman forgeaf, þæt hí beon mihton, and þæt hí hæfdon agen gecynd, swa swa hit þære godcundlican fadunge gelicode. Englas hé worhte, þa sind gastas, and nabbað nænne lichaman. Menn hé gesceop mid gaste and mid lichaman. Nytenu and deor, fixas and fugelas hé gesceop on flæsce, butan sawle. Mannum hé sealde uprihtne gang; þa nytenu hé lét gán alotene. Mannum hé forgeaf hláf to bigleofan, and þam nytenum gærs.

Nu mage ge, gebroðru, understandan, gif ge wyllað, þæt twa þing syndon, án is Scyppend, oðer is gesceaft. Hé is Scyppend, seðe gesceop and geworhte ealle þing of nahte. Þæt is gesceaft þæt se soða Scyppend gesceop; þæt sind ærest heofonas, and englas þe on heofonum wuniað; and syððan þeos eorðe, mid eallum þam þe hire ón eardiað, and sæ, mid eallum þam þe hyre ón swymmað. Nu ealle þas þing synd mid ánum naman genemnode gesceaft. Hí næron æfre wunigende, ac God hí gesceop. Þa gesceafta sind fela, án is se Scyppend, þe hí ealle gesceop, se ána is Ælmihtig God. He wæs æfre, and æfre he bið þurhwunigende on him sylfum, and þurh hine sylfne. Gif he ongunne and anginn hæfde, butan tweon, ne mihte he beon Ælmihtig God. Soðlice þæt gesceaft, þe ongann and gesceapen is, næfð nane godcundnysse; forði ælc edwist þætte God nys, þæt is gesceaft; and þæt þe gesceaft nis, þæt is God.

Se God wunað on ðrynnysse úntodæledlic, and on ánnysse ánre Godcundnysse. Soðlice oper is se Fæder, oper is se Sunu, oðer is se Halga Gast; ac, þeah-hwæðere, þæra preora is án Godcundnys, and gelse wuldor, and efen-ece mægen-þrymnys. Ælmihtig God is se Fæder, Ælmihtig God is se Sunu, Ælmihtig God is se Halga Gast. Ac, þeah-hwæðere, ne sind þry Ælmihtige Godas, ac án Ælmihtig God. Þry hí sind on hádum and on naman, and án on Godcundnysse. Þry, forþi þe se Fæder bið æfre Fæder, and se Sunu bið æfre Sunu, and se Halga Gast bið æfre Halig Gast; and hyra nán ne awent næfre of þam þe he is. Nu habbað ge gehyred þa Halgan Þrynnysse; ge sceolon eac gehyran þa soðan Annyse.

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 wyrceð, butan þam Suna, oððe butan þam Halgan Gaste. Ne heora nán ne

wyrð nān þing butan oþrum ; ac him eallum is ān weorc, and ān rād, and ān willa. Æfre wæs se Fæder, and æfre wæs se Sunu, and æfre wæs se Halga Gast, ān Ælmihtig God. Se is Fæder, se ðe nis nāþer ne geboren ne gesceapen fram nānum oþrum ; se is Fæder gehāten, forþan þe he hæfð Sunu, þone þe he of him sylfum gestrynde, butan ælcere meder. Se Fæder is God of nānum Gode. Se Sunu is God, of þam Fæder Gode. Se Halga Gast is God, forðstæppende of þam Fæder and of þam Suna. Þas word sind sceortlice gesæde, and eow is neod þæt we hi swutellicor eow onwreon.

Hwæt is se Fæder ? Ælmihtig Scyppend, na geworht, ne acenned ; ac hé sylf gestrynde Bearn, him sylfum efen-ecce. Hwæt is se Sunu ? He is þæs Fæder Wisdom, and his Word, and his Miht, þurh þone se Fæder gesceop ealle þing and gefadode. Nis se Sunu na geworht ne gesceapen, ac he is acenned. Acenned he is, and, þeah-hwæþere, he is efen-eald and efen-ecce his Fæder. Nis na swa on his acennednyse, swa swa bið on ure acennednyse. Donne se mann sunu gestrynð, and his cild acenned bið, þonne bið se fæder mara, and se sunu læssa. Hwīswa ? Forþi, þonne se sunu wyrð, þonne ealdað se fæder. Ne finst þu na gelice on mannum fæder and sunu. Ac ic þe sylle bysne, hu þu Godes acennednyse þy bet understandan miht : fyr acenð of him beorhtnyse, and seo beorhtnys is efen-eald þam fyre : nis na þæt fyr of þære beorhtnyse, ac seo beorhtnys is of þam fyre. Þæt fyr acenð þa beorhtnyse, ac hit ne bið næfre butan þære beorhtnyse. Nu þu gehyrst þæt seo beorhtnys is ealswa eald swa þæt fyr þe heo ofcymð ; gefāfa nu forþi þæt God mihte gestrynan ealswa eald bearn and ealswa ece swa he sylf is. Se ðe mæg understandan þæt ure Hælend Crist is on þære Godcundnyse ealswa eald swa his Fæder, hé þancige þæs Gode, and blissige. Se ðe understandan ne mæg, he hit

sceal gelyfan, þæt he hit understandan mæge ; forþan þæs witegan word ne mæg beon afdlod, þe þus cwæð, Buton ge hit gelyfan, ne mage ge hit understandan. Nu habbe ge gehyred, þæt se Sunu is of þam Fæder, butan ælcum anginne ; forþan þe he is þæs Fæder Wisdom, and he wæs æfre mid þam Fæder, and æfre bið.

Uton nu gehyran be þam Halgan Gaste, hwæt hé sy. He is se Willa and seo soðe Lufu þæs Fæder and þæs Suna, purh þone sind ealle ping gelffæste and gehealdene ; be þam is þus gecweden, Godes Gast gefylð ealne ymbhwyrt middangeardes, and he hylt ealle ping, and he hæfð ingehýd ælces gereordes. Nis hé geworht, ne gesceapen, ne acenned ; ac hé is forðstæppende, þæt is, ofgangende, of þam Fæder and of þam Suna, þam he is gelic and efenece. Nis se Halga Gast na Sunu, forþan þe hé nis na acenned ; ac hé gæð of þam Fæder and of þam Suna gelice ; forþan þe he is heora beigra Willa and Lufu. Crist cwæð þus be him on his godspelle : Se Frofor-Gást, þe ic eow asendan wille, Gast þære soðfæstnysse þe of minum Fæder gæð, he cyð gecyðnysse be me ; þæt is, he is min gewita þæt ic eom Godes Sunu. And eac se rihta geleafa us tæcð, þæt we sceolon gelyfan on þone Halgan Gast ; he is se líffæstenda God, se gæð of þam Fæder and of þam Suna. Hu gæð hé of him ? Se Sunu is þæs Fæder Wisdom, æfre of þam Fæder ; and se Halga Gast is heora beigra Willa, æfre of him bam. Is forþi 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, butan anginne, and æfre wæs se Sunu mid þam Fæder, forþan þe hé is þæs Fæder Wisdom. Æfre wæs se Halga Gast, seðe is heora beigra Willa and Lufu. Nis se Fæder of nánum oðrum, ac he wæs æfre. Se Sunu is acenned of ðam Fæder, ac he wæs æfre on þæs Fæder bosme, forþan ðe he is his Wisdom, and he is of

þam Fæder eal þæt he is. Æfre wæs se Halga Gast, forþan ðe he is, swa we ær cwædon, Willa and soð Lufu þæs Fæder and þæs Suna. Soðlice willa and lufu getacniað án þing; þæt þæt þu wylt, þæt þu lufast, and þæt þæt þu nelt, þæt þu ne lufast.

Seo sunne, þe ofer us scinð, is lichamlic geœceaft, and hæfð swa-þeah þreo agennyssa on hire; án is seo lichamlice edwist, þæt is þære sunnan trendel; oðer is se leoma, oððe beorhtnys, æfre of þære sunnan, seope onliht ealne middangeard; þridde is seo hætu, þe mid þam leoman becymð to ús. Se leoma is æfre of þære sunnan, and æfre mid hire, and þæs Ælmihtigan Godes Sunu is æfre of þam Fæder acenned, and æfre mid him wunigende. Be þam cwæð se apostol, þæt he wære his Fæder wuldres beorhtnys. Þære sunnan hætu gæð forð of hire and of hire leoman; and se Halga Gast gæð æfre of þam Fæder and of þam Suna gelice. Be þam is þus awriten, Nis nán þe hine behydan mæge fram his hætan.

Fæder and Sunu and Halig Gast ne magon beon togædere genamode, ac hī ne beoð swa-þeah nahwár totwæmede. Nis se Ælmihtiga God na þryfeald, ac is þrynnys. God is se Fæder, and se Sunu is God, and se Halga Gast is God. Na þry Godas, ac hī ealle þry án Ælmihtig God. Se Fæder is eac Wisdom of nanum oþrum wisdom; se Sunu is eac Wisdom of þam wisan Fæder; se Halga Gast is Wisdom: ac þeah-hwæðere hī sind ealle ætgædere án Wisdom. Eft, se Fæder is soð Lufu, and se Sunu is soð Lufu, and se Halga Gast is soð Lufu; and hī ealle ætgædere án God, and án soð Lufu. Eac swilce is se Fæder Gast and halig, and se Sunu is Gast and halig, untwylice: þeah-hwæðere, se Halga Gast is synderlice geháten Halig Gast, þæt þæt hī ealle þry sind gemænelice.

Swa micel gelicnys is on þyssere Halgan þrynnysse, þæt se Fæder nis na máre þonne se Sunu on þære Godcund-

nysse, ne se Sunu nis na máre þonne se Halga Gást, ne nán heora án nis na læsse, þonne eall seo Þrynnys. Swa hwær swa heora án bið, þær hī beoð ealle þry, æfre án God untodædlic. Nis heora nán máre þonne oðer, ne nán læssa þonne oðer, ne nán beforan oprum, ne nán bæftan oprum; forþan swa hwæt swa læsse bið þonne God, þæt ne bið na God; þæt þæt lator bið, þæt hæfð anginn; ac God næfð nán anginn. Nis na se Fæder ána Þrynnys, oððe se Sunu Þrynnys, oððe se Halga Gast Þrynnys; ac þas þry háðas sindon án God on ánre Godcundnysse. Þonne þu gehýrst nemnan þone Fæder, þonne understenst þu þæt he hæfð Sunu. Eft, þonne þu cwyst Sunu, þu wást butan tweon þæt he hæfð Fæder. Eft, we gelyfað þæt se Halga Gast is ægðer ge þæs Fæder ge þæs Suna Gast.

Ne bepæce nán man hine sylfne, swa þæt he secge oððe gelyfe þæt þry Godes syndon, oððe ænig háð on þære Halgan Þrynnysse sy únmihtigra þonne oðer. Ælc þæra preora is God; þeah-hwæðere hī ealle án God; forþan þe hī ealle habbað án gecynd, and áne Godcundnysse, and áne edwiste, and án geþeaht, and án weorc, and áne mægen-þrynnysse, and gelic wuldor, and efen-ece rice. Is þeah-hwæðere se Sunu ána geflæschamod, and geboren to men of þam halgan mædene Marian. Ne wearð se Fæder mid menniscnysse befangen, ac þeah-hwæðere he asende his Sunu to ure alysednysse, and him æfre mid wæs, ægðer ge on lífe ge on þrowunge, and on his æriste, and on his upstige. Eac eal Godes gelaðung andet on þam rihtan geleafan, þæt Crist is acenned of þam clænan mædene Marian, 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: forþi þonne swiðe rihtlice is awriten on urum geleafan, þæt Cristes menniscnys wearð gefremmed þurh þone Halgan Willan.

Beheald þas sunnan mid gleawnyse, on þære is, swa we Ær cwædon, hætu and beorhtnys; ac seo hætu drygð, and seo beorhtnys onlyht. Oðer þing deð seo hætu and oðer seo beorhtnys, and þeah-hwæðere hī ne magon beon to-twæmde; belimpð hwæpere-þeah seo hæpung to þære hætan, and seo onlihting belimpð to þære beorhtnyse. Swa eac Crist āna underfeng þa menniscnyse, and na se Fæder ne se Halga Gast; þeah-hwæðere hī wæron æfre mid him, on eallum his weorcum, and on ealre his fare.

We sprecað ymbe God, deaðlice be undeaðlicum, tyddre be ælmihtigum, earmingas be mildheortum; ac hwá mæg weorðfullice sprecaþ be þam þe is únasecgendlic. Hé is butan gemete, forþy þe hé is sēghwær; hé is butan getele, forþon þe he is æfre; hé is butan hefe, forþon þe hé hylt ealle gesceafta butan geswince, and hé hī ealle gelogode on þam þrim þingum, þæt is on gemete, and on getele, and on héfe. Ac wite ge þæt nān man ne mæg fullice embe God sprecaþ, þonne we furðon þa gesceafta, þe hé gesceop, ne magon asmeagan ne areccan. Hwá mæg mid wordum þære heofenan freatewunge asecan? Oððe hwá þære eorðan wæstmbærnyse? Oððe hwá herað genihtsumlice ealra tida ymbhwyrft? Oððe hwá ealle oðre þing, þonne we furþon þa lichomlican þing, þe we onlociað, ne magon fullice befōn mid ure gesihðe? Efne þu gesihst þone mannan beforan þe; ac, on þære tīde þe þu his neþ gesihst, þu ne gesihst na his hriçg: ealswa, gif þu sumne clað sceawast, ne miht þu hine ealne togædere geseōn, ac wenst abutan, þæt þu ealne hine geseo. Hwylc wundor is, gif se Ælmihtiga God is unasecgendlic and unbefangelic, seðe sēghwær is eall, and nawar todeled?

Nu smeað sum undeoppanceol man, hu God mæge beon sēghwær sētgædere, and nawar todeled: beheald þas sunnan, hu heage heo astihð, and hu heo asent hyre leoman geond ealne middangeard, and hu heo onliht ealle þas

eorðan þe mancynn on-eardað. Swa hraðe swa heo up-asprincð, on ærne-merigen, heo scinð on Hierusalem and on Rome-byrig, and on pisum earde, and on eallum eardum ætgædere; and hwæðere heo is gesceaft, and gæð be Godes dihte. Hwæt wenst þu, hu míccele swiðor is Godes anweardnys, and his miht, and his neosung æghwær? Him ne wiðstent nán þing, naþer ne stænen weall, ne bryden wáh, swa swa hī wiðstandað 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 gelyfað, and hine lufiað, þa he clænsað and gegladað mid his neosunge; and þæra ungeleaffulra manna heortan he forbyhð and onscunað.

Wite eac gehwá, þæt ælc man hæfð þreo þing on him sylfum untodæledlice and togædere wyrcente, swa swa God cwæð, þaða hé ærest man gesceop. He cwæð, Uton gewyrcean man to ure gelicnyse. And hé worhte þa Adám to his anlicnyse. On hwilcum dæle hæfð se man Godes anlicnyse on him? On þære sawle, na on þam lichaman. Þæs mannes sawl hæfð on hire gecynde þære Halgan Þrynnysse anlicnyse; forþan þe heo hæfð on hire þreo þing: þæt is gemynd, and andgit, and willa. Þurh þæt gemynd, se man gepencð þa þing þe he gehyrde, oððe geseah, oððe geleornode. Þurh þæt andgit he understent ealle þa þing þe he gehyrð, oððe gesihð. Of þam willan cumað gepohtas, and word, and weorc, ægðer ge yfele ge gode. An sawul is, and án líf, and án edwiat, seope hæfð þas þreo þing on hire togædere wyrcente untodæledlice; forþi þær þæt gemynd bið, þær bið þæt andgit and se willa; and æfre hī beoð togædere. Þeah-hwæðere, nis nán þæra þreora seo sawl, ac seo sawl þurh þæt gemynd gemanð, þurh þæt andgit heo understent, þurh þone willan heo wile swa hwæt swa hire licað, and heo is hwæðere án sawl and án líf.

Nu hæfð heo forþi Godes anlicnyse on hire, forþan þe heo hæfð þreo þing on hīre untodæledlice wyrrende. Is peah-hwæðere se man an man and na þrynnys. God soðlice, Fæder, and Sunu, and Halig Gast, þurhwunað on þrynnysse háða, and on ánnysse áure Godcundnyse. Nis na se man on þrynnysse wunigende, swa swa God, ac he hæfð hwæðere Godes anlicnyse on his sawle, þurh þa þreo þing þe we éar cwædon.

Arrius hatte an gedwolman, se flát wið ænne bisceop, þe wæs genemned Alexander, wís and riht-gelyfed. Ða cwæð se gedwolman, þæt Crist, Godes Sunu, ne mihte na beon his Fæder gelic, ne swa mihtig swa he; and cwæð, þæt se Fæder wære éar se Sunu, and nam bysne be mannum, hu ælc sunu bið gingra þonne se fæder on þisum life. Ða cwæð se halga bisceop Alexander him togeanes, God wæs æfre, and æfre wæs his Wisdom of him acenned, and se Wisdom is se Sunu, ealswa mihtig swa se Fæder. Ða begeat se gedwola þæs caseres fultum to his gedwyldre, and cwæð gemót ongean þone bisceop, and wolde gebigan eal þæt folc to his gedwyldum. Ða wacode se bisceop áne niht on Godes cyrcan, and clypode to his Drihtne, and þus cwæð, Ðu, Ælmihtiga God, dém rihtne dóm betwux me and Arrium. Hi comon þa þæs on mergen to þam gemóte. Ða cwæð se gedwola to his geferum, þæt he wolde gán embe his neode forð. Ðaða he to gange cóm and he gesæt, þa gewand him út eall his innewealde, æt his setle, and he sæt þær dead. Ða geswutelode God, þæt he wæs swa geámtagod on his innoðe, swa swa he wæs éar on his geleafan. He wolde dón Crist læssan þonne he is, and his godcundnyse wurðmynt wanian. Ða wearð him swa bysmorlic deað geseald, swa swa he wel wyrðe wæs.

Oper gedwolman wæs, se hatte Sabellius. He cwæð þæt se Fæder wære, þaða he wolde, Fæder, and eft, þaða he wolde, he wære Sunu, and eft, þaða he wolde, wære

Halig Gast ; and wære forþi án God. Ða forwearð eac þes gedwola, mid his gedwylde.

Nu eft þæt Iudeisce folc, þe Crist ofslogon, swa swa hé sylf wolde and gefafode, secgað þæt hí willað gelyfan on þone Fæder, and na on þone Sunu þe hyra magas ofslogon. Heora geleafa is naht, and hí forþi losiað. For ure alysednysse Crist gefafode þæt hí hine ofslogon. Hit ne mihte eal mancynn gedón, gif he sylf nolde. Ac se halga Fæder gesceop and geworhte mancyn þurh his Sunu, and he wolde eft, þurh þone ylcan, us alysan fram helle wite, þaþa we forwyrhte wæron. Butan ælcere þrowunge he mihte us habban, ac him þuhte þæt unrihtlic. Ac se deofol forwyrhte hine sylfne, þaða he tihte þæt Iudeisce folc to þæs Hælendes slege ; and we wurdon alysede, þurh his unscyl-digan deað, fram þam ecan deaðe.

We habbað þone geleafan þe Crist sylf tæhte his apostolum, and hí eallum mancynne ; and þone geleafan God hæfð mid manegum wundrum getrymmed and gefæstnod. Ærest Crist, þurh hine sylfne, dumbe and deafe, healte and blinde, wode and hreoflige gehælde, and þa deadan to life arærde ; syððan, þurh his apostolas and oðre halige men, þas ylcan wundra geworhte : nu eac, on urum timan, gehwær þær halige men hí restað, æt heora deadum bānum God wyrceð fela wundra ; to þi þæt he wile folces geleafan mid þam wundrum getrymman. Ne wyrceð God na þas wundra æt nānes Iudeisce mannes byrgene, ne æt nānes opres gedwolan, ac æt riht-gelyfedra manna byrgenum, þa þe gelyfdon on þa Halgan Þrynnysse, and on soðe ánnysse áne Godcundnysse.

Wite gehwá eac, þæt nān man ne mot beon tuwa geful-lod ; ac gif se man æfter his fulluhte aslide, we gelyfað þæt he mæge beon gehealden, gif he his synna mid wópe behreowsað, and be láreowa tæcunge hí gebet. We sceolon gelyfan þæt ælces mannes sawul bið þurh God gesceapen ;

ac hwæpere heo ne bið na of Godes ágenum gecynde. Þæs mannes lichaman antimber bið of þam fæder and of þære meder, ac God gecyppð þone lichaman of þam antimbre, and asent on þone lichaman sawle. Ne bið seo sawl nahwar wunigende éror, ac God hī gecyppð þærrihte and beset on þone lichaman, and læt hī habban ágenne cyre, swa heo syngige, swa heo synna forbuge. Deah-hwæðere, heo behófað sēfre Godes fultumes, þæt heo mæge synna forbugan, and eft to hyre Scyppende becuman, þurh góde gearnunga; forþon þe nán man ne deð butan Gode nán þing to góde.

Eac we sceolon gelyfan þæt ælc lichama, þe sawle underfeng, sceal arisan, on dōmes dæg, mid þam ylcan lichaman þe he nu hæfð, and sceal onfōn edlean ealra his dæda; þonne habbað þa gódan ece líf mid Gode, and he sylð þa méde ælcum be his gearnungum. Ða synfullan beoð on helle-wite á þrowigende, and heora wite bið eac gemetegod, ælcum be his gearnungum. Uton forþi gearnian þæt ece líf mid Gode, þurh þiane geleafan, and þurh góde gearnunga, seðe þurhwunað on Þrynnysse, án Ælmihtig God, áá on ecnysse. Amen.

DOMINICA SEPTUAGESIMA.

DRHTEN sæde þis bigspel his leorning-cnihtum, þus cweð-ende: *Simile est regnum cœlorum homini patri familias, qui exiit primo mane, conducere operarios in vineam suam: et reliqua.*

Se Hælend cwæð þæt heofenan rice wære gelíc sumum híredes ealdre, seþe ferde on érne-merigen, and wolde hyrian wyrhtan in to his wíngearde. Ða gewearð þam hláforde and þam hyrig-mannum wið ánum peninge, and hī eodon in to þam wíngearde. Eft, ymbe undern dæg, eode þæs wíngeardes hláford út and gemette opre hýrmen standende ydele on þære stræte, and hé cwæð him to,

Gað in to minum wíngearde, and ic sylle eow þæt riht bið. Hí þa eodon to his weorce be þam beháte. Ymbe midne dæg and nón-tíde, eode se híredes ealdor út, and dyde hand swa gelíce. Æt nextan twa tída ofer nóne, eode se hláford, and gemette má wyrhtan standan, and him to cwæð, Hwí stande ge hér ealne dæg sæmtige? Hí andwyrdon, Forþan þe ús nán mann ne hyrde. Se hláford cwæð, Gað in to minum wíngearde. Witodlice on æfnunge cwæð se hláford to his wícne, Clypa þas wyrhtan, and agyld him heora méde; fôh on þam endenextan, oð þæt þu cume to þam fyrmestan. Þa comon þa endenextan, þe on æfnunge wæron gehyrede, and heora ælc underfeng ænne pening. Hwæt, þa fyrmestan, þe on érne-merigen comon, wendon þa þæt hí máran méde onfôn sceoldon: þa underfengon hí ænlipige penegas, swa swa þa oþre. Ða ongunnon hí to ceorigenne ongearde þone híredes ealdor, and cwædon, Þas endenextan menn worhton áne tíde, and þu dydest hí ús gelíce sæt þære hyre, we þe bæron ða byrðene þisses dæges and hêtan. Þa andwyrde se hláford, and cwæð to heora anum, Ðu freond, ne dō ic þe nænne teonan. Húla, ne gewearð únc to ánum peninge? Nim þæt þin is, and gá ðe forð. Ic wille soðlice syllan þisum latestan swa micel swa þe. Hú, ne mót ic dōn þæt ic wylle? Oððe þin eage is yfel, forðan ðe ic eom gōd? Þus wæron þa latestan fyrmeste, and þa fyrmestan endenexte. Fela sind gecigede, and feawa gecorene.

Gregorius se Trahtnere cwæð þæt þis godspel hæfð lánge tíge on his trahtnunge, þa hé wile mid sceortre race befôn; þæt hit to hefigtyme ne þince þam heorenigendum.

Mine gebroðra, gelome ic eow sæde þæt heofonan ríce getácnað þas andwerdan gelaðunge; forþan þe rihtwisra manna gegaderung is gecweden heofonan ríce. Se híredes ealdor is ure Scyppend, seþe gewylt þa þe hé gesceop, and his gecorenan on þisum middanearde geágnað, swa swa

hláford his hfred on his healle. He hæfð þone wíngæard gewislice ealle þa geleaffullan gelaðunge, swa swa se witega cwæð Isaias, Soðlice Godes wíngæard is Israhela hfwræden. Mid þam naman is geswutelod eal Godes folc. Be þam wíngearde cwæð Drihten to Iudeiscre þeode, Ic secge eow þæt Godes ríce bið eow ætbroden, and bið forgyfen þære þeode þe his wæstmas wyrcað. Þes wíngæard sprytte Godes gecorenan fram þam rihtwisan Abel oð þam endenextan halgan þe on þyssere worulde acenned bið, swilce hé swa fela wín-boga getyddrode. Witodlice þes hfredes ealdor gehyrde wyrhtan in to his wíngearde on ærne-merigen, eft on undern, and on midne dæg, on nón-tíde, and on þære endlyftan tíde; forþan þe hé fram frymðe middaneardes oð his geendunge, ne ablinð to asendenne bydelas and láreowas to lérenne his folc, þæt hf symle þa misweaxendan bógas of-ascreáðian, þæt þa towardan þeonde beon. Witodlice, gif se wíngæard næfð þone ymbhwyrft, and ne bið on riht gescreáðod, ne bið hé wæstmbære, ac for hraðe awildað. Swa eac Godes folc, buton þa láreowas screáðian symle þa leahtras purh heora láre aweg, ne bið þæt léwede folc wæstmbære on góðum weorcum. Eornostlice, se érmrigen wæs fram Adam oð Noe, se undern fram Noe oð Abraham, se mid-dæg fram Abraham oð Moysen, se nón fram Moysen oð Drihtnes to-cyme, seo endlyfte tíð fram Drihtnes acennednyse oð ende þises middaneardes. Drihten sende his wyrhtan on eallum þisum foresædum tíðum to begánne his wíngæard; forþan þe hé asende érest heahfæderas to lérenne his folc, and siðþan élice láreowas and witegan, and æt nextan his apostolas, and purh þa his folces þeawas beeode, swilce hé purh wyrhtan on wíngeardes biðgencge swunce.

Ælc þæra manna, þe mid rihtum geleafan góð weore beeode, wæs untwylice þises wíngeardes wyrhta. Se merigenlica tilia, and þære þridan tíde, and þære sixtan, and þære nigoðan, getácniað þæt ealde Ebréisce folc, þe fram

frymðe middaneardes mid rihtum geleafan God wurðode, swilce hī swuncon on wīngeardes biggencge mid gecneōrdlicere teolunge. To þære endlyftan tīde soðlice wurdon þa hæðenan geclypode, and þam wæs gesæd, To hwī stande ge her ealne dæg ydele? Þa hæðenan stodon ealne dæg ydele, forðan þe hī forgymeleasodon þæs ecan līfes teolunge, on swa lāngsumere tīde middaneardes. Ac understāndað hu hī andwyrdon þæs wīngeardes blaforde. Hi cwædon, Forþan þe nān man ūs ne hyrde. Witodlice, næs nān heahfæder, ne nān witega asend to hæðenum folce, þe heora gedwyld belōge, ær Drihtnes to-cyme, þurh his menniscnysse. Hwæt is to cweðenne, þæt nān man ūs to þam wīngearde ne gehyrde, buton þæt nān man us ne bodade līfes weig?

Mine gebroðra, hwylce beladunge mage we habban, gif we gōdra weorca geswicað, we ðe fram cild-cradole to Godes geleafan comon? We magon eac þas ylcan mislicnyssa þæra foresēdra tīda to anum gehwylcum menn þurh his ylða tīdum todælan. Witodlice ures andgites merigen is ure cildhād; ure cnihthād swylce undern-tīd, on þam astihð ure geogoð, swa swa seo sunne deð ymbe þære þridan tīde; ure fulfremeda wæstm, swa swa middæg; forþan þe on midne dæg bið seo sunne on þam ufemestum ryne stigende, swaswa se fulfremeda wæstm bið on fulrestrencðe þeōnde; seo nōn-tīd bið ure yld, forþan þe on nōn-tīde astihð seo sunne, and þæs ealdigendan mannes mægen bið wanigende; seo endlyfte tīd bið seo forwerode ealdnys, þam deaðe genealæcende, swa swa seo sunne setlunge genealæcð on þæs dæges geendunge. Eornostlice þonne sume beoð gelædde on cildhāde to gōdum þeawum and rihtum life, sume on cnihthāde, sume on gepungenum wæstm, sume on ylde, sume on forwerodre ealdnysse; þonne bið hit swylce hī beon on mislicum tīdum to þam wīngearde gelaðode.

Mine gebroðra, behealdað eowere þeawas, and, gif ge

gyt Godes wyrhtan sind, sceawiað. Smeage gehwilc hwæt hé deð, and behealde hwæðer hé on Godes wíngearde swince. Se ðe on andwerdum lífe him sylfum teolað, and na Gode, ne com se na gyt binnon Godes wíngearde. Ða tyliað soðlice Gode, þa þe ne secað heora ágen gestreon þurh gytsunge, ac smeagað ymbe Godes teolunge, hu hí magon unriht aleggian and rihtwisnyse fyrðrian, oðrum menn fremigan mid gecneordnyse þære soðan lufe; and þa þe cariað mid wacelum mode hu hí opra manna sawla Gode gestrynan, and mid him to ðam ecan lífe gelædan. Se ðe him sylfum leofað, and se ðe on his flæsclicum lustum lið, rihtlice hé is ydel gepread, forþan þe he ne teolað nānes wæstmes þæs godcundlican weorces.

Ða þe mid gymeleaste heora dagas aspendað, and nellað Gode lybban oð heora endenextan ylde, hí standað ydele oð þa endenextan tíde. To swilcum sleacum cweð se híredes ealdor, To hwí stande ge hér ealne dæg ydele? Swilce hé swutellice cwæde, Gif ge noldon Gode lybban on cildháde, ne on geogoðe, gecyrrað nu huru-þinga on ylde to lífes wege; nu ge habbað hwónlice to swincenne. And swa-þeah þyllice gelaðað se híredes hláford, and for wel oft hí onfoð heora edlean hraðor, forþan þe hí gewitað to heofenan ríce hrædlicor þonne þa ðe fram cildháde Gode þeowodon. Witodlice se sceaða þe mid Criste þrowode, and, on híne gelyfende, his synna geandette, com on þære endlyftan tíde, na þurh ylde, ac þurh yfelnesse. Scyldig hé wæs to hellicere suale for his mán-dædum, ac hé geandette his synna Drihtne sylfum, on þære rode-hengene, mid fullum geleafan, and Cristes miltsunge, þisum wordum abæd, Drihten beo min gemyndig, þonne þu cymst to þinum ríce. Drihten him andwyrde, Soð ic þe secge, nu to-dæg þu mist bid me on neorxena-wange.

Witodlice fram þam endenextan ongann se hfredes ealdor to agyldenne þone pening, þaða hé gelædde þone sceaðan in to heofenan ríce, ærþon þe hé lædde Petrum oððe his oðre apostolas, and rihtlice swa; forþan ðe se sceaða gelyfde on þam timan on Crist, þaða his apostolas on mycelre twynunge wæron. Eala hú fela heahfæderas ær Moyses æ rihtlice leofodon, and hú fela witegan, under þære æ, Gode gecwemlice drohtnodon, and hí, swa-þeah, næron gelædde to heofonan ríce, ærðan þe Drihten niðer astáh, seðe neorxena-wanges fæsten mid his ágenum deaðe geopenode, and hí þa mid langsumere elcunge heora méde underfengon, þa ðe we buton elcunge, þærrihte, swa we of urum lichaman gewítað, underfoð. Soðlice þa ealdan heahfæderas and gepungene witegan bæron þa byrðene and þæs dæges hætán, forþan ðe hí fram anginne middaneardes oð Cristes to-cyme on hellicere clysunge andbidodon; þeah ðe hí on Abrahámes wununge, buton pinungum, for heora góðnesse wunedon; and swilce, æfter ceorunge, þone pening underfengon, þaða hí, æfter langsumere tíde, to heofonan becomon. Witodlice ne underfeð nán ceorigende sawul Godes ríce, ne nán ceorian ne mæg seðe to ðam becymð. Ac þæra ealdfædera ceorung is to understandenne heora gnórnung, þæt hí rihtlice for heofonan ríce leofodon, and, swa-þeah, mid langsumere elcunge hit underfengon. We soðlice, þe to þære endlyftan tíde comon, æfter urum geswince, nateshwon ne ceoriað, and we underfoð þone pening, forþan ðe we cumað æfter þæs Hælendes menniscnyse; we beoð gelædde to his ríce þærrihte æfter urum forðsiðe, gif we ær on lífe rihtlice leofodon; and we þonne, buton yldinge, underfoð þæt þæt þa ealdfæderas, æfter langsumere elcunge, underfengon. Be ðam cwæð se hfredes ealdor, Ic wille syllan þisum endenextan eal swa miced swa ðe.

And forþan þe seo onfangennys þæs ríces is of Godes góðnesse, rihtlice is hér bæftan gecweden on endebyrdnesse þæs godspelles, La hú, ne mót ic dón þæt ic wille ? Dyslic bið mannes ceast ongean Godes góðnesse. Sum ceorung mihte beon, gif he his behát ne gelæste, ac nán þeah ðe hé máre ne sealde ; be þam is gyt gelimplice gecweden, Oððe þin eáge is yfel, forðan þe ic eom gód ? Ne onhebbe hine nán man on his weorcum, ne on lánsumum þeowdome, þonne seo Soðfæstnys clypað, Þus beoð þa endenextan fyrmeste, and þa fyrmestan endenexte. Efine nu, þeah we witon hu fela gód oððe hu micle we gefremedon, nyte we þeah gýt mid hwilcere smeaðancolnysse se upplica Dema þa afándað ; and witodlice gehwilcum men is þearle to blissigenne, þeah ðe he endenext on Godes ríce sy geendebyrd.

Þises godspelles geendung is swiðe ondrædendlic : Fela sind gelaðode, and feawa gecorene. Drihten cwæð on oðre stowe, þæt fela cumað fram east-dæle, and fram west-dæle, and gerestað mid þam heahfæderum, Abraháme, and Isaáce, and Iaeobe, on heofenan ríce. Hwæt, eac þes ylca trahtnere Gregorius, on sumes oðres godspelles trahtnunge, cwæð, þæt swa micel werod menniscra manna sceal astigan þæt heofonlice ríce, swa fela swa þæra gecorena engla on heofonum belifon, sæfter þæra modigra gasta hryre. Þeah þa gecorenan Godes cempan sind feawa geðuhte on andwerdum lífe betwux flæsclicum mannum, þe heora lustum gehyrsumiað, ac hí ne beoð feawa þonne hí gegaderode beoð. Ne gedafenað þam gastlicum þæt hí þam flæsclicum geefenlæcon, ne hí húclice forseon ; forðan þe we geseoð hwæt nu to-dæg is, ac we nyton hwæt to merigen bið toward. Forwel oft cymð se bæftan ús, þe us mid swyftnysse góðre drohtnunge fore-stæpð, and we earfoðlice him filiað to-merigen, seðe nu to-dæg is ure folgere geþuht. Witodlice þaða se forma cyðere, Ste-

phanus, for Godes geleafan gestæned wæs, Saulus heold ealra þæra stænen-drahácelan; and, swa-þeah, Paulus siðþan fore-stóp Stephanum on Godes gelaðunge, mid mænigfealdum geswincum, þone þe hé ær ehtende martyr gemacode.

Twá þing sind þe we sceolon carfullice scrutnian; ærest, þæt ure nán be him sylfum to dystelice ne truwise; syððan, þæt ure nán be his nextan ne ortruwise, þeah ðe hé on leahtrum befeallen sy; forðan þe ús synd uncuðe þa micclan welan Godes mildheortnysses. Þyssere mildheortnysses welan besceawode se sealm-sceop, þaða hé to Gode þus clypode: Min gefylsta! Þe ic synge; forðan ðe þu, God, eart mín andfenga, mín God, and mín mildheortnyss. Efne se sealm-wyrhta understód on hwilcum gedeorfum þis mennisce líf is gelogod, and forði clypode God his gefylsta. Hé gecfge Drihten his andfenga, forþan þe hé underfehð ús in to ecere reste fram þisum andweardum geswinces. Hé beheold þæt God gesihð ure yfelnyssa, and ure gyltas forþyldgað: and swa-þeah hé sparað ús arfæstlice, and þurh behreowsunge to þære ecan méde gehylt. Þa nolde hé gecigan God mildheortne, ac hét hine his mildheortnys, þus cweðende: Mín God and mín mildheortnys! Uton gemunan ure ærran synna, and uton besceawian þa micclan Godes arfæstnysses, hu he urum gyltum miltsað, and þær-to-eacan þæt heofenlice ríce behæt soðlice dædbendum æfter gyltum. Uton forði ealle clypian mid inweardre heortan, swa swa se sealm-sceop clypode: Þu eart mín God and mín mildheortnys. Godes mildheortnys ús fore-stæpð, and his mildheortnys ús fyligð. Þaða we wel noldon, þa forhradode Godes mildheortnys ús, þæt we wel woldon: nu we wel willað, us fyligð Godes mildheortnys þæt ure willa ydel ne sy. Hé gearcað urne góðan willan to fultumigenne, and hé fylst þam willan gegearcodne, seðe leofað and rixað nú and symle on worulde. Amen.

FROM KING ÆLFRED'S TRANSLATION
OF OROSIUS.

Nu wille we ymb Európa land-gemære reccan, swa mycel swa we hit fyrmest witon, fram þære eá Danais west oð Rhín ða eá, seo wylð of þæm beorge þe man Alpis hæþ, and yrnð þonne norðryhte on þæs garsecges earm, þe þæt land utan-ymb lið þe man Bryttannia hæþ, and eft suð oþ Donua þa eá, þære éwylme is neah þære eá Rínes, and is siððan east yrnende wið Crecaland út on þone Wendel-sé, and norð oþ þone garsecg þe man Cwen-sé hæþ, binnan þæm syndon manega ðeoda; ac hit man hæþ eall Germania.

Þonne wyð norðan Donua éwylme, and be eastan Ríne syndon East-francan; and be suðan him syndon Swæfas, on oðre healfe þære eá Donua, and be suðan him and be eastan syndon Bægðware, se dæl þe man Regnesburh hæþ; and rihte be eastan him syndon Beme, and east-norð syndon Dyringas, and be norðan him syndon Eald-Seaxan, and be norðan-westan him syndon Frýsan. And be westan Eald-Seaxum is Ælfemuða þære eá, and Frýsland, and þanon west-norð is þæt land þe man Angle hæþ, and Sillende, and sum^a dæl Dena, and be norðan him is Apdrede, and east-norð Wylte, þe man Æfeldan hæþ, and be eastan him is Winedaland, þe man hæþ Sysyle, and east-suð, ofer sumne dæl, Maroaro. And híf Maroaro habbað be westan him Dyringas and Behemas and Bægðware^b healfe, and be suðan him, on oðre healfe Donua þære eá, is þæt land Carendre suð oð ða beorgas þe man hæþ Alpis. To þæm ilcan beorgum licgað Bægðwara land-gemære and Swæfa; and þonne be eastan Carendran lande, begeondan þæm

^a MS. sumne.

^b MS. Bægware.

westenne, is Pulgaraland, and be eastan þæm is Creceland ; and be eastan Meroarolande is Wisleland, and be eastan þæm sind Datia, þa þe iu wæron Gottan ; be eastan-norðan Maroara syndon Dalamensan, and be eastan Dalamensam sindon Horithi, and be norðan Dalomensam sindon Surpe, and be westan him sindon Syssele ; be norðan Horithi is Mægðalond, and be norðan Mægðalande Sermende, oð ða beorgas Riffin ; and be westan Suð-Denum is þæs garsegges earm þe lið ymbutan þæt land Britannia ; and be norðan him is þæs sées earm þe man hæst Ost-sæ, and be eastan him and be norðan him syndon Norð-Dene, ægpær ge on þæm maran landum ge on þæm iglandum ; and be eastan him syndon Afdrede, and be suðan him is Ælfemuða þære eá, and Eald-Seaxna sum dæl.

Norð-Dene habbað him be norðan þone ilcan sées earm þe man Ost-sæ hæst, and be eastan him sindon Osti ða leode, and Afdrede be suðan ; Osti habbað be norðan him þone ilcan sées earm, and Winedas, and Burgendas ; and be suðan him syndon Hæfeldan ; Burgendan habbað þone ylcan sées earm be westan him, and Sweon be norðan ; and be eastan him sint Sermende, and be suðan him Surfe ; Sweon habbað be suðan him þone sées earm Osti, and be eastan him Sermende, and be norðan ofer þa westennu is Cwénland ; and be westan-norðan him sindon Scrfde-Finnas, and be westan Norðmenn.

OTHHERE'S NARRATIVE.

OTHHERE sæde his hlaforde, Ælfrede kynincge, þæt he ealra Norðmanna norðmest bude. He cwæð þæt he bude on þæm lande norðweardum wið þa West-sæ ; he sæde peah þæt þæt land sy swyðe lang norð þanon, ac hit is eall weste, buton on feawum stowum sticcemælum wiciað Finnas on huutaðe on wintra, and on sumera on fiscoðe be

þære sæ. He sæde þæt he sæt sumum cyrre wolde fandian, hu lange þæt land norð-rihte læge, oððe hwæper ænig man be norðan þæm westene bude; þa fór he norð-rihte be þæm lande, let him ealne weg þæt weste land on þæt steorbord, and þa wíð-sæ on bæcbord, þry dagas: þa wæs he swa feor norð swa ða hwæl-huntan fyrrest farað. Ða fór he þa-gyt norð-ryhte swa he mihte on þæm oðrum þrim dagum gese-glian; þa beah þæt land þær easte-ryhte, oððe sio sæ in on þæt land, he nyste hwæper, buton he wiste þæt he þær bád westan windes, oððe hwón norðan, and seglede þanon east be lande, swa swa he mihte on feower dagum gese-glian; þa sceolde he bídan ryhte norðan windes, forðan þæt land þær beah suð-rihte, oððe seo sæ in on þæt land, he nyste hwæper. Ða seglede he þanon suð-rihte be lande, swa swa he mihte on fíf dagum gese-glian. Ða læg þær án mycel eá úp in þæt land; þa cyrdon hý up in on ða eá, forðæm hý ne dorston forð be þære eá seglian for unfríðe, forþæm þæt land wæs eall gebún on oðre healfe þære eá. Ne mette he ær nán gebún land syððan he fram his ágnun hame fór; ac him wæs ealne weg weste land on þæt steorbord, butan fiseeran and fugeleran and huntan; and þæt wæron ealle Finnas, and him wæs á wíð-sæ on þæt bæchord.

Ða Beormas hæfdon swíðe well gebún hyra land, ac hi ne dorston þær-on cuman; ac ðara Terfinna land wæs eall weste, butan þær huntan gewicodon, oððe fisceras, oððe fugeleras. Fela spella him sædon þa Beormas, ægðer ge of hyra agenum lande ge of þæm landum* þe ymb hy utan wæron; ac he nyste hwæt þæs soðes wæs, forþæm he hit sylf ne geseah. Ða Finnas, him þuhte, and þa Beormas spræcon neah án geðeode.

Swiðost he fór ðyder, to-eacan þæs landes sceawunge, for þæm hors-hwælum, forþæm hi habbað swyðe æðele bân on hyra toðum. Ða teð hy brohton sume þæm cynincge;

* MS. lande.

and hyra hýd bið swiðe góð to scip-ráþum. Se hwæl bið micle læsse þonne oðre hwalas, ne bið he lengra þonne syfan elna lang. Ac on his ágnum lande is se betsta hwæl-huntað; þa beoð eahta and feowertiges elna lange, and þa mæstan fiftiges elna lange; þara hé sæde þæt he syxa sum ofsloge syxtig on twám dagum. He wæs swiðe spedig man on þæm æhtum þe heora speda on beoð, þæt is, on wildeorum*: he hæfde þa-gyt, þa he þone cyning sohte, tamra deora unbeohtra syx hund. Ða deor hi hatað hránas, þara wæron syx stæl-hránas; þa beoð swyðe dyre mid Finnum, forþæm hy foð þa wildan hránas mid. He wæs mid þæm fyrstum mannum on þæm lande, næfde he þeah ma þonne twentig hryðera, and twentig sceapa, and twentig swyna; and þæt lytle þæt he erede he erede mid horsan; ac hyra ár is mæst on þæm gafole þe ða Finnas him gylðað, þæt gafol bið on deora fellum, and on fugela feðerum, and hwæles báne, and on þæm scip-ráþum þe beoð of hwæles hyde geworht, and of seoles. Æghwile gylt be his gebyrdum, se byrdesta sceal gildan fiftyne mearðes fell, and fif hránes, and án beran fell, and tyn ambra feðra, and berenne kyrtel, oððe yterenne, and twegen scip-ráþas, ægþer sý syxtig elna lang, oþer sý of hwæles hýde geworht, oðer of sioles.

He sæde þæt Norðmanna land wære swyðe lang and swiðe smæl. Eall þæt his man aper oððe ettan oððe erian mæg, þæt liið wið þa sæ, and þæt is peah on sumum stowum swyðe cludig, and licgað wilde moras wið eastan, and wið uppon emnlange þæm bynum lande. On þæm morum eardiað Finnas. And þæt byne land is easteward bráðost, and symle swa norðor swa smælre: easteward hit mæg bion syxtig mila bráð, oððe hwene brædre, and midde-ward þritig oððe bráðre; and norðeward, he cwæð, þær hit smalost wære, þæt hit mihte beon þreora mila bráð to

* MS. wildrum, eo *add. m. r.*

þæm more, and se mór syðþan on sumum stowum swa brád swa man mæg on twam wucum oferferan; and on sumum stowum swa brád swa man mæg on syx dagum oferferan.

Donne is to-emnes þæm lande suðewardum on oðre healfe þæs mores Sweoland, oþ þæt land norðward, and to-emnes þæm lande norðewardum, Cwenaland. Ða Cwenas hergiað hwilum on þa Norðmen ofer þone mór, hwilum þa Norðmen on hy. And þær sint swiðe micle meras fersce geond þa moras; and berað þa Cwenas hyra scypu ofer land on þa meras, and þanon hergiað on þa Norðmen. Hy habbað swyðe lytle scipa, and swiðe leohte.

Ohthere sæde þæt sio scír hatte Halgoland, þe he on bude. He cwæð þæt nán man ne bude be norðan him. Þonne is án port on suðewardum þæm lande, þone man hæð Sciringes-heal, þyder he cwæð þæt man ne mihte geseglian on ánum monðe, gyf man on niht wicode, and ælce dæge hæfde ambyrne wind. And ealle þa hwile he sceal seglian be lande, and on þæt steorbord, him bið érest Isaland^a, and þonne þa igland þe synd betwux Isalande^a and þissum lande. Þonne is þis land oð he cymð to Sciringes-heale, and ealne weg on þæt bæcbord Norðwege. Bi wið suðan þone Sciringes-heal fylð swyðe mycel sæ up in on þæt land, seo is brádre þonne ænig man oferseon mæge; and is Gotland on oðre healfe ongean, and siðða Sillende. Seo sæ lið mænig hund mila up in on þæt land.

And of Sciringes-heale, he cwæð þæt he séglode on fíf dagum^b to þæm porte þe mon hæð æt Hæðum, se stent betuh Winedum and Seaxum and Angle, and hyrð in on Dene. Ða he piderward séglode fram Sciringes-heale, þa wæs him on þæt bæcbord Denamearc, and on þæt steorbord wíð-sæ pry dagas; and þa twegen dagas ér he to Hæpum come, him wæs on þæt steorbord Gotland and Sillende and iglanda fela. On þæm landum eardodon Engle, ér hi hider

^a MS. Ireland.

^b MS. dagan.

on land comon. And hym wæs ða twegen dagas on þæt bæcbord þa igland þe in Denemearce hyrað.

WULFSTAN'S NARRATIVE.

WULFSTAN'S sæde þæt he gefore of Hæðum, þæt he wære on Trúso on sýfan dagum and nihtum, þæt þæt scyp wæs ealne weg yrnende under segle. Weonodland him wæs on steorbord, and on bæcbord him wæs Langaland, and Læland, and Falster, and Scóneg, and þas land eall hýrað to Denemearcan. And þonne Burgendaland wæs ús on bæcbord; and þá habbað him-sylf cyning. Þonne æfter Burgendalande wæron ús þas land þa synd hátene, ærest Blecingég, and Meore, and Eowland, and Gotland on bæcbord, and þas land hyrað to Sweon. And Weonodland wæs ús ealne weg on steorbord oð Wisle-muðan. Seo Wisle is swyðe mycel eá, and heo tolið Witland and Weonodland; and þæt Witland belimpeð to Estum, and seo Wisle lið út of Weonodlande, and lið in Estmere; and se Estmere is huru fiftene mila brád. Þonne cymeð Ilfing eastan in Estmere, of þam mere þe Trúso standeð in staðe, and cumað út samod in Estmere Ilfing eastan of Eastlande, and Wisle suðan of Winodlande; and þonne benimð Wisle Ilfing hire naman, and ligeð of þam mere west and norð on sæ; forðy hit man hæð Wisle-muðan.

Ðæt Eastland is swyðe mycel, and þær bið swyðe manig burh, and on ælcere byrig bið cyningc, and þær bið swyðe mycel hunig and fiscað; and se cyning and þa rícostan men drincað myran meolc, and þa únspegigan and þa peówan drincað médo. Ðær bið swyðe mycel gewinn betweenan him, and ne bið ðær nænig ealo gebrowen mid Estum, ac þær bið médo genoh. And þær is mid Estum ðeaw, þonne þær bið man dead, þæt he lið inne unforbærned, mid his magum and freondum, monað, gehwilum twegen: and þa

kyningas and þa oðre heahðungene men swa micle leng swa hi maran speda habbað, hwilum healf geár þæt hi beoð unforbærned, and licgað bufan eorðan on hyra husum. And ealle þa hwile þe þæt lic bið inne, þær sceal beon gedrync and plega, oð ðone dæg þe hi hine forbærnað. Þonne þy ylcan dæg hi hine to þæm áde beran wyllað, þonne to-dælað hi his feoh þæt þær to lafe bið, æfter þæm gedrync and þæm plegan, on fíf oððe syx, hwilum on má, swa swa þæs feos andefn bið. Alecgað hit þonne forhwæga on áne mile þone mæstan dæl fram þæm tune, þonne oðerne, þonne þæne þridan, oppe hyt eall aled bið on þære áne mile; and sceall beón se læsta dæl nyhst þæm tune ðe se deada man on lið. Þonne sceolon beon gesamnode ealle ða men ðe swyftoste hors habbað on þæm lande, forhwæga on fíf milum, oððe on syx milum fram þæm feo. Þonne ærnað hy ealle toward þæm feo; ðonne cymeð se man se þæt swifte hors hafað to þæm árestan dæle and to þæm mæstan, and swa ælc æfter oðrum, oð hit bið eall genumen; and se nimð þone læstan dæl se nyhst ðæm tune ðæt feoh gærneð. And þonne rideð ælc hys weges mid ðan feoh, and hyt motan habban eall; and forðy þær beoð þa swyftan hors ungefohge dýre. And þonne his gestreon beoð þus eall aspended, þonne byrð man hine út, and forbærneð mid his wæpnum and hrægle, and swiðost ealle his speda hý forspendað mid þam langan legere þæs deadan mannes inne, and þæs þe hy be þæm wegum alecgað, þe ða fremdan to ærnað and nimað. And þæt is mid Eastum þeaw, þæt þær sceal ælces geðeodes man beon forbærned; and gyf þær man án bân findeð unforbærned, hi hit sceolan miclum gebetan. And þær is mid Eastum án mægð þæt hi magon cyle gewyrca, and þy þær licgað þa deadan men swa lange and ne fuliað, þæt hy wyrcað þone cyle hine on; and þeah man asette twegen fætelas full ealað oððe wæteres, hy gedoð þæt ofer bið ofer-froren, sam hit sy summor sam winter.

THE DEATH OF CYRUS.

CIRUS Persa cyning, þe we ær beforan sædon, þa hwile þe Sabini and Romane wunnon on þam west-dæle, þa hwile wann he, ægper ge on Sciððige ge on Indie, oð he hæfde mæst eallne þæne east-dæl awest; and æfter þam, fyrde gelædde to Babilonia, þe þa welegre wæs þonne ænig oðer burh, ac hine Gandis seo ea lange gelette þæs ofer-færeldes, forþam þe þær scipa næron; þæt is eallra ferscra wætera mæst, butan Eufrate. Ða gebeotode án his þegena þæt he mid sunde þa ea oferfaran wolde, mid twam tyncenum; ac hine se stream fordráf. Ða gebeotode Cirus þæt he his þegen on hyre swa gewrecan wolde, þa he swa gram wearð on his móde, and wið þa ea gebolgen, þæt hy mihton wífmen be heora cneowe ofer-wadan, þær heo ær wæs nygan mila brád, þonne heo flede wæs. He þæt mid dædum gelæste, and hi up-forlet on feower hund ea, and on syxtig ea; and syððan mid his fyrde þær-ofer fór; and æfter þam, Eufrate þa ea, seo is mæst eallra ferscra wætera, and is yrnende ðurh middewearde Babilonian burh, he hy eac mid gedelfe on menige ea upp-forlet, and syððan, mid ealum his folce, on þære ea-gang, on þa burh farende wæs, and hy geræhte. Swa ungelyfedlic is ænigum men þæt to gesecganne, hu ænig man mihte swylce burh gewyrcean, swylce seo wæs, oððe eft abrecan.

Nembrað se ent ongan ærest timbrian Babilonia, and Ninus se cyning æfter him, and Sameramis his cwén hi 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 i. hund elna brád, and ii. hund elna heah, and his ymbgang is hund-seofantig mila, and seofeðan dæl ánre mile, and he is geworht of tigelan and of eorð-tyrewan, and ymbutan þone weall is

se mæsta díc, on þam is yrnende se ungefotlicosta stream ; and wiðutan þam díce is geworht twegra elna heah weall, and bufan þam maran wealle, ofer eallne þone ymbgong, he is mid stænenum wig-húsum beworht. Seo ylce burh Babylonia, seope mæst wæs and érest ealra burga, seo is nu læst and westast. Nu seo burh swylc is, þe ér wæs eallra weorca fæstast and wundorlicost and mærast, gelíce and heo wære to bysne asteald eallum middanearde, and eac swylce heo sylf sprecende sy to eallum mancynne, and cweðe, Nu ic þus gehroren eom and aweg-gewiten, hwæt ge magon on me ongitan and oncnawan, þæt ge nanult mid eow nabbað fæstes ne strangers, þætte þurhwunian mæge.

On þam dagum þe Cirus, Persa cyng, Babylonia abræc, þa wæs Cræsus, se Liða cyning, mid fyrde gefaren Babylonium to fultume ; ac þa he wiste þæt he him on nánum fultume beón ne mihte, and þæt seo burh abrocen wæs, he him hámweard ferde, to his ágenum ríce, and him Cirus wæs æfter-fyligende, oð he hine gefeng and ofslöh. Ond nu ure Cristene Romana besprycð þæt hyre weallas for ealdunge brosniað, nalæs na forþam þe heo mid forhergunge swa gebysmerad wære, swa Babylonia wæs, ac heo for hyre Cristendome nu gyt is gescyld, þæt ægþer ge heo sylf, ge hyre anweald, is ma hreosende for ealddome, þonne of æniges cyninges niede.

Æfter þam Cirus gelædde fyrde on Sciððie, and him þær án giong cyning mid fyrde ongean fór, and his modor mid him, Damaris. Ða Cirus fór ofer þæt land-gemære, ofer þa ea þe hatte Araxis, him þær se geonga cyning þæs oferfærelde forwyrnan myhte, ac he forþam nolde, þy he mid his folce getruwade, þæt he hine beswican mihte, siððan he binnan þæm gemære wære, and wic-stowe name. Ac þa Cirus geaxsode þæt hine se geonga cyning þær sæcan wolde, and eac þæt þam folce seldsyne and uncupe wæron wínes drenca ; he forþam 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 myccele wénende wæs þæt hy þanon fleonde wæron, þonne hy ænigne swicdom cyþan dorstan, þa hy hit þær swa æmenne gemetton. Hy þær þa, mid mycelre bliðnesse, buton gemetgunge, þæt wín drincende wæron, oð hi heora sylfra lytel geweald hæfdon. He þa Cirus hy þær besyrode, and mid ealle ofsloh, and syððan wæs farende þær þæs cyninges modor, mid þam twam dælum þæs folces, wunigende wæs; þa he þone þriddan dæl mid þam cyninge beswicen hæfde. Heo þa seo cwén Dameris mid mycelre gnornunge ymb þæs cyninges slege hyre suna þencende wæs, hu heo hit gewrecan mihte, and þæt eac mid dædum gelæste, and hyre folc on twa todælde, ægðer ge wifmen ge wæpnedmen, forðan þe þær wifmen feohtað, swa same swa wæpnedmen. Hio 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 æfterfyligende. Þær wearð Cirus ofslegen, and twa þusend manna mid him. Seo cwén het þa þam cyninge þæt heafod of-aceorfan, and bewyrpan on áne cylle, se wæs afylled mannes blodes, and þus cwæð, Ðu þe þyrstende wære mannes blodes xxx. wintra, drinc nu ðine fülle.

CÆSAR AND POMPEY.

ÆFTER þam þe Romeburh getimbred wæs VI. hund wintrum and LXVII., Romane gesealdon Caiuse Iulius seofon legion, to þon þæt he sceolde fíf winter winnan on Gallie. Æfter þam þe he hy oferwunnen hæfde, he fór on Brytoniæ þæt ígland, and wið þa Bryttas gefeagt, and geflymed wearð on þam lande þe man het Cent-land. Raðe þæs he gefeagt wið þa Bryttas eft on Cent-lande, and hy wurdon aflymede. Heora þridde gefeagt wæs

neah þære ea þe man hæf Temese, neah þam forða þe man hæf Welinga-ford. Æfter þam gefeohte, him eode on hand se cyning, and þa burhware þe wæron on Cyn-ceastre, and syððon ealle þe on þam iglande wæron.

Æfter þam Iulius fór to Rome, and bæd þæt him man brohte þone triumphan ongean. Ða bebudon hy him þæt he come mid feawum mannum to Rome, and ealne his fultum besæftan him lete: ac þa he hámweard fór, him coman ongean þa þry ealdormenn, þe him on fultume wæron, and him sædon, þæt hy 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 wepende mænde þa unáre, þe hy him, buton gewýrhton, dyde, and swiðost þara manna þe for his þingum forwurdon, and he him aspeon to sippon þa seofon legian þe wæron on Silomone þam lande. Ða Pompeius, and Cato, and ealle þa senatus þæt gehyrdon, þa foran hy on Greacas, and mycelne fultum gegaderodan, and on Thraci þære dúne. Ða 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 þam lande, and þær let þreo legian bæften him, to þon þæt he þæt folc to him genyddon, and he sylf, mid þam oðrum dæle, fór on Ispaniæ, þær Pompeius legian wæron, mid his þrim latteowum, and he hi 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 ládteow, 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 gehyrde, þa fór he him æfter mid ungemætlicum fultume, he hæfde hund-eahtatig coortana, þæt we nu truman hatað, þæt wæs on þam dagum of hund manna and án \bar{m} . Ðis eall he hæfde buton his ágenum fultume, butan Catone his geferan, and buton þara senatuses; and Iulius hæfde hund-eahtatig coortana. Heora ægðer hæfde his folc on prim 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 pohte, Gefera, Gefera, gemyne þæt þu ure geferrædenne and cwydrædenne to lange ne oferbræc. Ða andwearde he him and cwæð, On sumere tífe 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 sæt gefeohtum gemetton. Æfter þam wordum Pompeius wearð geflymed mid eallum his folce, and he sylf sippan oðfleah on 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 Iuliose 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 Iuliose and eall his folc wearð geflymed, and he sylf gefangen, and ealle þa men Iulius het ofslean, þe æt þære láre wæran þæt man Pompeius ofsloh; and he swa-þeah eft forlet Ptolomeus to his ríce. Æfter þam Iulius gefeaht wið Ptolomeus priwa, and æt sælcon cyrre sige hæfde.

Æfter þam gefeohte ealle Egypti wurdon Iuliuse underpeowas, and he him syððon hwearf to Rome, and eft sette senatus, and hine sylfne man gesette þæt he wæs hyrre þonne consul, þæt hi hetan tictator. Æfter þam he fór on Africe, æfter Catone þam consule. Ða he þæt geahsode, þa lærde he his sunu þæt he hi ongean fóre, and hine him to friðe gesohte, Forðon, cwæð he, þe ic wát þæt nán swa góð man ne leofað swa he is on þisson lífe, peah þe he me sy se laðosta; and forðon eac 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 to-bærst. 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 hi ealle ofsloh, and siððon to Rome fór, and þær wæs swa andrysne þæt him man dyde feower siþon þone triumphan, þa he háam com. Siþpon 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 hine man gebunde. Æfter þam he com to Rome, 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 þa ealle, and hine mid heora mét-seaxum ofsticedon, on heora gemót-erne: þara wunda wæs XXVII.

FROM KING ÆLFRED'S TRANSLATION OF BOETHIUS.

THE STORY OF ORPHEUS.

GESÆLIG bið se mon þe mæg geseón þone hluttran æwellm

þæs hehstan gódes, and of him selfum aweorpan mæg þa
 piostro his módes. We sculon get, of ealdum leasum spel-
 lum, þe sum bíspell reccan. Hit gelamp gio þætte án hear-
 pere wæs, on þære þeode þe Thracia hatte, sio wæs on Creca
 ríce ; se hearpere wæs swiðe ungefræglice gód, þæs nama
 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 hi
 styredon for þam swege, and wild-deor þær woldan to-irnan
 and standon, swilce hi tame wæron, swa stille, þeah hi men
 oððe hundas wið eodon, þæt hi hi na ne onscunedon. Ða
 sædon hi þæt ðæs hearperes wíf sceolde acwelan, and hire
 sawle mon sceolde lædan to helle. Ða sceolde se hearpere
 weorþan swa sárig, þæt he ne mihte on gemong oðrum
 mannum bion, ac teah to wuda, and sæt on þam muntum,
 ægþer ge dæges ge nihtes, weop and hearpode, þæt þa wu-
 das bifodon, and þa ea stodon, and nán heort ne onscunode
 nænne leon, ne nán hara nænne hund, ne nán neat nyste
 nænne ándan ne nænne ege to oðrum, for þære mirhþe þæs
 sones. Ða ðæm hearpere þa þuhte þæt hine þa nánnes pinges
 ne lyste on pisse worulde, þa þohte he þæt he wolde geseccan
 helle gatu, and onginnan him oleccan mid his hearpan, and
 biddan þæt hi him ageafan eft his wíf. Ða he ða pider
 com, þa sceolde cuman þære helle hund ongean hine, þæs
 nama wæs Ceruerus, se sceolde habban þrio heafdu, and
 ongan fægenian mid his steorte, and plegian wið hine for
 his hearpunga. Ða wæs þær eac swiðe egeslic geat-weard,
 þæs nama sceolde beon Caron, se hæfde eac þrio heafdu,
 and se wæs swiðe oreald. Ða ongan se hearpere hine bid-
 dan, þæt he hine gemundbyrde þa hwíle þe he þær wære,
 and hine gesundne eft þanon brohte. Þa gehet he him
 þæt, forþæm he wæs oflyst þæs seldcupan sones. Ða eode
 he furðor oð he gemette þa graman gydena þe folcisce
 men hatað Parcas, þa hi secgað þæt on nánnum men nyton

náne áre, ac ælcum menn wrecan be his gewyrhtum; þa hi secgað þæt wealdan sælces monnes wyrde. Ða ongann he biddan hiora miltse; þa ongunnon hi wepan 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 unstillu hweol þe Ixion wæs to-gebunden, Laiuta cyning, for his scylde, þæt oðstóð for his hearpunga, and Tantalus se cyning, þe on þisse worulde ungemetlice gifre wæs, and him þær þæt ilce yfel fyligde þære gifernesse, he gestilde. And se uultor sceolde forlætan, þæt he ne slát þa lifre Tyties þæs cyninges, þe hine éar mid þy witnode; and eall hellwara witu gestildon, þa hwile þe he beforan þam cyninge hearpode. Ða he ða lange and lange hearpode, þa clipode se hellwarana cyning, and cwæð, Uton agifan þæm esne his wíf, forþam he hi hæfð geearnod mid his hearpunga. Bebead 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 unæpe forbeodan; wei la wei! hwæt Orfeus þa lædde his wíf mid him, oððe he com on þæt gemære lehtes and þeostro; þa eode þæt wíf æfter him. Ða he forð on þæt leht com, þa beseah he hine underbæc wið þæs wifes; þa losede heo him sona. Ðas leasan spell lærað gehwilcne man, þara ðe wilnað helle piostra to fionne, and to þæs soþan Godes lichte to cumenne, þæt he hine ne besio to his ealdum yfelum, swa þæt he hi eft swa fullice fullfremme, swa he hi éar dyde; forþam swa hwa swa, mid fullon willan, his móð went to þam yflum þe he éar forlet, and hi þonne fulfremeð, and he him þonne fullice liciað, and he hi næfre forlætan ne pencð, þonne forlyst he eall his érran góð, buton he hit eft gebete.

THE STORY OF ULYSSES.

HIT gebyrede gio on Troiana gewinne þæt þær wæs án cyning þæs nama Aulixes, se hæfde twa pioda under þam kasere. Þa ðioda wæron hatene Iðacige and Retie; and þæs kaseres nama wæs Agamemnon. Ðase Aulixes mid þam kasere to þam gefiohte for, þa hæfde he sume hundred scipa. Ða wæron hi sume ten gear on þam gewinne, þa se cyning eft hám cerde from þam kasere, and hi þæt land hæfdon gewunnen; þa næfde he na má scipa þonne án, þæt wæs peah pre-repre. Þa gestód hine heah weder and storm sæ, wearð þa fordrifen on án iglond út on þære Wendel-sæ; þa wæs þær Apollines dohtor, Iobes suna, se Iob wæs hiora cyning, and licette þæt he sceolde bion se hehsta god, and þæt dysige folc him gelyfde, forþam ðe he wæs cyne-cynnes, and hi nyston nænne operne god on þæne timan, buton hiora cyningas hi weorþodon for godas. Ða sceolde þæs Iobes fæder bion eac god, þæs nama wæs Saturnus, and his swa ilce æl cine hi hæfdon for god^a. Þa wæs hiora án se Apollinus, þe we ær ymb-spræcon. Þæs Apollines dohtor sceolde bion gydene, þære nama wæs Kirke; sio hi sædon sceolde bion swiðe drycraeftigu, and sio wunode on þam iglande, þe se cyning on fordrifen wearð, þe we ær ymb-spræcon. Hio hæfde þær swiðe micle werode hire þegna, and eac oðerra mædena. Sona swa hio geseah þone fordrifenan cyning, ðe we ær ymb-spræcon þæs nama 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 wrace, tihodon hine to forlætanne. Ða ongunnon lease men wyrcan spell, and sædon þæt hio sceolde mid hire drycraeft þa men

^a *Leg. forte*, and his swilce eal cyn hi hæfdon for godas.

forbredan, and weorpan hi ǣn wilde deora líc, and siððan sleán on þa raccentan and on cospas. Sume hi sædon þæt hio sceolde forseoppian to leon, and þonne seo sceolde sprecan þonne rynde hio; sume sceoldan bión eforas, and þonne hi sceoldan hiora sár siofian þonne grymetodan hi; sume wurdon to wulfan, þa ðuton þonne hi sprecan sceoldon; sume wurdon to þam deorcynne þe mon hat tigris. Swa weorð eall se geferscipe forhwerfed to mistlicum deorcynnum, ælc to sumum diore, buton þam cyninge ǣnum. Ælcne mete hi onscunedon þe men etað, and wilnodon þara þe deor etað. Næfdon hi náne anlicnesse manna ne on lichoman ne on stemne, and ælc wisste þeah his gewit swa swa he ǣr wisste. Þæt gewit was swiðe sorgiende for þam ermðum þe hi drogan. Hwæt þa menn þe þysum leasungum gelefdon, þeah wisston þæt hio mid þam drycræfte ne mihte þara manna móð 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 má deriað his módes unþeawas; þæs módes tioð eallne þone lichoman to him, and þæs lichoman mettrumnes ne mæg þæt móð eallunga to him getiön.

FROM KING ÆLFRED'S TRANSLATION OF BEDA'S ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

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

Be life and forðfore Hilde þære Abbudissan.

Wæs ymb syx hund wintra and hund-æahtatig from þære Dryhtenlican menniscnesse, þætte seo ærfeste Cristes þeowe, Hild, Abbudisse þæs mynstres þe is cweden

Streoneshalh, swa swa 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 fiftioþan dæge kalendarum Decembrium, mid þy heo hæfde syx and syxtig wintra, þæm wintrum to-dældum efenlice dæle: þreo and þrittig þa ærestan heo æpellice gefylde in weoruldhåde drohtiende, and efen feolo þa æfter-fylgendan heo æpelicor in munuc-life Drihtne gehalgade. Wæs heo eac swylce æpele in weoruld-gebyrdum, þæt heo wæs Edwines þæs cyninges nefan dohtor, se wæs Hereric haten; mid þy cyninge he to bodunge, and to lære þære eadegan gemynde Paulinus, þæs ærestan biscofes Norþan-hymbra, Cristes geleafan and geryno onfeng, and þone unwemme geheold, oðþæt þe he gearnode þæt he to his gesihðe becom.

Ða heo þa Hild weoruldhád forleorte, and Gode ánum geteohode þeowian, ða gewát heo in East-Engla mægpe, 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 elpeodignesse for Dryhtne lifian, þæt heo þy eð meahte þæt ece eþel in heofonum gearnian; forþon þe in þæm ylcan mynstre hire sweoster Hereswyð, seo wæs Aldwulfes modor, East-Engla cyninges, regollicum þeodscypum underþeoded, in þa tíð bád þone ecan sige, ðære bysene heo wæs onhyrgende in foreset-nesse elpeodunge, and eall ger in þære forespreccenan mægpe East-Engla hæfd wæs, oðþæt heo eft from Aidane þæm biscope wæs háms gelapad and gesponnen. Ða onfeng heo anes hiwscipes stowe to norð-dæle Wire þære ea, and þær efenlice án gear munuc-líf 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 ær fram Hegu þære

sérestan Cristes þeowe, seo sérest wífa is sægd in Norþan-
 hymbra mægpe þæt heo munucháde and halig refte on-
 fenge, þurh halgunge Aidanes þæs biscepes. Ac heo
 nalæs æfter med-micelre tíde þæs þe þæt mynster getim-
 bred 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 gerece Hild, seo Cristes þeowe,
 and heo þæt sona mid regollice life gesette and geende-
 byrdade, swa swa heo æt geláredum wæpned-monnum
 geleornian mihte; forþon þe Aidan se biscop and monige
 oþre æfeste weras and góde, þa þe hie cuþon, for hire snytro
 and wísdóme, and fore lufan þæs godcundan þeowdome,
 hi gelomlice 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 on-
 feng mynsterto timbrienne and to endebyrdienne, in stowe
 seo is gecyged Streoneþshalh, and heo þæt weorc, þe hire þa
 to gepeoded wæs, unaswundenlice gefyllde; forþon þa
 sylfan þe ér þæt mynster heoldon and rihton, heo mid
 þeodscipum regollices lifes insette, and trymede: ond hie
 eac swylce þær soðfæstnesse and arfæstnesse and clæn-
 nesse and opera gastlicra mægena gehyld, and swipust
 sibbe and Godes lufan geornlice lærde, þætte, on bysene
 þære frympelican cyricean, nænig þær welig wæs, ne nænig
 wædla, ac eallum wære eal gemæne, noht ágnes ænigum
 gesewen wæs. Wæs heo swa micelre snytro and wísdomes,
 þætte nalæs þæt án þætte þa mettran men ymb heora ned-
 þearfnesse wæron, ac eac swylce cyningas and ealdormen
 oft from hire gepeaht and wísdóm sohton, and hine þær
 gearone gemetton; ond hie swa swiðe [on]* leornunge
 godcundra gewrita and soðfæstnesse weorcum hire under-
 þeoddan dyde to biggongenne, þætte þær eþelice monige

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

mihton gemette beon, þa þe to ciriclicum háde, þæt is to wighedes þenunge, geþungen wæron : þæt is to tǣcne, þæt we gesegon æfter þan fif biscopas þa þe of þam ylcan mynstre comon, and þær gelærde wæron, ealle mycelre geearnunge and halignesse weras : þa wæron þus hatene and nemde, Bosa, Ætla, Oftfor, Iohannes and Wilfrið. Big þam árestan we bufan cwædon, þæt he wære in Eoforwic-ceastre to biscope gehalgad ; bi þam æftran is hrædlice to witanne, þæt he wæs on Dorce-ceastre to biscope gehalgad ; big þam nehstan twam her is æfter to cweþenne, þæt heora se árra wæs æt Heagostealdes ea, and se æftra wæs in Eoforwic-ceastre, to biscope gehalgad.

Be þam midlestan is nu to secgenne. Þa he, in æghwæperum 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, ferde ða in Hwiccia mægpe, 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 tíðe þær wunade. In þa ylcan tíð, se biscop þære mægpe, se wæs Bosel haten, wæs mid swa micelre untrunnesse his lichoman hefigad, þæt he þa biscoep-þenunge þurh hine [sylfne] þenian ne mihte ; forþon þa, ealra heora dome, se foresprecena wer for hine in biscopphád wæs gecoren, and þa, þurh Æpelredes hæse, Myrcna cyninges, þære eadegan gemynde Wilfrið biscop hine to biscope gehalgade, se on þa tíð þone byscephád þenade Middel-Engla ; forðon þe se arcebysceop Theodor wæs þa forðfered, and nænig oþer byscep þa-gena fore hine gehalgad wæs. On þære ylcan mægpe, hwene áer, þæt is áer þam 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 érþon ðe he gehádod beon mihte, he wæs mid hrædlice deaðe forgripen. Ond seo foresprecene Cristes þeowe Hild abbudisse, ealle þa þe hie cupon, for árfæstnesse tÁCne and Godes gyfe, gewunadon hi moder cygan and nemnan; and nalæs þæt án, þæt heo in hire mynstre þæm andweardum lífes bysene gestode, ac eac swylce monigum feor-wuniendum, to þæm þe se gesæliga hlisa hire geornfulnessse and hire mægenes becom, þæt him gódre rece and hælo intingan þenade.

Wæs þæt eac gedefen, þæt þæt swefen gefylled wære, þætte Bregoswið, hire modor, geseah on hire cildháde. 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 aláded wære. Ða sohte heo hine mid eallre geornfulnessse, and nænige swape 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 [þæt heo eal Breatene gemæro mid hire leohtes sciman] gefyllde. Þæt swefen wæs soðlice gefylled on hyre dehter, be þære we nu sprecað; forþon hyre líf 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 unblinnend-

lice won, and on ealre þære tīde heo næfre blan hyre Scyppende Ælmihtigum Gode þancunge dōn; ge eac þa bebodenan heorde hyre mánian and lēran: 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 seofoðan geare hyre untrumnesse þæt seo adl and þæt sár hwyrfe on hyre innopas, and heo becom to þam ytemestan dæge, and, ymb hancred utan, heo onfeng wegnyste þære swiðe halgan gemænsunnesse Cristes lichaman and his blodes. Ða gehet heo þa Godes þeowas to hyre, þa þe on þam ylcan mynstre wæron, and heo þa-gyt hi mánode and lérde, 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 ferde to life.

Ða wæs on þære sylfan nihte, þæt se Ælmihtiga Drihten hyre forðfore on oprum mynstre fyr gesettum, þæt heo þy ylcan geare éar 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 mægþháde, má þonne þritig wintra; and heo þær on munucháde Dryhtne þeowade. Ða wæs heo restende on sweostra slæperne, 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 puhte, of þæs huses hrofe ufan micel leoht cuman, and eall þæt hús gefyllde. Ða heo þa on þæt leoht behydilice locade, and hit georne beheold, þa geseah heo þære forespre-

cenan 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 sætywed beón 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 ceaster-werena astigan. Ða heo þa þæt gehyrde, þa awehte heo ealle þa sweostor, and het to cyrcan gán, and in gebedum and on sealin-songe for heora modor sawle georne pingedon. Ða hie þæt þa georne dydon þa lafe þære nihte tíde, þa comon, swiðe ér in dague, sume broðor, þa þe hire forðfore sægdon from þære stowe þe heo forðfered wæs; andsweredon hie and cwædon, þæt hi þæt ilce ér wiston and ongeaton; and þy hie þa purh endebyrdnesse þam broþrum aræhton, hu hie þas ping and hwænne hie geleornodon; and hie him sædon in hwylce tíð heo of middangearde leorde. Þa wæs gemeted þætte hire geleornes wæs in þa ylcan tíð þe hire purh þa gesihðe sætywed wæs; ond, mid fægerre gepwærnesse 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 ametene.

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 purh boceras geleornade, þæt he æfter med-miclum fæce in scóþ-gereorde, mid þa mæstan swétnesse and inbryrdnesse geglencde, and in Englisc gereorde wel gehwær forðbrohte ; and for his leoð-songum, monigra monna móð oft to worolde forhohnesse, and to geþeodnesse þæs heofonlican lífes onbærnde wæron. Ond eac swylce monige oðre æfter him in Ongel-þeode ongunningon æfeste leoð wyrcean, ac nænig hwæpere him þæt gelice dón meahste ; forþon he nalæs from monnum ne purh mon gelæred wæs, þæt he þone leoðcræft geleornade ; ac he wæs godcundlice gefultumod, and purh Godes gyfe þone songcræft onfeng ; ond he forþon næfre noht leasunga, ne ideles leopes wyrcean meahste, ac efne þa án þa þe to æfestnesse belumpon, and his þa æfestan tungan gedafenode singan.

Wæs he se mon in weoruldháde geseted oð ða tíde þe he wæs gelyfedre ylðo, and he næfre ænig leoð geleornade : and he forþon oft in gebeorscipe, þonne þær wæs blisse intingan gedemed, þæt hie ealle sceoldon purh 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 þæt hús 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 stóð him sum mon æt, purh 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, seðe 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 endebyrðnes pis is.

Nu we sceolan herian	eorðan bearnum,
heofon-rices Weard,	heofon to hrofe,
Metodes mihte,	halig Scyppend ;
and his mōd-geþonc,	þa middangeard,
wera Wuldor-Fæder ;	moncynnes Weard,
swa he wundra gehwæs,	ece Dryhten,
ece Dryhten,	æfter teode
oord onstealde.	firum foldan,
He ærest gesceop,	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, seþe his ealdormon wæs, him sæde, hwylce gyfe he onfeng, and he hine sona to þære abbudyssan gelædde, and hire þæt cyððe 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 lāre word : bebudon him þa, gif he mihte, þæt he him sum sunge, and in swinsunge leoðsonges þæt gehwyrfde. Ða he þa hæfde þa wīsan onfangene, þa eode he hām 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 lārde, þæt

he weoroldhād forlete, and munuchāde onfenge; ond he þæt wel þafode; and heo hine in þæt mynster onfeng mid his góðum, and hine geþeodde to gesomnunge þara Godes þeowa, and het hine léaran þæt getæl þæs halgan stæres and spellas; ond he eall þæt he in gehernesse geleornian mihte, mid hine gemyngade, and, swa clæne nyten eodorcende, in þæt swéteste leoð gehwyrfe, and his song and his leoð wæron swa wynsum to gehyrenne, þæt þa sylfan his lāreowas æt his muðe writon and leornodon. Song he ærest be middangeardes gesceape, and be fruman moncynnes, and eall þæt stær Genesis, þæt is seo æreste Moises bōc, and eft be útgonge Israela folces of Ægypta londe, and be ingonge þæs gehát-londes, and be oðrum monigum spellum þæs halgan gewrites canones bóca, and be Cristes menniscnesse, and be his prowunge, and be his up-astignesse on heofonas, and big þæs Halgan Gastes cyme, and þara apostola lāre; and eft bi þam ege þæs towardan dōmes, and be fyrhto þæs tintreglican wites, and be swétnesse þæs heofonlican rīces, he monig leoð geworhte; and swylce eac oþer monig be þam godcundum fremsumnessum and dómum 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 góðra dæda; forþon he wæs se mon swiðe æfest, and reogollicum þeodscypum eaðmodlice underþeoded; and wið þam þa ðe on oþre wisan dón woldon, he wæs mid wylme micelre ellenwóðnesse onbærned, and he forþon fægere ende his líf betynde and geendade.

Forþon þa ðære tide nealecte his gewitenesse and forðfore, ða wæs he feowertyne dagum ær, þæt he wæs licumliere untrymnesse prycced and hefigad, hwæpere 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 þenia. Ða bæd

he his þén, on æfenne þære nihte þe he of worulde gangende wæs, þæt he on þam hūse 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 hwæpere swa swa he cwæð and bebed : ond mid þy he þa þær on reste eode, and he gefeonde mode sumu þing sætgædere mid him sprecende and gleowiende wæs þe þær ær inne wæron, þa wæs ofer middeniht þæt he frægn, hwæper hi ænig husel þær-inne hæfdon ? Ða andswarodon hie and cwædon, Hwile 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 hwæpere husel to. Ða he hit on handa hæfde, þa fræng he, hwæper hi ealle smylte mōd, 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 mōde wæron, and hi wrixendlice hine bædon þæt he him eallum bliðe wære. Ða andswarode he, and cwæð, Míne broþro þa leofan, ic eom swiðe blipmōd to eow and to eallum Godes monnum. And he swa wæs hine getrymmende mid þy heofonlican wegneste, and him oþres lifes ingang gearwade. Ða gyt he frægn, hu neh þære tíð wære, þætte þa broðor arisan sceoldon, and Godes folc lēran 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 rōde-tácne, and his heafod onhylde to þam bolstre, and med-mycel fæc onslæphte, and swa mid stillnesse his líf geendade. Ond swa wæs geworden, þætte swa swa he hluttere mōde and bylewite and smyltre willsumnesse Drihtne þeowde, þæt he eac swylce swa smylte deaðe middangeard 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 gast in his handa bebeodende, betynde. Eac swylce þæt is gesegen ^a, þæt he wære gewis his sylfes forðfore, of þam þe we nu secgan hyrdon.

FROM THE STORY OF APOLLONIUS OF TYRE.

MID þi ðe se cyning þas word gecwæð, ða færinga þar eode in ðæs cynges iunge dohtor, and cyste hyre fæder and ða ymb sittendan. Ða heo becom to Apollonio, þa gewænde heo on gean to hire fæder, and cwæð, Ðu góða cyningc, and min se leofesta fæder, hwæt is þes iunga man, þe on gean ðe on swa wurðlicum setle sit, mid sárlicum andwlitan? nát ic hwæt he besorgað. Ða cwæð se cyningc, Leofe dohtor, þes iunga man is forliden, and he gecwemde me manna betst on ðam plegan; forðam ic hine gelaðode to ðysum urum gebeorscipe. Nát ic hwæt he is, ne hwanon he is; ac gif ðu wille witan hwæt he sy, axsa hine, forðam þe gedafenað þæt þu wite. Ða eode þæt mæden to Apollonio, and mid forwandigendre spræce cwæð, Ðeah ðu stille sy and unrót, peah ic þine æðelborenesse od ðe geseo: nu þonne, gif ðe to hefig ne þince, sege me þinne naman, and þin gelymp arece me. Ða cwæð Apollonius, Gif ðu for neode axsast æfter minum naman, ic secge þe, ic hine forleas on sé. Gif ðu wilt mine æðelborenesse witan, wite ðu þæt ic hig forlet on Tharsum. Ðæt mæden cwæð, Sege me gewislicor, þæt ic hit mæge understandan. Apollonius þa soðlice hyre arehte ealle his gelymp, and æt þare spræcan ende him feollon tearas of ðam eagum.

Mid þy ðe se cyngc þæt geseah, he bewænde hine ða to ðare dohtor, and cwæð, Leofe dohtor, þu gesingodest mid þy þe þu woldest witan his naman and his gelimp: ðu hafast nu ge-edniwod his ealde sár; ac ic bidde þe þæt þu gife him swa hwæt swa þu wille. Ðaða þæt mæden gehirde þæt hire wæs alyfed fram hire fæder þæt heo sár hyre silf gedón

^a MS. gesægd: the original has *videtur*.

wolde, ða cwæð heo to Apollonio, Apolloni, soðlice þu eart ure; forlæt þine murcunge; and nu ic mines fæder leafe hæbbe, ic gedo þe weligne. Apollonius hire þæs þancode, and se cyngc blissode on his dohtor welwillendnesse, and hyre to cwæð, Leofe dohtor, hat feccan þine hearpan, and gecig ðe to þinum frynd, and afirsa fram þam iungan his sárnesse.

Ða eode heo út, and het feccan hire hearpan; and sona swa heo hearpian ongan, heo mid winsumum sange gemægnde þare hearpan sweg. Ða ongunnon ealle þa men hi herian on hyre swegcræft, and Apollonius ána swigode. Ða cwæð se cyningc, Apolloni, nu ðu deast yfele, forðam þe ealle men heriað mine dohtor on hyre swegcræfte, and þu ána hi swigende tælst. Apollonius cwæð, Eala þu góða cyngc, gif ðu me gelifst, ic secge þæt ic ongite þæt soðlice þin dohtor gefeol on swegcræft; ac heo næfð hine na wel geleornod. Ac hat me nu sillan þa hearpan, þonne wást þu nu þæt þu git nást. Arcestrates se cyning cwæð, Apolloni, ic oncnawe soðlice þæt þu eart on eallum þingum wel gelæred. Ða het se cyng sillan Apollonige þa hearpan. Apollonius þa út-eode, and hine scridde, and sette ænne cyne-helm uppon his heafod, and nām þa hearpan on his hand, and in-eode, and swa stóð þæt se cyngc and ealle þa ymsittendan wéndon þæt he nære Apollonius, ac þæt he wære Apollines, ðara hæðenra god. Ða wearð stilnes and swíge geworden innon ðare healle, and Apollonius his hearpe-nægl genám, and he þa hearpe-strengas mid cræfte astirian ongan, and þare hearpan sweg mid winsumum sange gemægnde; and se cyngc silf and ealle þe þar andweardewæron, micelre stæfne cliopodon, and hine heredon. Æfter þisum forlet Apollonius þa hearpan and plegode, and fela fægera þinga þar forðteah, þe þam folce ungecnawen wæs and ungewunelic: and heom eallum þearle licode ælc para þinga ðe he forðteah.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN SATURN AND SOLOMON.

HÉR kið hu Saturnus and Saloman fettode ymbe heora wísdóm.

Þa cwæð Saturnus to Salomane, Sage me hwer God sête 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 pingum 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 ping on 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 ærostan dæge he gesceóp leht; on þam æfteran dæge he gesceóp þa gesceapu þe þisne heofon healdað; on þam þridan dæge he gesceóp sê and eorðan; on þam feorðan dæge he gesceóp heofonæs tunglon; and on ðam v. dæge he gesceóp fixas and fugelas; and on ðam vi. dæge he gesceóp deor, and nytenu, and Adám, ðone ærostan man. Saga me hwanon wæs Adames náma gesceapen? Ic þe secge fram iiii. steorrum. Saga me hwæt 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 sædung geseald; feorðe wæs wolcnes pund, þanon him wæs his módes unstaðelfæstnes geseald; fifte wæs gyfe pund, þanon him wæs geseald se fat and geðang; sixste wæs blostnena 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 on hwilcere ylde wæs Adám, ða he gesceapen wæs ? Ic þe secge he wæs on 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 pissere worulde ? Ic þe secge ne leofode ix. hund wintra, and xxx. wintra, on geswince and on yrmðe ; and syððan to helle ferde, and þar grimme witu polode v. pusend wintra, and twa hund wintra, and viii. and xx. wintra. Saga me hu fela wintra hæfede Adám éer he bearn strinde ? Ic þe secge án hund wintra, and xxx. wintra, éer 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 pissere worulde. Ða lyfde Seth his sunu án hund wintra, and v. wintra, éer he bearn gestrinde, and þa gestrinde he bearn, on his cnihtáde, se hætte Enos, and þa lyfde he hym sylf 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

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HÉR kið hu Saturnus and Saloman fettode ymbe heora wísdóm.

Þa cwæð Saturnus to Salomane, Sage me hwær God sête 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 pingum 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 ping on hys gewældum hafað. Saga me on hu fela dagum God geworhte ealle gesceafta ? Ic þe secge on VI. dagum God gesceóp ealle gesceafta : on þam ærostan dæge he gesceóp leht ; on þam æfteran dæge he gesceóp þa gesceapu þe þisne heofon healdað ; on þam þridan dæge he gesceóp sé and eorðan ; on þam feorðan dæge he gesceóp heofonæs tunglon ; and on ðam V. dæge he gesceóp fixas and fugelas ; and on ðam VI. dæge he gesceóp deor, and nytenu, and Adám, ðone ærostan man. Saga me hwanon wæs Adames náma gesceapen ? Ic þe secge fram III. steorum. Saga me hwæt 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 flesec 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 blostnena pund, þanon him wæs eagenas myssenlicnys geseald ;

seofode was deawes pund, þanon him becom swat; eahtoðe was sealtes pund, þanon him wæron þa tearas sealte. Saga me on hwilcere ylde was Adám, ða he gesceapen wæs? Ic þe secge he wæs on 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 pissere worulde? Ic þe secge ne leofode ix. hund wintra, and xxx. wintra, on geswince and on yrmðe; and syððan to helle ferde, and þar grimme witu polode v. pusend wintra, and twa hund wintra, and viii. and xx. wintra. Saga me hu fela wintra hæfede Adám éer he bearn strinde? Ic þe secge án hund wintra, and xxx. wintra, éer 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 pissere worulde. Ða lyfde Seth his sunu án hund wintra, and v. wintra, éer he bearn gestrinde, and þa gestrinde he bearn, on his cnihtáde, se hætte Enos, and þa lyfde he hym sylf 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 pissere 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 deaðe gefullod wæs ? Ic þe secge, þæt was Adám. Saga me hu lange lyfde Adám on neorxena-wange ? Ic þe sæcge and on þam he abyrgde þa forbodenan ficitrewes 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 myddanearde, and heo wæs XVI. ger æfter him on worulde. And fram Adáme, and of frimðe myddaneardes, was on getal gerímes, oð þone micelan Noes flóð, II. þusend wintra, and II. c. wintra, and II. and LX. wintra ; and fram þam flóde wæs of Abrahámes gebyr tíde IX. c. wintra, and II. and XL. wintra ; and fram Abraháme wæs þa forð oð Moises tíð, and Israela ofer-fár út of Egyptam, v. c. wintra, and VIII. wintra ; and fram frimðe myddaneardes oð 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 genemned Sem. Saga me hwæt hatte Noes wýf ? Ic þe secge, heo hætte Dálila. And hwæt hatte Chames wýf ? Iafatarecta heo hatte. And hwæt hatte Iafeðes wýf ? Ic þe secge, Catafluuia heo hatte ; and oðrum naman hyg sindon genémne, Olla, and Ollína, and Ollibana, swa hyg þreo hatton. Saga me hu lange

wæs Noes flūd ofer eorðan? Ic þe secge, XL. daga and nihta. Saga me hu lang wæs Noes eare on lenge? Ic þe secge, heo wæs CCC. fæðema lang, and L. fæðema wīd, and XXX. fæðema heah. Saga me hwæt suna hæfede Adám? Ic þe secge, XXX. sunena, and XXX. dohra. Saga me hwilc mann átimbrode árust ceastre? Ic þe secge, Knos hatte, and wæs Niniuem seo burh, and wæron þarin gemanna hund-twelvig þusenda, and XX. þusenda; and Hierusalem seo burh heo wæs árost áfter þam Noes flóde getymbrod. And hwæt hætte seo burh þær sunne úp on morgen gæð? Ic þe secge, Iaiaca hatte seo buruh. Saga me hwar gæð seo sunne on áfen so sætle? Ic þe secge, Garísta 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 Halegan Gast. 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 gefulod. Saga me hwider gewiton þa engelas þe Gode wiðsocon on heofona ríce? Ic þe secge, hyg todældon on þri dælas; áne dæl he asette on þæs lyftes gedrif, oþerne dæl on þæs wateres gedrif, þridan dæl on helle neowelnyse. Saga me hu fela is woruld-watra? Ic þe secge, twa syndon sealte sæ, and twa fersce. Saga me hwilc man erost wære wyð hund sprecende? Ic þe secge, SCS Petrus. Saga me hwilc man apohte árust myd sul to áriende? 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 ofsloh myd anes esoles cyng-báne. Saga me hwæt ys betst and wyrst betwīnan mannon? Ic þe secge, word ys betst and wyrst betwix mannon. Saga me hwæt ys cupost mannon on eorðan to witanne? Ic þe secge, þæt nys nænygum men

nánwyht swa cuð swa he sceal deað prowian. Saga me hwæt syndon þa III. þing þe nán man buton lufian ne mæg? Ic þe secge, on ys fyr, 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, oppe on þere heortan, oppe on þam blóde. Saga me for hwan wæs seo sê sealt geworden. Ic þe secge, of þam x. wordum þe Moises gesomnode in þære ealdan æ, Godes bebóde, and he awearp þa x. word in þa sê, and his tearasaget in þa sê; forþon wearð seo sealt. Saga me hwæt wæron þa word? Ic þe secge, þæt forme word wæs: Non habebas Deos alienos, þæt is, Ne lufa þu operne God ofer me. Þæt oper word wæs, Non adsumes nomen Dñi in vanum, Ne cig þu Godes naman on ydel. Þæt þrid Healdað þone haligan resten dæg. Þæt wæs, Ara þínon fæder and þínre meder, word wæs, Non occides, Ne sleh þu man dine. Þæt VI. word wæs, Non mechaberis, On unriht ne hæmð þu. Þæt VII. word wæs, Ne stala þu. Þæt VIII. word wæs, Ne sæge lease gewitnyssse. Þæt IX. word wæs, Ne concupiscas uxorem proximi tui, Ne gewilna þu oðres mannes wýfes on unriht. Saga me hwær is Moyses byrgen, þæs kininges? Ic þe secge, heo ys be þam huse þe Fegor hatte, and nán man nys þe hyg wite ær 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 heahfæder. Saga me hwa némde ærost Godes naman? Ic þe secge, se deoful némde ærost Godes naman. Saga me hwæt is hêfogost to berenne on eorðan? Ic þe secge, mannes synna, and his hláfordes ýrre. Saga me hwæt ys þæt oðrum lícyge,

and oðrum myslycige? Ic þe secge, þæt is dóm. Saga me hwæt syndon þa IIII. þing þe næfre fulle næron, ne næfre ne beoð. Ic þe secge, án ys eorðe, oðer ys ffr, þridde ys hell, feorþe ys se gytsyenda man worulde welena. Saga me hu fela ys fleogendra fugel-cynna? Ic þe secge IIII. L. Saga me hu fela ys fisc-cynna on wætere? Ic þe secge, VI. and XX. Saga me hwilc man érost mynster getimbrode? Ic þe secge, Elias and Eliseus þa wítegan, and, æfter fulluhte, Paulus and Antonius, þa érostan ancran. Saga me hwæt syndon þa streamas, and þa an, þe on neorxena-wange flotað? Ic þe secge, hiora syndon IIII., seo éroste hatte Fison, seo oper hatte Geon, and seo III. hatte Tygres, seo feorþe Eufraten, þæt is meolc, and hunig, and æle, and wín. Saga me forhwan byð seo sunne read on æfen? Ic þe secge, forþon heo locað on helle. Saga me hwí scýneð heo swa reade on morgene? Ic þe secge, forþon hyre twynað hwæper heo mæg þe ne mæg þisne myddaneard 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 érost béc-stafas sette? Ic þe secge, Mercurius se gygand. Saga me hwæt béc-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 leorning-cnihta, butan þam XII. apīm. Mannes bána syndon on geríme eallra CC. and XVIII., mannes addre eallra CCC., and V. and LX. ; mannes tópa beoð 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 morge-mettum and nón-mettum.

THE MANDRAKE.

Ðeos wyrte þe man Mandragoram nemneð ys mycel and mære on gesihþe, and heo ys fremful. Ða þu scealt þyssum gemete niman : þonne þu to hyre cymst, þonne ongist þu hy, be þam þe heo on nihte scíneð, ealswa leoht-fæt. Þonne ðu hyre heafod ærest geseo, þonne bewrit þu hy wel hraþe mid iserne, þy-læs heo þe æt fleo. Hyre mægen ys swa mycel and swa mære, þæt heo unclænne man, þonne he to hyre cymeð, wel hraþe forfleon wyle. Forðy þu hy bewrit, swa we ær cwædon, mid iserne. And swa þu scealt onbutan hy delfan, swa ðu hyre mid þam iserne na æthrine ; ac þu geornlice scealt mid ylpenbænenon stæfe ða eorðan delfan, and þonne þu hyre handa and hyre fet geseo, þonne gewrið þu hy. Nim þonne þæne oþerne ende, and gewrið to anes hundes swyran, swa þæt se hund hungrið sy : wurp him syppan mete to-foran, swa þæt he hyne ahræcan ne mæge, buton he mid him þa wyrte up-abrede. Be þysse wyrte ys sæd þæt heo swa mycele mihte hæbbe, þæt swa hwylc þing swa hy up-atyhð, þæt hyt sona scyle þam sylfan gemete beon beswycen ; forþy sona swa þu geseo þæt heo up-abroden sy, and þu hyre geweald hæbbe, genim hy sona on hand, swa andwealc hi, and gewring þæt wós of hyre leafon on ane glæsene ampullan, and þonne ðe neod becume þæt þu hwylcon menn þærmid helpan scyle, þonne help þu him ðyssum gemete : Wið heafod-ece, etc.

A SPELL

TO RESTORE FERTILITY TO LAND RENDERED
STERILE BY WITCHCRAFT.

HER ys seo bót hu þu meahst þine æceras betan, gif hi nel-lað wel wexan, oððe þær hwilc ungedefe þing ongedon bið, on dry oððe on lyblace.

Genim þonne on niht, éf hit dagige, feower tyrf on feower healfa þæs landes, and gemearca hu hy éf stodon. 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 beaman, and ælcra namecpre wyrte dæl, butan glappan ánon; and do þonne halig-wæter þæron, and drype þonne þriwa on þone staðol þara turfa, and cweþe 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 sippan þa turf to circean, and mæsse-preost asinge feower mæssan ofer þan turf on, and wende man þæt grene to þan weofode, and sippan gebringe man þa turf þær hi éf wæron éf sunnan setlgange, and hæbbe him geworht, of cwicbeame, feower Cristes mælo, and awríte on ælcon ende, Mattheus and Marcus, Lucas and Iohannes. Lege þæt Cristes mæl on þone pyt neopewardne: cwepe þonne, *Cruz, Mattheus*; *Cruz, Marcus*; *Cruz, Lucas*; *Cruz, Iohannes*. Nim þonne þa turf, and sæte þær-ufon-on, and cwepe þonne nigon sipon þas word: *Crescite*, and swa oft *Pater noster*, and wende þe þonne eastweard, and onlut nigon siðon eadmodlice, and cweð þonne þas word;

Eastweard ic stande,	and heah-reced,
arena ic me bidde,	þæt ic mote þis gealdor,
bidde ic þone mæran Dñe	mid gife Drihtnes,
bidde þone miclan Drihten,	topum ontynan,
bidde ic þone haligan	þurh trumne geþanc,
heofon-riðes Weard;	aweccan þas wæstmas
eorðan ic bidde,	us to woruld-nytte,
and up-heofon,	gefylle þas foldan
and þa soþan	mid fæste geleafan,
sancta Marian,	wlitigian þas wang-turf;
and heofones meaht,	swa se witega cwæð,

Hál wes þu, folde!	on Godes fæðme,
fira modor,	fodre gefylled,
beo ðu growende	fírum to nytte.

Nim þonne ælces cynnes melo, and abace man innewerdne handa brádnæ hláf, and gecned hine mid meolce, and mid halig-wætere, and lecege under þa forman furh; cweð þonne,

Ful æcer fodres	and þas eorðan
fira cinne,	þe we on lifað,
beorht-blowende,	se God se þas grundas geworhte
þu gebletsod weorð,	geunne us growende gife,
þæs haligan nōman,	þæt us corna gehwylc
þe ðas heofon gesceop,	cume to nytte.

Cweð þonne priwa, *Crescite in nomine Patris benedicti, Amen; and Pater noster priwa.*

This is the homily which is the last part of a from A.D. 1000. The wording is the same, and only the circumstances of the time are changed.

IN NATALE SANCTI EADMUNDI, REGIS ET
MARTYRIS.

A HOMILY.

SUM swyðe ilæred munuc com supan ofer sæ, from Sæincte Benedictes stowe, on Æpelrædes dagum kynges, to Dunstane archeb., þreom gearæ ærþam þe he forðferde, and sum munuc hatte Abbo. Ða wurdon heo on spece, oððet Dunstan rehte be Sċo Eadmundo, swa swa Eadmundes swyrd-boræ hit ræhte Æpelstan kyng, þaða Dunstan geunc mon wæs, and þe sweord-boræ wæs forealdod mon. Ða sette ðe munucalle þas gerecednysse on ane bōc, and eft, þaða ðeo bōc com to us, binnon feawum gearum, þa awende we hit on English, swa swa hit her æfter stont. Þe munuc

þa Abbo, binnon twam gearum, wende hám to mynstre, and wearð þa to abbode iset on þam ylcan mynstre.

Eadmund, þe æadigæ East-Englæ kyng, wæs snoter and wurðful, and wurðode symle mid æpele ðeawum þone Almihtigæ God. He wæs eadmod and ipuncgen, and swa anræde purhwunede, þæt he nolde bugæn to bismersfulle leahtræ, ne on nane healfe he ne ahydde his þeawæs, ac wæs symle mundig þare soþan lufe. Gyf þu eart to heofod-men iset, ne ahæfe þu ðe, ac beo betweox monnum swa swa an mon of him. He wæs cystig wædlum and wydewum, swa swa fæder, and mid wæl-willendnesse wissode his folc simle to rihtwisnesse, and þam reðan styrede and isæligelice leofode. Hit ilamp þa æt nyxtan, þæt ða Deniscæ leodæ ferdan mid scyphere, hergende and sleande wide geond lond, swa swa heoræ wune is. On þam floten wæron ða fyrstan heafodmen, Hinguar and Hubba, geanlæhte þurh deofel, and heo on Norðhumbrelond gelændon mid æscum, and wæsten þæt lond and ða leoden ofslogen. Ða wende Hinguar east mid his scypum, and Hubba belaf on Norðhumbrelande, wunnenum sige mid wælreownesse. Hinguar bicom þa to East-Englum rowende, on þam gearu þe Ælfred æpeling an and twentig gearu wæs, þe þe Wæst Seaxene king syððan wearð mære. And þe fore-sæde Hinguar færlice, swa swa wulf, to londe bistalcode, and þe leodæ sloh, weræs and wif, and þa unwittige child, and to bysmere tucode þa bilewite cristene. He sende þa syððan sona to þam kynge beotlice ærende, þæt he bugon sceolde to his monrædene, gif he his feores rohte. Ðe ærendracæ com þa to Eadmunde kynge, and Hinguares ærende him heardlice abead: “Hinguar ure kyng, kene and sigefest on sæ and on londe, hæfð felæpeodæiwæld, and com nu mid ferde ferlice her to lande, þæt he her winter-selt mid his werode habbe. Nu hæf he þe dælen þine diglan goldhordæs, and þine ældrynæ streon hærllice wið hine, þæt þu beo his under-kyng, gif þu cwyc

beon wult, forþan ðe ðu næfst þa mihte, þæt ðu mage him wiðstandæn." Hwæt þa, Eadmund kyng clypede ænne biscop, þe him þa hendest wæs, and wið hine smeade, hu he þam reðan Hinguare berstan sceolde. Þa forhtede þe biscop for þam færlice gelimpe, and for þæs kynges life, and cwæð, þæt him ræd þuhte, 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 to : "Eala, þu biscop, to bysmere beoð itawode þæs earman lond leodæ, and me nu leofre were, þæt ic on feohte feolle, wið þam ðe min folc moste heoræ eardes brucæn." And þe biscop cwæð : "Eala, þu leofe kyng, þin folc lip ofslagen, and þu næfst þonne fultume, þæt ðu feohten mage, and þas flotmen cumæð, and ðe cwicne bindæþ, buten þu mid fleame þine feore burge, oððe þu ðe swa burge þæt ðu buge to him." Ða cwæð Eadmund kyng, swa swa he ful kene wæs : "Þæs ic wilnige and wisce mid mode, þæt ic ane ne bileafe æfter mine leofum þægnum, þe on heoræ beddum wurdon, mid bearnumand wifum, ferlice ofslagene from þisse flotmonnum. Næs me næfre iwunelic þæt ic wrohte fleames, ac ic wolde swiðor swelton, gif ic þyrfte, for mine agene earde, and þe Almihtigæ God wat þæt ic nulle bugan from his bigengum æfre, ne from his soðan lufe, swelte ic libbe ic." Æfter þissum wordum, he wende to þam ærendracan ðe Hinguar to him sende, and sæde him unforht : "Witodlice þu wære nu weorðe 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 nu swiðe rape, and sæge þine ræþum laforde, ne buþþ nefre Eadmund Hinguare on 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 hu him iandswæred wæs. Hinguar bead þa mid bealde þam scyp-hera, and þæt heo þæs kynges aþes alle cepan sceoldon, þe his here forseah, and hine sone bindæn.

Hwæt þa, Eadmund kyng, mid þam ðe Hinguar com, stod innan his halle, þæs Hælendes imyndig, and awearp his wepnæ, wolde efenlæcen Cristes gebisnungum, þe forbead Petrum mid wæpnum to feohten wið þa wælreowan Iudeiscan. Hwæt þa, þa arleasan Eadmundum bundon, and bysmoreden hyxlice, and beoten mid sahlum, and swa syððan læddon þonne ileaffulne kyng to ane eorðfestum treowe, and tegdon hine ðærto, mid hearde bendum, and hine eft swungon longlice mid swipum, and he symle clypode, betweox þam swincglum, mid soþan ileafan, to Hælende Criste; and þa hæpene þa, for his ileafe, wurdon þa swyðe yrra, forþam ðe he clypode Crist him to fultume: heo scytæn þa mid gaelocum him togeanes, oððet he all wæs biset mid heoræ scotungum, swylce yles burstæ, swa swa Sebastianus wæs. Ða iseah Hinguar, þe arlease flotmon, þæt þe æðele kyng nolde Criste wiðsacen, ac mid andræde ileafe hine æfre clypode, hæf hine þa bihæfdian, and þa hæpenan swa dyden. Betweox þam þe he clypode to Criste þa-gyt, þa tugon þa hæpene þone halgan to slæge, and, mid ane swenge, slogon him of þæt hæfod, and sawlæ siðode isælig to Criste. Ðær wæs sum mon gehende ihealden, þurh Gode behydd þam hæpenum, þe ðis iherde all, and hit æft sæde, swa swa we sæcgæð hit her. Hwæt þa, ðe flot-hera ferde þa eft to scipe, and behyddon þæt heafod þæs halgan Eadmundes on þam ðiccum bremlum, þæt hit biburged ne wurðe. Ða æfter fyrste, syððan heo ifarene wæron, com þæt lond-fole to, þe þær to lafe þa wæs, þær heoræ lafordes lic buton heafde þa læg, and wurdon swiðe sarig for his slægie on mode, and hure þæt heo næfdon þæt heafod to þam bodige. Ða sæde ðe sceawere, þe hit ær iseah, þæt þa flotmen hæfdon þæt heafod mid heom, and wæs him

ipuht, swa swa hit wæs ful soð, þæt heo hydden þæt heofod on þam holte. For-hwæga heo eoden þa endemes alle to þam wude, sæcende gehwær, geond pyfelas and brymelas, gif heo mihten imeten þæt heafod. Wæs eac mycel wunder þæt an wulf wæs isend, þurh Godes willunge, to biwærigenne þæt heafod, wið þa oðre deor, ofer dæg and niht. Heo eoden ða sæcende and cleopigende, swa swa hit iwunelic is þæt ða þe on wude gaþ oft: "Hwær eart þu nu, gefefa?" And him andswyrde þæt heafod: "Her, her, her." And swa ilome clypode andswarigende, oððet heo alle bicomen, þurh þa clypunge, him to. Ða læg þe grægæ wulf þe bewiste þæt heafod, ant mid his twam fotum 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 ham feroden mid heom, þærkende þam Almihtigan alre his wundræ. Ac þe wulf fologede forð mid þam hæfde, oððet heo on tune comen, swylce he tome wære, and wende æft syppan to wude ongean. Ða londleodan þa syððan lægdan þæt heafod to þam halige bodige, and burigdon, swa swa heo lihtlucost mihten on swylce rædinge, and cyrce arærdon on-uppon him. Eft þa on fyrste, æfter felæ geare, þa ðeo hergung aswac, and sib wearð igyfen þam iswæncte folce, þa fengon heo togadere, and wrohten ane circe wurðlice þam halgan, æt his burigene, æt þam bed-huse þær he iburiged wæs. Heo wolden þa ferian, mid folclice wurðmente, þone halgan lichame, and lægen inne þære circean. Ða wæs mycel wundor þæt he wæs all hal, swylce he cwic wære, mid clænum lichame, and his sweoræ wæs ihaled, þe ær forslagen wæs; and wæs swulce an solcene ðred embe his sweoræn, monnum to swutelunge hu he ofslagen wæs. Eac swylce wundæ, þe ða wælreowan hæpenæn, mid ilome scotunge, on his lice

* gefefa ?

makedon, wæron ihealede, þurh ðone heofonlice God ; and he liþ swa ansund oð þysne andweardne dæg, abidende æristes and þæs ecen wuldres. His lychame us cyð, þe lið unforsmolsnod, þæt he buton forligre her on worulde leofoðe, and mid clæne life to Criste siðode. Sum wydewa wunede, Oswyn ihaten, on gebedum and fæstenum, monige gear syððan. Þeo walde efsiæn ælce gear þone sont, and his nægles ceorfæn syferlice mid lufe, and on scryne healdon to haligdome on weofode. Þa wurðode þæt lond-fole mid ileafæn þone sont to wurðmente. Ða comen on sumne sæl unsælig þeofæs eahta, on ane nihte, to þam arwurðæn halgan, and wolden stelon þa madmæs þe men ðider brohton, and cunnedon mid cræfte hu heo in-cumen mihte. Sum sloh mid slæge swyðe þa hæpsan, sum heo mid fyle feoledon abutæn, sum eac underdealf þa dure mid spade, sum heo mid læddræ wolden unlucæn þæt æh-þyrl ; ac heo swuncon on ydel, and earmlice ferdon, swa þæt þe halgæ wær heom wunderlice bont, ælcne swa he stod strutigende mid tolæ, þæt heora nan ne mihte þæt morþ gefremman, ne heo þeonan styriæn ; ac heo stoden swa oð maregen. Men þa ðæs wundredon, hu þa weargas hangedon, sum uppon læddræ, sum leat to dælfe, and ælc on his weorce wæs feste ibunden. Heo wurdon þa ibrohete to þam biscope alle, and he het heom ahon on heagum gealgum alle ; ac he næs na imundig hu þe mildheorte God clypode þurh his witegan þas word þe her stondæþ : Eos qui ducuntur ad mortem eruere ne cesses, “ Ða þe mon læt to deape alys ut symle.” And eac 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 deape, gif heo beoð drihtines þægnæs. Eft þaða Ðeodræd biscop, syððan he his bec sceawode, he reowsode mid geomerunge, þæt he swa ræþne dom sette

þam unsæligum þeofum, and hit bisaregede æfre, oð his lifes ende, and þa leode bead georne þæt heo him mid fæstæn fullice ðreo dagæs, biddende þone Almihtigæn God, þæt he him ariæn sceolde.

On þam londe wæs sum mon Leofstan ihaten, rice for worulde, unwittig for Gode, þe rad to þam halgan mid ricetere swyðe, and het him æteowan orhlice swyðe þone halgæ sont, hwæðer he isund wære; ac swa raðe swa he iseah þæssontes lichame, ða awedde he sonæ, and wælreowlice grymetede, and earmlice endode yfelum deape. Ðis is þam ilic þe halga papa Gregorius, on his isetnesse [awrat] be þam halgum Laurentium, þe lið on Rome-burig, ðæt men wolden sceawian hu he læge; ac God heom gestyrde, swa þæt ðær swulton on ðære sceawunge æne seofe men 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 her nyllæð on write setten, ac heom wat gehwa. On þissum halgum is swutel, ant on swylcum oðrum, þæt God Almihtig mæg þone mon aræran æft on domes dæge ansundne of eorðan, þe þe healt Eadmundne halne lichame, oð ðene myclan dæg, þeah ðe he on moldæn come. Weorðe wære ðeo stow for þam wurðfullæn halgum, þæt hire mon wæl wurðode and wælegode mid clæne Godes þeowum to Cristes ðeowdome; forþan ðe þe halgæ is mærræ þone men magon asmean. Nis Angol bidæled Drihtnes halgene, forþam on Englæ londe licgæþ swylce halgan, swylce þes halgæ king, and Chutbertus þe eadigæ, and Æpeldryp on Elig, and eac hire swuster, ansund on lichame, geleafæn to trumunge. Beoð eac fela oðræ on Angel-cynne, þe fela wundræ wurcæð, swa swa hit wide is cyp, ðam Almihtigan to lofe, þe heo on ilyfden. Crist sylf swytelæp monnum, þurh his mæren halgan, þæt he is Ælmihtig God, þe makæþ swylce wundræ, þeah þe ða earman Iudeiscæn hine allungæ wiðsocon, forþan þe heo

beoð awarigede, swa swa heo wiscton heom sylfum. Ne beoð nane wundrae iwrohte æt heoræ burigene, forþam þe heo ne gelyfæð on þone lyfigenden Crist; ac Crist swutelæp monnum hwær þe gode ileafæ is, þenne he swylce wundrae wurcæð, þurh his halgan, wide geond þas eorðan, þam beo wuldor and lof a mid his Heofenlice Fæder.

 WILLS.

I.

† HEE swytelað, on þissum gewrite, hu Ælfric bisceop wille his are beteon, þe he under Gode geernode, and under Cnute kynce, his leofne laforde, and siþþan hæfð rihtlice gehealdan under Haralde cynce. Þet is þonne ærest; þet ic geán þet land et Wilringawerþa 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 Hunstanestune 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 Ticeswelle and et Doccynce, 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 án marc gol.

And gelæste man Ægelrice án pund, minne fat-fylre^a; and sela man mina cnihtas þa mina stiwardas witan, XXXX. punda, and fif pund into Elig, and fif pund into Holm, and fif pund Wulfwarde muneke, minne mæge, and fif pund Ælfræhe minè sæmestre. And ic wille þet man sella þet land et Walsingaham, swa man derast mæge, and gelesta man þet feoh, swa ic gewissod hæbbe. And ic wille þet man sella þet land et Fersafeld, swa man derast

^a MS. minre fat sylre.

mæge, and recna man iuncere Brun an marc gol, and mid þan laue scytta man mine borgas. And ic gean Ælfwine minan preoste et Walsingaham xxx. akera et Eggemære, and Uui prouast habba þone ofaræstan. And ic gean Ædwine muneke þa mylne et Græysæte, þe Ringware ahte. And ic gean Ælfrig preoste þet land et Rygedune, þe ic bohte to Leofwenne. And ic gean þæt myln þe Wolnoð 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 Dī, wes soecende and smeagende, ymb mine saul-pearfe, mid Ceolnoðes ærcebiscopes geðeahte, and ðara hioua 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. hwhite hlafa, ð. an hriðer, an swin, 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 Adumsio Sçe Marie, ymb xii. monað end: sue eihwelc mon swe þis lond hebbe, minra ærbenumena, ðis agefe, and mittan fulne huniges x. ...oes, xx. hen-fugas.

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

h cxx. elmes hlafes.

Beagmund pī. geðafie and midwrite.

Beornfrið p̄r.	geðafie 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 hiabenlice 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.

FROM THE GOSPELS.

MARK, CHAPTER I.

*In the Northumbrian Dialect from the Durham MS.**

- ¹ GODSPELLES fruma, Hælendes Crist, Godes Suna, suæ awritten is in Esaia ðone witgo, Heonu *ic asende* m̄n engel befora onsione ðín, seðe foregearwas weg ðín.
³ Cliopendes stefn in ðam woesten, Gearuas Drihtnes woeg;
⁴ doeð [wyrca] rehta his stigo [geongas]. Iohannes

* 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.

wæs in woesten; *and* gefulwade and bodæde hreownisses
 fulwiht, on synna forgefnisse. And to him foerde all 5
 Iudæa lond, and alle ða Hierusolomisco-waras, and weo-
 ron from him gefulwad in Iordanes stream, hiora synno
 ondetende. And Iohannes wæs geferelad mið camelles 6
 hêrum, and fellera gyrdils *wæs* ymb his sído, and lo-
 pestro and wudu-hunig *he* wæs brucende [he gebréc];
 and *he* bodade, cuoeðende, Strongre cymes [cuom] æfter 7
 mec. his [ðæs] nam ic wyrðe fore-hlutende undoa his
 scoe-ðuongas. Ic fulwade iwih mið wætre, he uutodlice 8
 iwih gefulwas mið Hálilig Gást. And *hyt* wæs aworden 9
 in ðæm dagum ðæt se Hælend cuom from Nazareth ðær
 byrig, and wæs gefulwad in Iordanem from Iohanne.
 And sóna of ðam wætre *he* astág, and gesæh untynde 10
 heofnas, and Gaast swelce culfre ofstigende and ón him
 wunigende: and stefn wæs of heofnum geworden, Ðu 11
 arð mfn leof Sunu, on ðec ic wel lícade. And sóna ðe 12
 gást hine ón woesten dráf. And feoertig daga and 13
 feoertig næhta he wæs from ðæm wiðerwearde acunnad,
 and *he* mið wild-deorum wæs, and him englas gehêrdon.
 Efter ðon [ða] Iohannes gesald wæs, cuom se Hælend in 14
 Galilea, and Godes ríces godspell bodade, and cuoeðende, 15
 Forðon tíð is gefylled, and Godes ríc to-geneolecde;
 hreowiges, and gelefes to ðæm godspell. And færende 16
 æt Galilæas sê, *he* gesæh ðone Simon, and Andreas his
 broðor, hiora hnetta in ða sê sêndende; forðon *hia* we-
 ron fisceras. And him cuoeð se Hælend, Cymað æfter 17
 mec, and ic gedo iuih þæt ge sie monna fisceras. And 18
 hi hreconlice, forletnum nettum, weron him fylgendo.
 And ðóna *he* lytel huon foerde, and gesæh Iacob Zebe- 19
 dies sunu, and ðone Iohannem his broðer; and ða ilco
 [hia] in *hiora* scip gesetton ða netto. And *he* hia sóna 20
 geceigde, and mið ðy *hia hiora* fæder Zebedeum for-
 leorton mið ðæm celmert-monnum, *and* hine [him] fyl-

Beornfrið p̄r.	geðafie and midwrite.
Wealhhere p̄r.	Swiðberht diač.
Osmund p̄r.	Beornheah diač.
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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 hiabenlice 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.

FROM THE GOSPELS.

MARK, CHAPTER I.

*In the Northumbrian Dialect from the Durham MS.**

- ¹ GODSPELLES fruma, Hælendes Crist, Godes Suna, suæ
² awritten is in Esaia ðone witgo, Heonu *ic asende* m̄n
engel befora onsione ðín, seðe foregearwas weg ðín.
³ Cliopendes stefn in ðam woesten, Gearuas Drihtnes woeg;
⁴ doeð [wyrca] rehta his stigo [geongas]. Iohannes

* 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.

wæs in woesten; *and* gefulwade and bodade hreownisses
 fulwiht, on synna forgefneisse. And to him foerde all 5
 Iudæa lond, and alle ða Hierusolomisco-waras, and weo-
 ron from him gefulwad in Iordanes stream, hiora synno
 ondetende. And Iohannes wæs gegerelad mið camelles 6
 hêrum, and fellera gyrdils *wæs* ymb his sído, and lo-
 pestro and wudu-hunig *he* wæs brucende [he gebréc];
 and *he* bodade, cuoeðende, Strongre cymes [cuom] æfter 7
 mec. his [ðæs] nam ic wyrðe fore-hlutende undoa his
 scoe-ðuongas. Ic fulwade iwih mið wætre, he uutodlice 8
 iwih gefulwas mið Hálilig Gást. And *hyt* wæs aworden 9
 in ðæm dagum *ðæt* se Hælend cuom from Nazareth ðær
 byrig, and wæs gefulwad in Iordanem from Iohanne.
 And sóna of ðam wætre *he* astág, and gesæh untynde 10
 heofnas, and Gaast swelce culfre ofstigende and ón him
 wunigende: and stefn wæs of heofnum geworden, Ðu 11
 arð mín leof Sunu, on ðec ic wel lícade. And sóna ðe 12
 gást hine ón woesten dráf. And feoertig daga and 13
 feoertig næhta he wæs from ðæm widerwearde acunnad,
 and *he* mið wild-deorum wæs, and him englas gehêrdon.
 Efter ðon [ða] Iohannes gesald wæs, cuom se Hælend in 14
 Galilea, and Godes ríces godspell bodade, and cuoeðende, 15
 Forðon tífd is gefylled, and Godes ríc to-geneolecde;
 hreowiges, and gelefes to ðæm godspell. And færende 16
 æt Galilæas sê, *he* gesæh ðone Simon, and Andreas his
 broðor, hiora hnetta in ða sê sêndende; forðon *hia* we-
 ron fisceras. And him cuoeð se Hælend, Cymað æfter 17
 mec, and ic gedo iuih þæt ge sie monna fisceras. And 18
 hi hreconlice, forletnum nettum, weron him fylgendo.
 And ðóna *he* lytel huon foerde, and gesæh Iacob Zebe- 19
 dies sunu, and ðone Iohannem his broðer; and ða ilco
 [hia] in *hiora* scip gesetton ða netto. And *he* hia sóna 20
 geceigde, and mið ðy *hia* hiora fæder Zebedeum for-
 leorton mið ðæm celmert-monnum, *and* hine [him] fyl-

21 gedon, and in-foerdon Capharnaum ða burug, and sōna
 22 to somnung ineode [foerde] and lærde hia. And *hia*
 swigdon [stylدون] ofer his lār; forðon *he* wæs hia læ-
 23 rende swælce he mæht hæfde, and ne suæ uðuta. And
 in hiora somnung wæs *sum* monn in unclæne gást, and
 24 he of-cliopade, Cwoeðende, Huæt us and ðe, ðu Hælend
 ðe Nazare? Cwome ðu losige [to losane] usig? Ic
 25 wát ðæt ðu arð Godes Haligu. And bebead *hine* se Hæ-
 26 lend cwoeðende, Suiga ðu, and gaa of ðæm menn. And
 se unclænæ gast hie bidtende, and micla [mið micle]
 27 stefne of-clioppende, from him of-eode. And alle wun-
 drande weron, ðus ðætte hia gefregndon betuih him
 cwoeðende, Huæt is ðis? Huælc is ðius niue lar, forðon
 [ðætte] *he* in mæht unclænum gastum hatas, and *hia*
 28 eðmodigað him? And hraðe foerde [gesprang] his
 29 mersung [merða] in all Galilea lond. And recone of
 somnunge *hia* foerdon, and cuomon in Symones and An-
 30 dreæ hus, mið Iacob and Iohanne. Ða wæs Symones
 swer gelegen febrinde, and *hia* him sona of ðær cuedon.
 31 And geneolecde, and ða ilca ahóf, and mið ðy hire hond
 gegrippen wæs, reconlice forleort hia hal from februm;
 32 and *hio* geembehtade him. Utedlice ða efern gewarð,
 mið ðy sunna to sett eade, *hia* geferedon [gebrohton]
 33 to him alle yfel hæbbende and diowbla hæbbende. And
 alle ða burgwaras wæron gesomnad to ðære duru [to
 34 gæt]. And *he* lecnade [gemde] monigo ða ðe missen-
 licum adlum geswoenced woeron; and menigo dioblas he
 ut-fordraf; and hia ne lefde to sprecanne, forðon *hia*
 35 hine wiston. And suiðe on æring aras, and foerde ðona,
 and eode on woestigum stouo [styd] and ðer gebæd.
 36 And him wæs fylgend Simon, and ða ðe mið hine woeron.
 37 And mið ðy *hia* hine onfundon *hia* cuedon him, Forðon
 38 alle ðec soecað. And he cwoeð to him, Gæ we [wutum
 geonga] in ða neesto lond, and ða ceastre, þæt ec ðer ic

bodige, forðon to ðis ic cwom. And he wæs bodande ³⁹ in hiora somnungum, and alle Galileæ, and diobles worpend. And to him cwom *sum* licðrower, and hine bæd ⁴⁰ [giornede], and mið cnew-beging cuoeð, Gyf ðu wilt, ðu mæht geclænsiga meh. Ða wæs se Hælend his mil-⁴¹ sande, *and* his hond gerahte, and hine hrinande, to him cueð, Ic willo ðe geclænsiga. And mið ðy *he* gecueð, ⁴² sona ðiu riofol from him foerde, and *he* wæs geclænsod. And sona *he* bebead him, and cuoeð to him, Gesih ðu ⁴³ ðæt ðu *hit* nænigum menn coeðe, ah gaa adeaw ðec ðæm ⁴⁴ sacerda aldor, and gef fore ðin clænsunge ða ðe Moises heht, him in cyðnisse. Soð he foerde *and* ongann bo-⁴⁵ diga and mersiga ðæt word; ðus ðæt uutedlice *he* ne mæhte ewunga in ða ceastre ingeonga, ah he wæs uta in woestigum stowum; and *hia* eghuona to him gesomnadon.

 THE BATTLE OF MALDON,

AND

DEATH OF THE EALDORMAN BYRHTNOTH.

A FRAGMENT.

*** brocen wurde.	érest onfunde,
Het þa hyssa hwæne	þæt se eorl nolde
hors forlætan,	yrmðo gepolian :
feor afysan,	he let him þa of handon
and forðgangan,	leofre fleogan,
hicgan to handum,	hafoc wið þæs holtes,
and *** hige godum.	and to þære hilde stóp ;
*** þæt Offan mæg	be þam man mihte oncnawan

21 gedon, and in-foerdon Capharnaum ða burag, and sōna
 22 to somnung ineode [foerde] and lærde hia. And *hia*
 swigdon [stylidon] ofer his lār; forðon *he* wæs hia læ-
 23 rende swælce he mæht hæfde, and ne suæ uðuta. And
 in hiora somnung wæs *sun* monn in unclæne gást, and
 24 he of-cliopade, Cwoeðende, Huæt us and ðe, ðu Hælend
 ðe Nazare? Cwome ðu losige [to losane] usig? Ic
 25 wát ðæt ðu arð Godes Haligu. And bebed *hine* se Hæ-
 26 lend cwoeðende, Suiga ðu, and gaa of ðæm menn. And
 se unclænæ gast *hine* bidtende, and micla [mið micle]
 27 stefne of-clioppende, from him of-eode. And alle wun-
 drande weron, ðus ðætte *hia* gefregndon betuih him
 cwoeðende, Huæt is ðis? Huælc is ðius niue lar, forðon
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 30 dreæ hus, mið Iacob and Iohanne. Ða wæs Symones
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 31 And geneolecde, and ða ilca ahóf, and mið ðy hire hond
 gegrippen wæs, reconlice forleort *hia* hal from februm;
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 34 gæt]. And *he* lecnade [gemde] monigo ða ðe missen-
 licum adlum geswoenced woeron; and menigo dioblas he
 ut-fordraf; and *hia* ne lefde to sprecanne, forðon *hia*
 35 *hine* wiston. And suiðe on æring aras, and foerde ðona,
 and eode on woestigum stouo [styd] and ðer gebæd.
 36 And him wæs fylgend Simon, and ða ðe mið *hine* woeron.
 37 And mið ðy *hia* *hine* onfundon *hia* cuedon him, Forðon
 38 alle ðec soecað. And he cwoeð to him, Gæ we [wutum
 geonga] in ða neesto lond, and ða ceastre, þæt ec ðer ic

bodige, forðon to ðis ic cwom. And he wæs bodande 39
 in hiora somnungum, and alle Galileæ, and diobles wor-
 pend. And to him cwom *sum* licðrower, and hine bæd 40
 [giornede], and mið cnew-beging cuoeð, Gyf ðu wilt,
 ðu mæht geclænsiga meh. Ða wæs se Hælend his mil- 41
 sande, *and* his hond gerahte, and hine hrinande, to him
 cueð, Ic willo ðe geclænsiga. And mið ðy *he* gecueð, 42
 sona ðiu riofol from him foerde, and *he* wæs geclænsod.
 And sona *he* bebead him, and cuoeð to him, Gesih ðu 43
 ðæt ðu *hit* nænigum menn coeðe, ah gaa adeaw ðec ðæm
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 woestigum stowum; and *hia* eghuona to him gesom-
 nadon.

 THE BATTLE OF MALDON,

AND

DEATH OF THE EALDORMAN BYRHTNOTH.

A FRAGMENT.

* * * brocen wurde.
 Het þa hyssa hwæne
 hors forlætan,
 feor afysan,
 and forðgangan,
 hicgan to handum,
 and * * * hige godum.
 * * * þæt Offan mæg

ærest onfunde,
 þæt se eorl nolde
 yrmðo gepolian:
 he let him þa of handon
 leofre fleogan,
 hafoc wið þæs holtes,
 and to þære hilde stóp;
 be þam man mihte oncnawan

þæt se cniht nolde
 wacian æt þam wige,
 þa he to wæpnum feng.
 Eac him wolde Eadric
 his ealdre gelæstan
 frean to gefeohte ;
 ongan þa forðberan
 gar to guþe :
 he hæfde God gepanc,
 þa hwile he mid handum
 healdan mihte
 bord and brád swurd ;
 beot he gelæste,
 þa he ætforan his frean
 feohtan sceolde.
 Ða þær Byrhtnoð ongan
 beornas trymian,
 rád and rædde,
 rincum tæhte
 hu hi sceoldon standan,
 and þone stede healdan,
 and bæd þæt hyra randan
 rihte heoldon
 fæste mid folmum,
 and ne forhtedon na.
 Ða he hæfde þæt folc
 fægre getrymmed,
 he lihte þa mid leodon,
 þær him leofost wæs,
 þær he his heorð-werod
 holdost wiste.
 Ða stóð on stæðe,
 stiðlice clypode,
 wicinga ár,

wordum mælde,
 se on beot abead
 brim-lipendra
 ærende to þam eorle,
 þær he on ofre stóð :
 Me séndon to ðe
 sámen snelle ;
 heton ðe secgan,
 þæt þu most sendan raðe
 beagas wið gebeorge ;
 and eow betere is
 þæt ge þisne gar-ræs
 mid gafole forgyldon,
 þonne we swa hearde
 hilde dælon.
 Ne purfe we us spillan :
 gif ge spedað to þam,
 we willað wið þam golde
 grið fæstnian.
 Gyf þu þæt gerædest,
 þe her rícost eart,
 þæt þu þíne leoda
 lysan wille,
 syllan sá-mannum,
 on hyra sylfra dóm,
 feoh wið freode,
 and níman frið æt us,
 we willað mid þam sceattum
 us to scype gangan,
 on flót feran,
 and eow fripes healdan.
 Byrhtnoð mapelode,
 bord hafenode,
 wand wácne æsc,

wordum mælde,
 yrre and anræd,
 ageaf him andsware :
 Gehyrst þu, sæ-lida,
 hwæt þis folc segeð,
 hi willað eow to gafole
 garas syllan,
 ættrynne ord,
 and ealde swurd,
 þa heregeatu þe eow
 æt hilde ne deah.
 Brim-manna bóða,
 abeod eft ongean,
 sege þinum leodum
 miccle laþre spell,
 þæt her stynt unforcuð
 eorl mid his werode,
 þe wile gealgian
 epel þysne,
 Æþelrædes eard,
 ealdres mínes,
 folc and foldan :
 feallan sceolon
 hæpene æt hilde.
 To heanlic me þinceð
 þæt ge mid urum sceattum
 to scype gangon
 unbefohtene ;
 nu ge þus feor hider
 on urne earde
 in-becomon,
 ne sceole ge swa softe
 sinc gegangan ;
 us sceal ord and ecg

éar gešeman,
 grim guð-plega,
 éar we gofol syllon.
 Het þa bord beran,
 beornas gangan,
 þæt hi on þam ea-steðe
 ealle stodon.
 Ne mihte þær for wætere
 werod to þam oðrum,
 þær com flowende
 flóð æfter ebban,
 lucon lagu-streamas ;
 to lang hit him þuhte,
 hwænne hi togædere
 garas beron.
 Hi þær Pantan stream
 mid prasse bestodon,
 East-Seaxena ord,
 and se æsc-here ;
 ne mihte hyra ænig
 oþrum derian,
 buton hwá þurh flánes flyht
 fyl gename.
 Se flóð út gewát ;
 þa flótan stodon gearowe,
 wicinga fela,
 wiges georne.
 Het þa hælepa hleo
 healdan þa bricge
 wigan wigheardne,
 se wæs haten Wulfstán,
 caþne mid his cynne,
 þæt wæs Ceolan sunu,
 þe þone forman man

mid his francan ofsceat,
 þe þær baldlicost
 on þa bricge stóp.
 Þær stodon mid Wulfstáne
 wigan unforhte,
 Ælfere and Maccus,
 móðige twégen ;
 þa noldon sæt þam forde
 fleam gewyrcan,
 ac hi fæstlice
 wið þa fynd wereðon,
 þa hwile þe hi wæpna
 wealdan moston.
 Ða hi þæt ongeaton,
 and georne gesawon,
 þæt hi þa bricg-weardas
 bitere fundon ;
 ongunnon lytegian þa
 laðe gystas ;
 bædon þæt hi úp-gangan
 agan moston,
 ofer þone ford faran,
 feþan lædan.
 Ða se eorl ongan,
 for his ofer móde,
 alyfan landes to fela
 laþere ðeode.
 Ongean ceallian þa,
 ofer cald wæter,
 Byrthelmes bearn,
 beornas gehlyston :
 Nu eow is gerymed,
 gað ricene to us,
 guman to guþe ;

God ána wát,
 hwá þære wæl-stowe
 wealdan mote.
 Wodon þa wæl-wulfas,
 for wætere ne murnon,
 wicinga werod,
 west ofer Pantan,
 ofer scír wæter
 scyldas wægon,
 lidmen to lande
 linde bæron.
 Þær ongean gránum
 gearowe stodon
 Byrhtnoð mid beornum ;
 he mid bordum het
 wyrcan þone wi-hagan,
 and þæt werod healdan
 feste wið feondum.
 Ða wæs fohte neh
 tir sæt getohte ;
 wæs seo tíð cumen
 þæt þær fæge men
 feallan sceoldon.
 Ða wearð hream aháfen,
 hremmas wundon,
 earn æses georn,
 wæs on eorþan cyrm.
 Hi leton þa of folman
 feol-hearde speru,
 gegrundene
 garas flugon,
 bogan wæron bysige,
 bord ord onfeng,
 biter wæs se beadu-ræs,

beornas feollon,
 on gehwæðere hand
 hyssas lagon ;
 wund wearð Wulfmær,
 wæl-reste geceas,
 Byrhtnoðes mæg,
 he mid billum wearð,
 his swuster sunu,
 swiðe forheawen ;
 þær wearð wicingum
 wiperlean agifen :
 gehyrde ic ðæt Eadweard
 áinne sloge
 swiþe mid his swurde,
 swenges ne wyrnde,
 þæt him sæt fótum feoll
 fæge cempa ;
 þæs him his þeoden
 þanc gesæde,
 þam byrþene^a,
 þa^b he byre hæfde.
 Swa stemnetton
 stið-hugende
 hysas sæt hilde,
 hogodon georne
 hwá þær mid orde
 ærost mihte
 on fægean men
 feorh gewinnan,
 wigan mid wæpnum :
 wæl feol on eorðan ;
 stodon stæde fæste,
 stihte hi Byrhtnoð,

^a búr-þene ?

bæd þæt hyssa gehwylc
 hogode to wige,
 þe on Denum wolde
 dóm gefeohtan.
 Wód þa wiges heard,
 wæpen úp-ahóf,
 bord to gebeorge,
 and wið þæs beornes stóp ;
 eode swa ánræd
 eorl to þam ceorle,
 ægþer hyra oðrum
 yfles hogode.
 Sende þa se sæ-rinc
 superne gar,
 þa gewundod wearð
 wigena hlaford ;
 he sceaf þa mid þam scylde,
 þæt se sceaft tobærst,
 and þæt spere sprengde,
 þæt hit sprang ongean ;
 gegremod wearð se guð-rinc,
 he mid gare stang
 wlancne wicing,
 þe him þa wunde forgeaf.
 Frod wæs se fyrd-rinc,
 he let his francan wadan
 purh þæs hysses hals ;
 hand wisode
 þæt he on þam fær-sceaðan
 feorh geræhte ;
 ða he oþerne
 ofstlice sceat,
 þæt seo byrne tobærst,

^b þæt ?

mid his francan ofsceat,
 þe þær baldlicost
 on þa bricge stóp.
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 scyldas wægon,
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 þæt him sæt fótum feoll
 fæge cempa ;
 þæs him his þeoden
 þanc gesæde,
 þam byrþene*,
 þa^b he byre hæfde.
 Swa stemnetton
 stið-hugende
 hysas sæt hilde,
 hogodon georne
 hwá þær mid orde
 ærost mihte
 on fægean men
 feorh gewinnan,
 wigan mid wæpnum :
 wæl feol on eorðan ;
 stodon stæde fæste,
 stihte hi Byrhtnoð,

* búr-þene ?

bæd þæt hyssa gehwylc
 hogode to wige,
 þe on Denum wolde
 dóm gefeohtan.
 Wód þa wiges heard,
 wæpen úp-ahóf,
 bord to gebeorge,
 and wið þæs beornes stóp ;
 eode swa ánræd
 eorl to þam ceorle,
 ægþer hyra oðrum
 yfles hogode.
 Sende þa se sæ-rinc
 superne gar,
 þa gewundod wearð
 wigena hlaford ;
 he sceaf þa mid þam scylde,
 þæt se sceaft tobærst,
 and þæt spere sprengde,
 þæt hit sprang ongean ;
 gegremod wearð se guð-rinc,
 he mid gare stang
 wlanca wicing,
 þe him þa wunde forgeaf.
 Frod wæs se fyrd-rinc,
 he let his francan wadan
 purh þæs hysses hals ;
 hand wisode
 þæt he on þam fær-sceaðan
 feorh geræhte ;
 ða he oþerne
 ofstlice sceat,
 þæt seo byrne tobærst,

* þæt ?

he wæs on breostum wund	and gerenod swurd.
purh þa hring-locan ;	Ða Byrhtnoð bræd
him æt heortan stóð	bill of sceðe,
ætterne ord.	brád and brún-ecg,
Se eorl wæs þe bliþra,	and on þa byrnan sloh :
hloh þa modi man,	raþe hine gelette
sæde Metode þanc	lidmanna sum,
ðæs dæg-weorces,	þa he þæs eorles
þe him Drihten forgeaf.	earm amyrd ;
Forlet þa drenga sum	feoll þa to foldan
daroð of handa,	fealo-hilte swurd,
fleogan of folman,	ne mihte he gehealdan
þæt se to forð-gewát	heardne mece,
purh þone æpelan	wæpnes wealdan.
Æpelrædes þegen.	þa-gyt þæt word gecwæð
Him be healfe stóð	hár hilde-rinc,
hyse únweaxen,	hyssas bylde
cniht on gecampe,	bæd gangan forð,
se full cañice	góde geféran :
bræd of ðæm beorne	ne mihte þa on fótum leng
blodigne gar,	fæste gestandan ;
Wulfstanes bearn,	he to heofenum wlát :
Wulfmær se geonga ;	Gepance þe ðeoda Waldend,
forlet for-heardne	ealra þæra wynna
faran eft ongean ;	þe ic on worulde gebád :
ord in-gewóð,	nu ic ah, milde Meotod,
þæt se on eorþan læg,	mæste pearfe,
þe his þeoden éar	þæt þu mínum gaste
pearle geræhte.	gódes geunne,
Eode þa gesyrwed	þæt mín sawul to þe
secg to þam eorle,	siðian mote,
he wolde þæs beornes	on þín geweald,
beagas gefecgan,	þeoden engla,
reaf and hringas,	mid friðe ferian ;

ic eom frymði to þe,
 þæt hi^a hel-sceapan
 hynan ne moton.
 Ða hine heowon
 hæðene scealcas,
 and begen þa beornas
 þe him bigstodon,
 Ælfnōð and Wulmær begen
 lagon ða on-enn
 hyra frean,
 feorh gesealdon.
 Hi bugon þa fram beaduwe
 þe þær beon noldon ;
 þær wurdon Oddan bearn
 ærest on fleame,
 Godric fram guþe,
 and þone gōðan forlet,
 þe him mænigne oft
 mear gesealde ;
 he gehleōp þone eoh,
 þe ahte his hlaford,
 on þam gerædum
 þe hit riht ne wæs,
 and his broðru mid him,
 begen ærdon,
 Godrinc and Godrig,
 guþe ne gymdon,
 ac wendon fram þam wige,
 and þone wudu sohton,
 flugon on þæt fæsten,
 and hyra feore burgon,
 and manna mǣ
 þonne hit ænig mæð wære,

gyf hi þa gearnunga
 ealle gemundon,
 þe he him to duguþe
 gedón hæfde ;
 swa him Offa on dæg
 ær asæde,
 on þam meþel-stede,
 þa he gemōt hæfde,
 þæt þær mōðlice
 manega spræcon,
 þe eft æt þære [hilde]
 polian noldon.
 Ða wearð afeallen
 þæs folces ealdor,
 Æpelrædes eorl ;
 ealle gesawon
 heorð-geneatas
 þæt hyra heorra læg.
 Ða ðær wendon forð
 wlance þegenas,
 unearge men,
 efston georne,
 hi woldon þa ealle
 oðer twega,
 lif forlætan,
 oððe leofne gewrecan :
 swa hi bylde forð
 bearn Ælfrices,
 wiga wintrum geong,
 wordum mælde :
 Ælfwine, þa cwæð he,
 on ellen-spræc gemuna
 þa mæla þe we oft

^a The *hi* in this line is very questionable.

æt meodo spræcon,
ponne we on bence
beot ahófon,
hæleð on healle,
ymbe heard gewinn ;
nu mæg cunnian
hwá céne sy ;
ic wylle mīne æpelo
eallum gecypan,
þæt ic wæs on Myrcon
miccles cynnes,
wæs mīn ealda fæder
Ealhelm haten,
wīs ealdorman,
woruld-gesælig.
Ne sceolon me on þære þeode
þegenas ætwītan,
þæt ic of þisse fyrde
féran wille,
eard gesecan,
nu mīn ealdor ligeð
forheawen æt hilde,
me is þæt hearma mæst ;
he wæs ægðer mīn mæg
and mīn hlaford.
Ða he forð-eode,
fæhðe gemunde,
þæt he mid orde
ánne geræhte
flótan on þam folce,
þæt se on foldan læg
forwegen mid his wæpne.
Ongan þa wīnas mánian,
frynd and geferan,

þæt hi forð-eodon.
Offa gemælde,
æsc-holt asceoc :
Hwæt þu, Ælfwine, hafast
ealle gemánode,
þegenas to þearfe :
nu ure þeoden lið,
eorl on eorðan,
us is eallum þearf,
þæt ure æghwylc
oþerne bylde
wigan to wige,
þa hwile þe he wæpen mæge
habban and healdan,
heardne mece,
gar and góð swurd.
Us Godric hæfð,
earh Oddan bearn,
ealle beswicene :
wende þæs for-moni man,
þa he on meare ráð,
on wlancan þam wige,
þæt wære hit ure hlaford ;
forþan wearð her on felda
folc totwæmed,
scyld-burh tobrocen.
Abreoðe his angin,
þæt he her swa manigne
man aflymde.
Leofsunu gemælde,
and his linde ahóf,
bord to gebeorge,
he þam beorne oncwæð :
Ic þæt geháte,

þæt ic heonon nelle
 fleón fôtes trym,
 ac wille furðor gán,
 wrecan on gewinne
 mînne wine-drihten.
 Ne þurfon me embeSturmere
 stede-fæste hæleð
 wordum sætwítan,
 nu mîn wíne gecranc,
 þæt ic hlafordleas
 hám siðie,
 wende fram wige ;
 ac me sceal wæpen nîman,
 ord and fren.
 He ful yrre wóð,
 feaht fæstlice,
 fleam he forhógode.
 Dunnere þa cwæð,
 daroð acwehte,
 unorne ceorl,
 ofer eall clypode,
 bæd þæt beorna gehwylc
 Byrhtnoð wrææ :
 Ne mæg na wandian
 se þe wrecan þenceð
 frean on folce,
 ne for feore murnan.
 Þa hi forð-eodon,
 feores hi ne rohton.
 Ongunnon þa hired-men
 heardlice feohtan,
 gráme gar-berend,

and God bædon
 þæt hi moston gewrecan
 hyra wyne-drihten,
 and on hyra feondum
 fyl gewyrcan.
 Him se gysel* ongan
 geornlice fylstan ;
 He wæs on Norð-hymbron
 heardes cynnes,
 Ecglafe's bearn,
 him wæs Æscferð náma ;
 he ne wandode na
 sæt þam wig-plegan,
 ac he fýsde forð
 flán genehe ;
 hwílon he on bord sceat,
 hwílon beorn tæse ;
 æfre embe stunde he sealde
 sume wunde,
 þa hwíle ðe he wæpna
 wealdan moste.
 Ða-gyt on orde stóð
 Eadweard se langa,
 gearo and geornful ;
 gylp-wordum spræc,
 þæt he nolde fleogan
 fót-mæl landes,
 foer-bæc bugan,
 þa his betera leg :
 he bræc þone bord-weall,
 and wið þa beornas feaht,
 oðþæt he his sinc-gyfan

* The story of the *gysel* (hostage) was no doubt contained in the part of the poem now lost.

on þam sǣmannum
 wurðlice wrec,
 ǣr he on wæle læge.
 Swa dyde Æþeric,
 ǣpele gefera,
 fús and forðgeorn,
 feaht eornoste,
 Sibyrhtes broðor,
 and swiðe mænig oþer,
 clufon cellod bord,
 cēne hi weredon,
 bærst bordes lærig,
 and seo byrne sang
 gryre leoða sum.
 Þa æt guðe sloh
 Offa þone sǣ-lidan,
 þæt he on eorþan feoll,
 and þær Gaddes mæg
 grund gesohte ;
 raðe wearð æt hilde
 Offa forheawen ;
 he hæfde þeah geforþod
 þæt he his frean gehet,
 swa he beotode ǣr
 wið his beah-gifan,
 þæt hi sceoldon begen
 on burh rídan,
 hále to háme,
 oððe on here crincgan,
 on wæl-stowe
 wundum sweltan.
 He læg ðegenlice
 ðeodne gehende.
 Ða wearð borda gebræc ;

brim-men wódon,
 guðe gegremode,
 gar oft þurh-wóð
 fæges feorh-hús.
 Forð ða eode Wistan,
 Þurstanes sunu,
 wið þas secgas feaht ;
 he wæs on geþrang
 hyra þreora bána,
 ǣr him Wigelines bearn
 on þam wæle læge.
 Þær wæs stið gemót ;
 stodon fæste
 wigan on gewinne,
 wigend cruncon,
 wundum werige ;
 wæl feol on eorþan.
 Oswald and Ealdwold,
 ealle hwile,
 begen gebroþru,
 beornas trymedon,
 hyra wine-magas
 wordon bædon,
 þæt he þær æt ðearfe
 þolian sǣoldon,
 unwáclice
 wæpna neotan.
 Byrhtwold mapelode,
 bord hafenode,
 se wæs eald geneat,
 ǣsc acwehte,
 he ful baldlice
 beornas lærde :
 Hige sceal þe heardra,

heorte þe cénre,	licgan þence.
móð sceal þe máre,	Swa hi Æpelgares bearn
þe ure mægen lytlað :	ealle bylde,
her lið ure ealdor	Godric to guþe,
ealle forheawen,	oft he gar forlet,
gód on greote ;	wæl-spere windan,
á mæg gnornian,	on þa wicingas :
se ðe nu fram þis wig-plegan	swa he on þam folce
wendan þenceð.	fyrrest eode,
Ic eom fróð feores,	heow and hynde,
fram ic ne wille,	oðþæt he on hilde gecranc.
ac ic me be healfe	Næs þæt na se Godric
mínum blaforde,	þe ða guðe forbeah,
be swa leofan men,	* * * * *

JUDITH.

A FRAGMENT.

* * * tweode gifena,	wín hatan wyrcean georne,
in ðys ginnan grunde ;	and eallum wundrum þrymlíc
heo þær þa gearwe funde	girwan up swæsendo ;
mund-byrd set þam mæran	to ðam het se gumena baldor
þeodne,	ealle þa yldestan ðegnað,
þa heo ahte mæste þearfe	hie ðæt ofstum miclum
hyldo þæs hehstan Déman,	ræfnodon rond-wiggende ;
þæt he hie wið þæs hehstan	eomon to ðam rícan þeodne,
brogan	feran folces ræswan.
gefriðode, frymða Waldend ;	þæt wæs þy feorþan dogore
hyre þæs Fæder on roderum	þæs þe Iudið hyne,
torhtmóð tiðe gefremede,	gleaw on geþonce,
þe heo ahte trumne geleafan	ides ælf-scínu,
á to þæm Ælmihtigan.	árest gesohte.
Gefrægen ic þa Holofernus	

X.

Hie ða to ðam symle
 sittan eodon,
 wlance to wín-gedrince,
 ealle his wea-gesiðas,
 bealde byrn-wiggende.
 Þær wæron bollan steape
 boren æfter bencum gelome,
 swylce eac bunan and orcas
 fulle flet-sittendum :
 hie þæt fæge þegon,
 rófe rond-wiggende,
 peah ðæs se ríca ne wende,
 egesful eorla dryhten.
 Ða wearð Holofernus,
 gold-wine gumena,
 on gyste-salum^a ;
 hloh and hlydde,
 hlynede and dynede,
 þæt mihten fira bearn
 feorran gehýran,
 hu se stiðmóða
 styrnde and gylede ;
 módig and medu-gal
 mánode geneahhe
 benc-sittende,
 þæt hi gebærdon wel.
 Swa se inwidda
 ofer ealne dæg,
 dryht-guman sine
 drencte mid wíne,
 swiðmóð since brytta,
 oðþæt hie on swiman lagon,

ofer-drencte his duguðe ealle,
 swylce hie wæron deaðe ge-
 slegene,
 agótene góða gehwylces.
 Swa het se gumena aldor
 fylgan flet-sittendum,
 oðþæt fira bearnum
 nealæhte niht seo þystre.
 Het ða niða geblonden
 þa eadigan mægð,
 ofstum fetigan
 to his bed-reste,
 beagum gehlæste,
 hringum gehródene.
 Hie hraðe fremedon
 anbyht-scealcas,
 swa him heora ealdor be-
 bead,
 byrn-wigena brego :
 bearhtme stopon
 to þam gyst-erne,
 þær hi Iudithðe
 fundon ferhð-gleawe,
 and þa fromlice
 lind-wiggende
 lædan ongunnon
 þa torhtan mægð
 to træfe þam hean,
 þær se ríca hyne
 reste on symbel
 nihtes inne,
 Nergende læð,
 Holofernus.

^a MS. gyte salum.

<p> Dær wæs eall gylden fleoh-net fæger, and ymbe þæs folc-togan bed ahongen, þæt se bealofulla mihte wlitan ðurh, wigena baldor, on æghwylcne, þe ðær-inne com, hæleða bearna, and on hýne nænig monna cynnes, nymðe se modiga hwæne niðe-rofra him þe near het, rinca to rune gegangan. Hie ða on reste gebrohton snude þa snoteran idese ; eodon ða sterced-ferhðe hæ- leð, heora hearran cyðan, þæt wæs seo halige meowle gebroht on his búr-getelde. Ða wearð se brema on móde bliðe, burga ealdor, pohte ða beorhtan idese mid wíde and mid womme besmitan ; ne wolde þæt wuldres Déma geðafian, ðrymmes Hyrde, ac he him þæs ðinges ge- styrde, Dryhten, dugeða Waldend. Gewát ða se deofulcunda, </p>	<p> galferhð gumena ðreate, bealofull his beddes neosan, þær he sceolde his blæd for- leosan, ædre binnan ánre nihte, hæfde þa his ende gebidenne, on eorðan unswæslícne, swylcne he éar æfter worhte, pearlmod ðeoden gumena, þenden he on ðysse worulde wunode under wolcna hrófe. Gefeol þa wíne swa druncen se ríca on his reste middan, swa he nyste ræda nánne on gewit-locan : wiggend stopon út of ðam inne ofstum miclum, wares wín-sade, þe ðone wærlogan, laðne leod-hatan, læddon to bedde, nehstan siðe. Þa wæs Nergendes þeowen þrymful, pearle gemyndig hu heo þone atolan eaðost mihte ealdre benæman, éar se unsyfra womfull onwóce. Genam ða wunden-locc, Scyppendes mægð, scearpne mece, </p>
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scurum heardne,
 and of sceaðe abræd
 swiðran folme :
 ongan ða swegles Weard,
 be náman nemnan,
 Nergend ealra
 woruld-buendra,
 and þæt word acwæð :
 Ic ðe, frymða God,
 and frofre Gæst,
 Bearn Alwaldan,
 biddan wille
 miltse þínre
 me þearfendre,
 Drynesse Drym ;
 þearle ys me nuða,
 heorte* onhæted,
 and hige geomor swyðe
 mid sorgum gedrefed ;
 forgif me, swegles Ealdor,
 sigor and sóðne geleafan,
 þæt ic mid þys sweorde mote
 geheawan þysne morðres
 bryttan ;
 geunne me mánra gesynta,
 þearlmód þeoden gumena :
 nahte ic þínre næfre
 miltse þon máran þearfe :
 gewrec nu, mihtig Dryhten,
 torhtmod tires Brytta,
 þæt me ys þustorne on móde,
 háte on hreðre mánnum.
 Hi þa se hehsta Déma

sædre mid elne onbryrde,
 swa he deð ánra gehwylcne
 her buendra þe hyne
 her to helpe secceð
 mid ráede and mid rihte ge-
 leafan.
 Þa wearð hyre rúme on
 móde,
 haligre hyht geniwod ;
 genám þa þone hæðenan
 mannan
 fæste be feaxe sínum,
 teah hyne folmum,
 wið hyre weard bysmerlice,
 and þone bealofullan
 listum alede,
 laðne mannan,
 swa heo ðæs unlædan
 eaðost mihte
 wel gewealdan.
 Sloh ða wunden-locc
 þone feond-sceaðan
 fagum mece,
 hete þoncolne,
 þæt heo healfne forcearf
 þone sweoran him,
 þæt he on swiman læg,
 druncen and dolh-wund :
 næs ða dead þa gyt,
 ealles orsawle ;
 sloh ða eornoste
 ides ellen-róf,
 oþre siðe,

* In MS. ys is repeated after þearle.

pone hæþenan hund,
 þæt him þæt heafod wand
 forð on ða flore.

Læg se fula leap,
 gesne beæftan,
 gæst ellor hwearf,
 under neowelnæs,
 and þær genyðerad wæs,
 susle gesæled,
 syððan æfre,
 wyrnum bewunden,
 wítum gebunden,
 hearde gehæfted,
 in helle bryne,
 æfter hin-siðe ;
 ne ðearf he hopian nō,
 þystrum forðylmed,
 þæt he ðonan mote,
 of ðam wurm-sele,
 ac ðær wunian sceal,
 áwa to aldre,
 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,
 þe hyre sigores onleah.
 Ða seo snotere mægð

snude gehrohte
 þæs herewæðan
 heafod swa blódig,
 on ðam fætelse,
 þe hyre foregenga,
 blác-hleor ides,
 hyra begea nest
 þeawum geðungen,
 þyder onlædde,
 and hit ða swa heolfrig
 hyre on hond ageaf,
 hige ðoncolre,
 hám to berenne,
 Iudith gingran sínre.
 Eodon ða gegnum þanonne
 þa idesa bá,
 ellen-þriste,
 oðþæt hie becomon,
 collen-ferhðe,
 ead-hreðige mægð,
 út of ðam herige,
 þæt hie sweetollice
 geseón mihton
 þære wlitegan byrig
 weallas blican,
 Bethuliam.
 Hie ða beah-hrodene
 feðe-laste
 forð onettan,
 oð hie glæd-mode
 gegán hæfdon
 to ðam weal-gate.
 Wiggend sæton,
 weras wæccende

wearde heoldon^a
 in ðam fæstenne,
 swa ðam folce ær
 geomor-móðum
 Iudithe bebead,
 searo-ðoncol mægð,
 þa heo on sið gewát,
 ides ellen-rof.
 Wæs ða eft cumen
 leof to leodum,
 and ða lungre het
 gleaw-hydig wíf,
 gumena sumne,
 of ðære ginnan byrig,
 hyre togeanes gán,
 and hi ofostlice
 in-forlætan^b
 ðurh ðæs wealles geat,
 and þæt word acwæð
 to ðam sige-folce :
 Ic eow secgan mæg
 þoncwyrðe þing,
 þæt ge ne þyrfen leng
 murnan on móde :
 eow ys Metod bliðe,
 cyninga Wuldor,
 þæt gecyðed wearð,
 geond woruld wíde,
 þæt eow ys wuldor-blæd
 torhtlic toward,
 and tir gifeðe
 ðara læðða
 ðe ge lange drugon.

^a MS. heo ildon.

Þa wurdon bliðe
 burh-sittende,
 syððan hi gehyrdon
 hu seo halige spræc
 ofer heanne weall.
 Here wæs on lustum ;
 wið þæs fæsten-geates
 folc onette,
 weras wíf somod,
 wornum and heapum,
 ðreatum and ðrymmum,
 þrungon and urnon
 ongean þa ðeodnes mægð
 þusendmælum,
 ealde ge geonge ;
 sæghwylcum wearð
 men on ðære medo-byrig
 móð areted,
 syððan hie ongeaton
 þæt wæs Iudith cumen
 eft to eðle,
 and ða ofostlice
 hie mid eaðmedum
 in-forleton.
 Þa seo gleawe het,
 golde gefrætewod,
 hyre ðinenne,
 þancol-móde,
 þæa here-wæðan
 heafod onwriðan,
 and hyt to behðe
 blódig ætywan
 þam burh-leodum,

^b MS. forlæton.

hu hyre æt beaduwe gespeow. bord for breostum,
 Spræc ða seo æðele and byrn-homas,
 to eallum þam folce : scfre helmas,
 Her ge magon sweetole, in sceaðena gemong,
 sige-rófe hæleð, fyllan folc-togan
 leoda ræswan, fagum sweordum,
 on ðæs láðestan fæge frumgaras :
 hæðenes heaðo-rinces fynd syndon eowere
 heafod starian*, gedémed to deaðe,
 Holofernus and ge dóm agon,
 unlyfigendes, tir æt tohtan,
 þe us monna mæst swa eow getácnod hafað
 morðra gefremede, mihtig Dryhten
 sárra sorga, purh mîne hand.
 and swyðor gyt Ða wearð snelra werod
 ycan wolde, snude gegearewod,
 ac him ne uðe God cénra to campe ;
 lengran lífes, stopon cyne-rófe,
 þæt he mid læððum secgas and gesiðas,
 us eglan moste. bæron þufas,
 Ic him ealdor oðþrong foron to gefeohte
 purh Godes fultum. forð on gerihte
 Nu ic gumena gehwæne hæleð under helmum,
 þyssa burg-leoda of þære haligran byrig,
 biddan wylle, on þæt dægred sylf :
 rand-wiggendra, dynedan scildas,
 þæt ge recene eow hlude hlummon.
 fysan to gefeohte ; Ðæs se hlanca gefeah
 syððan frymða Goð, wulf in walde,
 ærfæst Cyning, and se wanna hrefn,
 eastan sende wæl-gifre fugel,
 leohtne leoman, westan^b begen,
 berað linde forð, þæt him ða þeod-guman

* MS. starianð.

^b westene ?

pohton tilian
 fylle on fægum ;
 ac him fleah on laste
 earn ætes georn,
 urig feðera ;
 salowig pada
 sang hilde leoð,
 hyrned-nebba.
 Stopon heaðo-rincas,
 beornas to beadowe,
 bordum beðeahte,
 hwealfum lindum,
 þa ðe hwīle ær
 elðeodigra
 edwit poledon,
 hæðenra hosp.
 Him þæt hearde wearð,
 æt ðam æsc-plegan,
 eallum forgolden,
 Assyrium,
 syððan Ebreas,
 under guð-fanum,
 gegán hæfdon
 to ðam fyrd-wicum.
 Hie ða fromlice
 leton forð fleogan
 flána scúras,
 hilde nædran,
 of horn-bogan,
 strælas stede-hearde,
 styrmdon hlude,
 grame guð-frecan,
 garas sendon
 in heardra gemang,

hæleð wæron yrre,
 land-buende,
 laðum cynne,
 stopon styrn-móde,
 sterced-ferhðe,
 wrehton unsofte
 eald geniðlan,
 medo-werige,
 mundum brugdon
 scealcas of sceaðum
 scír mæled swyrd,
 ecgum gecoste,
 slogon eornoste
 Assiria
 oret-mæcgas,
 nið hycgende,
 nánne ne sparedon
 þæs here-folces,
 heanne ne ríce,
 cwicera manna,
 þe hie ofercuman mihton.

XII.

Swa ða mago-þegnas,
 on ða morgen-tíð,
 ehton elðeoda
 ealle þrage,
 oðþæt ongeaton
 ða ðe gráme wæron,
 ðæs here-folces
 heafod-weardas,
 þæt him swyrd-geswing
 swiðlic eowdon
 weras Ebrisce ;

hie wordum þæt
 þam yldestan
 ealdor-þegnum
 cyðan eodon,
 wrehton cumbol-wigan,
 and him forhtlice
 fêr spel bodedon,
 medo-werigum,
 morgen collan,
 atolne ecg-plegan.
 Ða ic ædre gefrægn
 slege-fæge hæleð
 slæpe tobredon,
 and wið þæs bealofullan
 búr-geteldes
 weras ferhðe
 hwearfum þringan,
 Holofernus ;
 hogedon aninga
 hyra hlaforde
 hylde bodian,
 érðon ðe him se egesa
 on-ufan sæte
 mægen Ebreá.
 Mynton ealle
 þæt se beorna brego,
 and seo beorhte mægð,
 in ðam wlitegan træfe
 wæron ætsomme,
 Iudith seo æðele,
 and se galmóda,
 egesfull and afor :
 næs ðeah eorla nán,

þe ðone wiggend
 aweccan dorste,
 oððe gecunnian
 hu ðone cumbol-wigan
 wið ða halgan mægð
 hæfde geworden,
 Metodes meowlan.
 Mægen nealæhte,
 folc Ebreá,
 fuhton þearle,
 heardum heoru-wæpnum,
 hæfte guldon
 hyra fyrn geflitu,
 fagum swyrdum
 ealle afðoncan*.
 Assyria wearð,
 on ðam dæge-weorce,
 dóm geswiðrod,
 bælc forbíged.
 Beornas stodon
 ymbe hyra þeodnes træf,
 þearle gebylde,
 sweorcend-ferhðe ;
 hi ða somod ealle
 ongunnon cohhetan,
 cirman hlude,
 and gristbitian,
 góde orfeorme,
 mid toðon torn þoligende.
 Ða wæs hyra tires æt ende,
 eades and ellen-dæda ;
 hogedon ða eorlas
 aweccan hire wíne-dryhten ;

* afðoncas ?

him wiht ne speow.
 Ða wearð sið and late
 sum to ðam arod,
 para beado-rinca,
 þæt he in þæt búr-geteld
 niðheard neðde,
 swa hyne nyd fordráf:
 funde ða on bedde
 bláene licgan
 his gold-gifan,
 gæstes gesne,
 lífes belidenne.
 He þa lungre gefeoll,
 freorig to foldan*,
 ongan his feax téran,
 hreoh on móde,
 and his hrægl somod,
 and þæt word acwæð
 to ðam wiggendum,
 þe ðær unróte
 úte wæron:
 Her ys geswutelod
 ure sylfra forwyrd,
 toward getácnod,
 þæt þære tíde
 ys mid niðum
 neah geðrunge,
 ðe we sculon losian somod,
 æt sæcce forweorðan;
 her líð sweorde geheawen,
 beheafdod healdend ure.
 Hi ða hreowig-móde
 wurpon hyra wæpen ofdúne,

gewitan him werig-ferhðe
 on fleam sceacan;
 him mon feaht on last,
 mægen-eacen folc,
 oð se mæsta dæl
 ðæs heriges læg
 hilde gesæged,
 on ðam sige-wonge,
 sweordum geheawen,
 wulfum to willan,
 and eac wæl-gifrum
 fuglum to frofre;
 flugon ða ðe lyfdon
 láðra lind;
 him on laste fór
 sweet Ebreá,
 sigore geweorðod,
 dóme gedýrsod:
 him feng Dryhten God
 fægre on fultum,
 Freá Ælmihtig.
 Hi ða fromlice,
 fagum swýrdum,
 hæleð hige-rófe,
 her-það worhton,
 ðurh láðra gemong,
 linde heowon,
 scild-burh scæron,
 sceotend wæran,
 guðe gegremede,
 guman Ebreisce,
 þegnas on ða tíð
 pearle gelyste

* MS. feoldan.

gar-gewinnes.
 Þær on groot gefeoll
 se hyhsta dæl
 heafod-gerfmes,
 Assyria
 ealdor-duguþe,
 læðan cynnes,
 lythwón becom
 cwicera to cyððe ;
 cirdon cyne-rófe,
 wiggend on wiðertrod,
 wæl-scel on innan,
 reocende hræw.
 Brúm wæs to nimanne
 lond-buendum
 on ðam læðestan
 hyra eald-feondum
 unlyfigendum
 heolfrig here-reaf,
 hyrsta scyne bord,
 and brád swyrd,
 brúne helmas,
 dyre madmas.
 Hæfdon dómlice,
 on ðam folc stede,
 fynd oferwunnen,
 eðel-weardas,
 eald-hettende
 swyrdum aswefede ;
 hie on swaðe reston,
 þa ðe him to lífe
 læðost wæron
 cwicera cynna.

Ða seo cneoris eall,
 mægða mærost,
 ánes monðes fyrst,
 wlanc wunden-loce,
 wagon and læddon
 to ðære beorhtan byrig,
 Bethuliam,
 helmas and hup-seax,
 here-byrnan*,
 guð-sceorp gumena,
 golde gefrætewod,
 mærra madma
 þonne mon ænig
 asecgan mæge
 searo-þoncelra ;
 eal þæt ða ðeod-guman
 prymme geeodon,
 céne under cumblum,
 and comp-wige,
 þurh Iudithe
 gleawe láre,
 mægð módigre.
 Hi to méde hyre,
 of ðam siðfate,
 sylfre brohton
 eorlas æsc-rófe,
 Holofernes
 sweord and swatigne helm,
 swylce eac síde byrnan
 gerenode readum golde,
 and eal þæt se rinca baldor
 swiðmóð sincea ahte,
 oððe sundor-yrfes,

* MS. hare byrnan.

beaga and beorhtra maðma ;	to ðam Ælmihtigan ;
hi þæt þære beorhtan idese	huru æt ðam ende ne tweode
ageafon, gearo-þoncolre.	þæs leanes þe heo lange
Ealles ðæs Iudith sægde	gyrnde.
wuldor-weroda Dryhtne,	þæs sy ðam leofan Dryhtne.
þe hyre weorðmynde geaf,	wuldor to wíðan aldre,
márðe on moldan ríce,	þe gesceop wind and lyfte,
swylce eac méde on heofonum,	roderas and rúme grundas,
sigor-leanin swegles wuldre,	swylce eac reþe streamas,
þæs þe heo ahte sóðne geleafan	and swegles dreamas,
	purh his sylfes miltse.

FROM

A PARAPHRASE OF JOB, XXIX. XXX.

ALLITERATIVE WITH FINAL RIME.

M e lifes onlah,	hæfde ic heanne hād,
se þis leocht onwrah,	ne wæs me in healle gād
and þæt torhte geteoh	þæt þær rof word rād ;
tillice onwrah.	oft þær rinc gebād,
Glæd wæs ic gliwum,	þæt he in sele sæge
glenged hiwum,	sinc-gewæge.
blissa bleoum	þegnum geþyhte,
blostma hiwum.	penden wæs ic mægen
Seegas mec segon,	horsce mec heredon,
sybel ne alegon,	hilde generedon,
feorh-giefe gefegon,	fægre feredon,
frætwed-wægum,	feondon biweredon :
wic ofer wongum	swa mec hyht-giefu heold.

wæs on lagu-stream lād,
þær me leopu ne biglād,

Scealcas wæron scearpe,
Scyl wæs hearpe ;

hlude hlyneðe,
 hleoþor dynede,
 swegl-ráð swinsade,
 swiðe ne minsade,
 burg-sele beofode,
 beorht lifade,
 ellen eacnade,
 ead beacnade,
 freaum froðade,
 fromum godade,
 móð mægnade,
 mine fægnade,
 treow telgade,
 tir welgade,

blæd blissade

Gold gearwade,
 gim hwearfate,
 sinc searwade,
 sib' nearwade.
 From ic wæs in frætwwum,
 freolic in geatwwum ;
 wæs min dream dryhtlic,
 drohtað hyhtlic ;
 foldan ic freoðade,
 folcum ic leoþode,
 lif wæs min longe,
 * * *

THE GRAVE.

A FRAGMENT.

De wes bold gebyld
 er þu iboren were,
 ðe wes molde imynt
 er ðu of moder come ;
 ac hit nes no idiht,
 ne þeo deopnes imeten ;
 nes gyt iloced,
 hu long hit þe were.
 Nu me þe bringað
 þer ðu beon scealt,
 nu me sceal þe meten,
 and ða mold seoðða ;
 ne bið no þin hus
 healice itinbred,
 hit bið unheh and lah,

þonne þu list þer-inne ;
 ðe hele-wages beoð lage,
 sid-wages unhege,
 þe rof bið ibyld
 þire broste ful neh ;
 swa ðu scealt on mold
 wunien ful cald,
 dimme and deorcæ :
 þet den fulæt on hond.
 Dureleas is þæt hus,
 and dearc hit is wiðinnen,
 ðær þu bist feste bidytt,
 and Dæð hefð þa cæge :
 ladlic is þæt eorð-hus,
 and grim inne to wunien,

ðer þu scealt wunien,	and þe æfter lihten ;
and wurmes þe todeleð.	for sone þu bist ladlic,
Ðus ðu bist ilegð,	and læd to iseonne ;
and ladæst þine fronden ;	for sone bið þin hæfet ^a
nefst ðu nenne freond,	faxes bireued,
þe þe wylle faren to,	al bið ðes faxes
ðæt efre wule lokien	feirnes forsceden,
hu þe þæt hus þe likie,	næle hit nan mit fingres feing
ðæt æfre undon	stracien * * *
ðe wule ða dure,	* * * *

FROM LA3AMON'S BRUT.

THE HISTORY OF KING LEIR AND HIS DAUGHTERS.

MS. Calig., A. IX.

BLADUD hafde enne sune,
 Leir wes ihaten,
 efter his fader daie,
 he heold þis drihliche lond,
 somed an his liue,
 sixti winter.
 He makede ane riche burh,
 þurh radfulle his crafte,
 and he heo lette nemnen
 - efter him seoluan,
 Kaer Leir hehte þe burh ;
 leof heo wes þan kinge,
 þa we an ure leod-quide
 Leir-chestre clepiað.
 3eare a þan holde dawen
 heo wes swiðe aðel burh,

MS. Otho, C. XIII.

BLADUD hadde one sone,
 Leir was ihote,
 afterhis fader he held þis lond,
 in his owene hond,
 ilaste his lif-dages,
 sixti winter.
 He makede on riche borh,
 þorh wise menne reade,
 and hine lette nemni
 after him seolue,
 Kair Leir hehte þe borh ;
 leof he was þan king,
 þe we on ure speche
 Lep-chestre cleopiep.
 In þan eolde dai3e
 hit was a borh riche,

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

<p>and seoððen þer seh toward swiþe muchel seorwe, pat heo wes al forfaren, þurh þere leodene uæl.</p> <p>20 Sixti winter hefde Leir þis lond al towelden. Ðe king hefde þreo dohtren bi his drihliche quen ; nefde he nenne sune, þerfore he warð sari, his manscipe to halden, buten þa þreo dohtren. Ða ældeste dohter haihte Gornouille, þa oðer Regau, þa þridde Cordouille, heo wes þa 3ungeste suster, a wliten alre uairest ; heo wes hire fader al swa leof swa his a3ene lif. Ða ældede þe king, and wakede on aðelan, an he hine biþohte wet he don mahte of his kineriche æfter his deie. He seide to him suluen, pat pat vuel wes : Ic wlle mine riche todon, and allen minen dohtren, and 3euen hem mine kine- peode, and twemen mine bearnen : ac ærst ic wille fondien,</p>	<p>and suppe þar soh to swiþe moche sorwe,</p> <p>Sixti winter hadde Leir þis lond towelden. Ðe king hadde þreo dohtres bi his o3e cwene ; ac he nadde nanne sone, þarfore he was sori, his kinedom to heolde, bote his þreo dohtres. Ðe ældeste hehte Gor- nouille, þe oþer Regau, þe þridde Gordouille, 3eo was þe 3eongeste, of þeues alre hendest ; 3eo was hire fader al so leof so his owene lif. Ðo holdede þe king, and failede his mihte, and he hine biþohte wat he don mihte of his kineriche after his dai3e. He saide to him seolue, pat þe vuel was : Ich wolle mine riche 3iue mine dohtres, ac erest ich wolle fondi,</p>
--	--

30

40

50

whulchere beo mi beste woch me mest louie,
freond,

and heo scal habbe þat beste and 3eo sal habbe þat beste
del deal

of mine drihlichen lon.

of mine kine-londe.

Þus þe king þohte,

Þus þe king þoh,

and þer-æfter he worhte ;

and þar-after awroh ;

he clepede Gornoille,

he clepede Gornoille,

his guðfulle dohter,

his dohter þat was deore,

vt of hire bure,

ut of hire bure,

to hire fader deore ;

to hire fader deore ;

and þeus spac þe alde king, and þus spac þe holde king

þer he on æðelen seat :

to Gornoille his dohter :

Sei me, Gornoille,

Sei me, Gornoille,

soðere worden :

soþere wordes :

swiðe dure þeo eart me,

swiþe deore þou art me,

hu leof æm ich þe,

ou lef ham hich þe,

hu mochel worþ leste þu hu mochel worþ holdist þou
me me

to walden kineriche ?

to welde kineriche ?

Gornoille was swiðe wær,

Gornoille was wel war,

swa beoð wifmen wel ihwær,

se beoþ wimmen wel iwar,

and seide ane lesinge

and seide one lesing

heore fædere þon king :

to hire fader þe king :

Leofe fæder dure,

Leoue fader deore,

swa bide ic Godes are,

so bide ich Godes ore,

swa helpe me Apollin,

for min ilæfe is al on him,

þat leuere þeo ært me æne

leuere þou hart me one

þane þis world al clane ;

þan al þis worle clene ;

and 3et ic þe wille speken wit, and 3et ich þe wollespeke wid,

þeou ært leouere þene mi þou hart me leouere þan mi

lif,

lif,

and þis ich sucge þe to seoðe, and þis ich segge þe to soþe,

60

70

80	þu mith me wel ileue. Leir þe king ilefde his dohter læisinge, and þas ænsware 3ef, þat waes þe olde king : Ich þe Gornouille seuge, leoue dohter dure, god scal beon þi meda for þira gretinge. Ic eam for mire ældde swiþe vnbolded, and þou me leuoste swiþe, mare þan is on liue ; ich wille mi dirhliche lond a proe al todalen : þin is þat beste deal, þu ært mi dohter deore, and scalt babben to lauerd min alre beste þein þeo ich mai uinden in mine kinne-londe. Æfter spac þe olde king wit his dohter : Leoue dohter Regau, waet seist tu me to ræide ? Seie þu bifore mire du3den heo dure ich am þean herten. Ða answärde mid rætfulle worden : Al þat is on liue nis nig swa dure swa me is þin an luue, ne forðe min ah3ene lif. Ah heo ne seide na þing seð, Ac 3eo .. . de noþt soþ,	þu miht me wel ilefue. Leir þe king ilefde his dohter lesinge, and þus answerede þe king to his dohter : god sal beo þi mede for þine wel dede. Ich ham for min heolde mochel onbolded, and þou me louest swiþe, more þan alle þat his aliue ; ich wole mi driþliche lond a preo al todeale : þin sal beo þat beste deal, pou hart me swiþe deore, and pou salt habbe to louerd min alre beste man þat ich mawe ifinde in mine kine-londe. Eft spac þe holde king wid his oþer dohter : Leoue dohter Regau, wat . . ist þou me to reade ? Sei bifore mine men ou deore ich þe ham. Ðo answerede 3eo mid worde, and noht mid heorte : Al þat his on liue nis me alf so deore so m. his þin one li.e,
90		
100		
110		

	no more þenne hiire suster.	na more þ.....
	Alle hire lesinge	al hire les....
	hire uader ilefede. ilefde.
	þa answarede þe king,	þo answ.... king,
	hiis do3ter him icwemde :	his dohter him icwe...
	þea þridde del of mine londe	þe þridden deal of mine ...
	ich bitake þe an honde ;	ich bitake þe an hond
120	þu scalt nime louerd	and þ.. nime louerd
	þer þe is alre leowost.	þar þe his a... leuest.
	þa 3et nolde þe leod-king	þe 3et nolde þe king
	his sothscipe bilæuen ;	his folie blene ;
	he hehte cumen him biforen	he hehte come him bifore
	his dohter Cordoille ;	his dohter Gordoille ;
	neo was alre 3ungest,	3eo was alre 3eongest,
	of soðe 3ær witelest,	of worde alre sopest,
	and þe king heo louede more	and þe king hire louede
	þanne batueie þe oðre.	more þan þe tweie oper.
130	Cordoille iherde þa lasinge	Gordoille iherde þe lesing
	þe hire sustren seiden þon	þat hire sostres seide þan
	kinge ;	kinge ;
	nom hire leaffulne huie	nam hire lapfolne oþ
	þat heo li3en nolden,	þat 3e le3e nolde,
	hire fader heo wolde sugen	hire fader 3eo wolde segge
	seoð.	soþ,
	were him lef were him lað.	were him leof were him loþ.
	þeo queð þe alde king,	þo cwap þe holde king,
	vnrað him fulede :	onread him folwede :
	Iheren ich wille	Ich wolle ihiren of þe,
	of þe Cordoille,	Gordoille mi dohter,
140	sua' þe helpe Appollin,	so þe helpe Appolin,
	hu deore þe beo lif min.	ou deore þe his lif min.
	þa answarede Cordoille,	þo answerede Gordoille,
	luðe and nowiht stille,	loude and noht stille,
	mid gomene and mid lehtre,	mid game and mid lihtre,

<p>to hire fader leue :</p> <p>Deoartmeleof al so mi fæder, and ich þe al so þi dohter. Ich habbet oþesohfaste loue, for we buoð swiþe isibbe, and swa ich ibide are, ich wille þe suge mare : al swa muchel þu bist woruh swa þu welden ært, and al swa muchel swa þu hauest, men þe willet luuien ; for sone heo bið ilaþed, þe mon þe lutel ah. Þus seide þe mæiden Cor- doille, and seoððen set swiþe stille. Da iwarðe þe king wærð, for he nes þeo noht iquemed, and wende on is þonke, þaht hit weren for unðeawe, þat he hire weore swa un- wourð, þat heo hine nold iwarði, swa hire twa sustren, þe ba somed læsinge speken. De king Leir iwerðe swa blac, swilch hit a blac cloð weiren iwarð his hude and his heowe, for he was suþe ihærmed, mid þere wræððe he wæs isweued,</p>	<p>to hire fader leoue :</p> <p>Dou hart me ase min fader, and ich ase þin dohter, and so ich abide ore, ich wolle segge þe more : al so mochel þou hart worþ ase þou hart weldende, and wile ... þou hoþt afest, men þe wollep louie ; for sone hi beoþ loþe, þe men þe lutel oþeþ. Þus seide þat maide Gor- doille, and sippe sat stille. Do iwarþ þe king wroþ, for he nas noþt icw.... he wende on his þon.. .. t hit were for onþene, þat he so onworþ, þ . . . þeo hin..... louie, * * * His euhe torne and was wroþ, bicom else a blac cloþ : * * *</p>
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<p>pat he feol i swowen ; late þeo he up fusde ; pat mæiden wes afeared, þa hit alles up brac, hit wes vuel pat he spac : Hærne Cordoille, ich þe telle wille mine wille ; of mine dohtren þu were me durest, nu þu eært me arle læðes : ne scalt þu næuer halden dale of mine lande ; ah mine dohtren ic wille delen mine riche, and þu scalt worðen warchen, and wonien in wanside, for nauere ich ne wende pat þu me woldes þus scan- den, parfore þu scalt beon dæd ic wene : fliȝ ut of min eah-sene, þine sustren sculen habben mi kinelond, and þis me is iqueme. Þe duc of Cornwaile scal habbe Gornoille, and þe Scottene king Regau pat scone ; and ic hem ȝeue al þa winne þe ich æm waldinge ouer. And al þe alde king dude swa he hafuede idemed. Of wes þen mæidene wa,</p>	<p>pat hi fulle hi swoȝe ; late þo vp fusde ; pat maide was afered, þo hit alles up brac, hit was vuel pat he spac : Herene Gordoille, ich wolle segge þe mine wille ; of mine dohtres þou were me leouest, nou þou hart me alre lopest : ne salt þou neuere holde deal of mine londe ; ac mine two dohtre solle habbe mine riche, and þou salt wonie wrecche, and wonie ine wowe, for neuere ich ne wende pat þou me woldest þus sende, parfore þou salt deiȝe ich wene : fleo vt of mine eh-scene, þine sostres sulle habbe mi lond, and þis me his icweme. Þe duk of Cornwale sal habbe Gornoille, and þe Scottene king Regau þe scene ; and ich ȝam giue alle þe winne pat ich ham ouer waldenne. And þe holde king dude ase he hadde idemid. Ofte was þane maide wo,</p>
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and næure wors þenne þa,
 wa hire wes on mode,
 for hire fæder wærpe ;
 heo uende into hire boure,
 þar heo ofte sætte sare ;
 for heo nolde lijen
 hire fader leoue.

210 Ðat maide wes swiðen
 swomefest,

for hire fader heo scunede,
 and dude þene beste red ;
 in hire bure heo abed,
 and þolede þene mod-kare,
 and mornede swipe ;
 and þus ane stonde
 hit stod æ ðon ilka.

In France wes a king
 riche and swiðe kene,

220 Aganippes wes ihaten,
 hæleðen he wes ældere ;
 he wes a 3enge king,
 ah quene nauede he nane.
 He sende hiis sande

into þisse lande,
 to Leir þan kinge,
 and leofliche hine gret ;
 he bæd hine don is iwille,
 3euen him Cordoille,
 230 and he heo wolde habben
 hæ3e to are quene,
 and æfter hire don ærest,
 þat hire were alre leofust.

Feor haueden liðende men
 ispeken of þan mæidene

and neuere worse þane þo,
 wo hire was on mode,
 for hire fader wreppa ;
 3eo eode in to bure,
 and ofte sipte sore ;
 for 3eo nolde le3e
 hire fader leue.

Ðat maide was swipe samuast,

and hire fader sonede,
 and dude þane beste read ;
 and in hire bure abod,
 and þolede þane mod-care,
 and mornede swipe ;
 and þus one stunde
 hit stod a þam ilke.

In France was a king
 rich and swipe kene,

Aganippus was ihote,
 folke he was eldere ;
 he was a 3ong king,
 ac cwene nafde he none.

He sende his sonde
 in to þisse londe,
 to Leir þane king,
 and faire him grette ;
 bad hine don his wille,
 3efe him Gordoille,
 and he hire wolde habbe
 he3e to cwene,
 and don alre erest,
 þat hire were alre fairest.

For hafde soþe men
 ispeke of þam maiden

	feizernesse and freoscipe	bifore þan France king,
	atforen þan Frensce kinge,	of hire þe
	of hire mucla fæira wlita,	of hire mochele fairsipe,
	of hire muchela monschipe,	of hire mochele mansipe,
240	hu heo wes polemod,	ou 3eo was polemod,
	of fæire hire þeæwen,	of faire hire þeues,
	þat nes on Leir kinges lond	þat nas in Leir kinges lond,
	nan wifman al swa hende.	womman half so hende.
	And þe king Aganippus	And king Aganippus
	igrette Leir kin þus.	igrette Leir þe king þus.
	Leir kin hine biþohte,	Leir king hine biþoht,
	wat he don mohte ;	wat he don mihte ;
	he letten writen a writ,	he lette writen a writ,
	and wel hit lette dihten,	wel mid þan beste,
250	and sende hit bi his sonde	an sende bi his sonde
	in Frauncene londe :	into France londe :
	þus spec þes kinges writ,	þus spac þeos kinges writ,
	hit wes widen icuð :	hit was wide cup :
	Þe king of Bruttaine,	Þe king of Britaine
	þe Leir is haten,	þat Leir his
	greteð Aganippus,	greteþ Aganippus,
	þene aldere of Fraunce : king of France :
	Worðschepe haue þu	Worsipe haue þou
260	þire wel-deda,	for þine wilninge,
	and þire feire sonde,	and þine faire sonde,
	þat grete þu me woldest :	þat grete þou me woldest :
	ac ic do þe wel to witene,	ac ich do þe wel to wite,
	hær bi mine writ rich,	her ript bi mine write,
	þat mi drihlice lond	þat mi drihtlice lond
	a twa ich hadde ideled,	a two ich hadde idealed,
	i3euen hit mine twam doh-	i3euet mine two doþtren,
	tren,	
	þe me beoþ swiðe deore.	þat beoþ me swiþe deore.
	Dohter ich hadde þa þridda,	Dohter ich hadde þe þridde,

270	ac ne ræcche ich wær heo libbe ; for heo me forhuste, and heo hold me for hæne, and for mire halde, heo me unaledæ heo make me swaswiþe wrað, þe worse hire scal iwurðen ; of alle mine londe, ne of alle mine leode, þe ich auere biþeat, oðer biþete mæie, ich þe suege soð riht, na scal heo habbe nawiht : ac 3ef þu heo wult habben, for mæide heo is hende, ich heo wulle þe biwiten, andsenden hæ þeinanescipe, mid seoluen hire claðen, of me nafð heo na more ; 3if þu heo wult underfon, al þis ilka ich wulle don ; iseid ich habbe þene grund, and þu seolf wurð al hisund.	ac ne rech ic ware 3e libbe ; for 3eo me forhozede, and held me for wrecche, and wrappede me swiþe, þe worse hire sal worþe ; pat of alle mine londe, ne of alle mine leode, pat ich euere biþet, oþer biþete mawe, ich þe segge soþ riht, ne sal 3eo habbe nowipt : ac 3if þou hire wold habbe, maide 3eo his hende, ich þe wole hire biwete, and sende hire in one sipe, mid seolue hire cloþing, of me 3eo nafep na more ; 3if þou hire wolt vnderfon, al þis ich wolle don ; iseid ic habbe þane grund, and þou pi seolf far hol and sund.
290	Dis writ com to Fraunce to þan freo kinge ; he hit lette raden, leof him weren þa runen. þa wende þe king pat hit were for vuele, pat Leir king hire sæder heo him wold' atleden and he mochula þa wodeloker	Dis writ com to France to þ...eo kinge ; he hit lette rede, leof him were þe roune. þo wende þe welde king pat hit were for gyle, pat Leir king hire fader nolde hire him lene, and he moche þe wodlokere

wilnede þeos mæidenes,
and seide to is bornen,
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,
ac ich heo wulle habben
to hænzenne are quene.

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Habben heore fader al is lond,
al hiis seoluer and is gold,
ne bidde ich nanne maðmes,
me seolf ich habben ino3e,
bute þat mæiden Cordoille ;
þenne habbe ich mine wille.
Mid writ and mid worde
he sende eft to þisse londe,
and bad Leir king him
sende

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his dohter þe wæs hende,
and he wolde wel don,
mid muchele worðescipe heo
underfon.

þa nom þa olde king
sæðele his meiden,
mid seoluen hire claðes,
and lette neo forðe liðen
ofer þa stremes ;
hire fader hire wes sturne.

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Aganippus þe Frennsce king
vnderfeng þis meiden child,
al hiis folc hit wes iqueme,
and makeden heo to quene,
and þus heo þer bilefde,

wilnede . . t mayde,
and seide to his fol..

.ing Aganippus :
Ich ha. . . he .an inoþ,
of ich ne recche ;
ne sal Leir þe king
þat maiden me atlede,
ac ich hire wolle habbe
to e3e cwene.

Habbe hire fader al his lond,
and his seoluer and his gold,
ne bid ich noþing of his,
inoh ich habbe mi seolue,
bote þat maide Gordoille ;
þan ich habbe mine wille.
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,
and moche mansipe hire don.

Do nam þe holde king
Gordoille þat maide,
mid seolue hire cloþing,
and lette hire forþ wende
ouer see stremes ;
hire fader was sterne.

Aganippus þe Frence king
þis maide faire vnderfeng,
and al his folk hit was icweme,
þat 3eo were cwene,
and þus 3eo þare bileofde,

leof heo wes þon leoden.
 And Leir king hire fæder
 luede i ðisse londe,
 and hadde iþeuen is twain
 dohtren

al his drihliche leand ;
 He 3ef Gornouille
 Scotlondes kinge,
 he hæhte Maglaunus,
 his mæhte weren store ;
 Cornwailles duke
 Regau is dohter.
 Ða ilomp hit seoððe,
 sone þar-æfter,
 þat þe Scottene king and þe
 duk

speken togaðere,
 mid heore stil rune,
 nomm hem to reda,
 þat heo wolden al þis lond
 habben on heora hond,
 and feden Leir þane king
 þe while þe he leouede,
 dæies and nihtes,
 mid feowerti hired-cnihtes ;
 and heo him wolden finden
 hauekes and hundes,
 þat he mihte riden
 3eond alle þanne þeoden,
 and libben on lisse,
 þe while þe he leouede.
 Ðus heo þa ispeken,
 and eft hit tobreken,
 and Leir king hit iherde,

leof 3eo was þan folke.
 And Leir king hire fader
 luede in þisse londe,
 and hadde his two d.....

al his kinedome ;
 He 3af Gornouille
 To Scottene king,
 he hehte Maglandus,
 his mihtes weren store,
 And to Cornwales duke
 Regau his dohter.
 Ða bifulleeþþe,
 sone þar-hafter,
 þat þe Scottene king and þe
 duk

speken togadere,
 mid hire stille rouning,
 nemen heom to reade,
 þat hii wolde al þis lond
 habbe to hire owene hond,
 and feode Leir þane king
 wile þat he leofede,
 dai3es and niptes,
 mid fourti cniptes.
 And we him wollep finde
 hauekes and hundes,
 þat he mai ride
 ouer al þe þeode,
 and libbe ine blisse,
 þe wile þat he libbeþ.
 Ðus i þo speken,
 and eft hit tobreken,
 and Leir king was wel ipaid,

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<p>and eft him wes þe worsse : and Leir king liðde to Scottenæ leoda, mid Maglaune his aðume, 370 and mid þere eldre dohtre. Me vnderfeng þene king mid mochele feirnusse, and wel me him dihte mid feowerti hire cnihtes, mid horsen and mid hundes, mid al þat him biheovede. þa hilomp hit seoððen, seone þer-after, þe Gornouille biþohte whet heo don mihte : heore puhte swiþe eille of æðelene hire fædere, and heo hit bigan to mainen to Maglaune hire louerde, and seide him i bedde, þer heo leiin iueore : Seie me, mi lauerd, monne pu ert me leouest ; me puncheð þat mi fæder 380 nis nowhit felle ; no he wurhscipe ne can, his wit he hauet bileued ; me puncheð þe alde mon wole dotie nou nan. He halt herefauwertu cnihtes, daies and nihtes, he hauet her þas þeines, and alle heore swaines, 390 hundes and hauekes ;</p>	<p>and eft onlikede : and Leir king wende to Scottene kinge, to Maglande his opom, and to his heldeste dohter. Me vnderfeng þane [king] mid his fourti cniþtes, and hire hors and hire atyr, and al þat ham bihouede. Do bifullet seppe, sone þar-after, þat Gornouille biþohte wat 3eo don mihte : hire þohte swiþe eil of hire fader cnihtes, and 3eo began to mene to Maglande hire louerd, and seide hit in bedde, þar þat leien : Sei me mi louerd manne me leofust me ponchep þat mi fader nis nopt fele ; no worsipe he ne can, his wit he haueþ bileued ; He halt here fourti cniþtes, daizes and niþtes, he halt here his sweynes</p>
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- 400 peruore we habbet harmes, parfore 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 blodeliche vnderfoþ,
 and cunnen us vndonc, and ne come vs bote vnþong,
 for ure wel-dede. for hure wel-deade.
 Heo doð muchel bisemære, Hii doþ hus mochel bismære,
 ure men hi tobetet: hure men hi tobetet:
 mi fader hauet to monie mi fader haueþ to manie
 410 of idele manne; of idele men;
 ale þa feorðe dale al þat feorpe deal
 lete we for fuse; lete we forþ fuse;
 inoh he hauet on þirti,
 to þirngen to borde;
 vs selve we habbet cokes hus seolf we habbeþ cocus
 ta quecchen to cuchene, to cweccche to kichene,
 vs sulue we habbet bermen hus seolf we habbeþ bermen
 and birles inowe. and borles inowe.
 Letewe sum þis mochele folc Lete we som þis mochele folk
 420 fare wher ha wulleð; fare woder i wollep;
 swa ich æuere ibiden are, so ich euere ibide ore,
 iðolien nulle ich hit mare, ich hit nele polie more.
 Þis iherde Maglaunus Þis iherde Maglandus
 þat is quene spilede þus; þat þe cwene spak þus;
 and he hire andswarede and hire answerede
 mid aðelere spiche: mid his gode speche:
 Leinedi þu haues mochel Leafdi þou hauest wop,
 wouh,
 nauest þu richedom inoh? nauest þou richedom inoþ?
 Ah hald þine fæder on lisse, Ac hold þin fader in blisse,
 430 ne huueðe he nowiht longe; ne liueþ he noþt lange;
 for gef ferrene kinges for gef honcupe kinges

Swa ich eæuere beo on liue, So ich euere beo
 ne scal he habben beote fiue; ne sal he habbe bote en..tes
 fiue;

for þer he hauet hird hinoþ, for þaron he habbeþ inoh,
 for he nauyt no doþ; for he noþing no doþ;
 and ȝef he nille^a henne faren, and ȝif he nolle^a hinne fare,
 fuse we hine sone. fuse we hine ... þe.

Al heo ispedden All hi..ede ind..
 ase heo ispeken hafden; ase he speke adde;
 binomen him is doȝeþe, binomen him his cniptes
 and al his drihliche folc; and al hire sweines
 nolden heo him bileafuen nolden hi him bilefue
 cnihtes beoton fiue. cniptes bote viue.

Þis iseh þe Leir king, Þis iseh Leir þe king,
 wa wes him on liue, wa was him a liue,
 his mod him gon mengen, his mod him gan mengi,
 he morȝnede swiþe, he mornede swiþe,
 and þas worde seide and þeos word seide
 mid seorhfulle laichen: mid sorfol speche:

Wela weolla wella! Wele wele wele wele!

hu þu biswikest monine mon: on þou beswikest mani man;
 þenne he þe treoweþe alre wan hii þe troueþ alre best,
 best on,

þenne biswikes tu heom. þan þou heom biswikest.
 Nis hit nowit ȝare, Nis noht ȝare,
 noht fulle twa ȝere, noht fulle two ȝere,
 þat ich was a riche king, þat ich was a riche king
 and held mine cnihtes: and welde mine cniptes:
 nu ich habben ibiden, nou ich habbe ibede þane dai
 þat ich bare sitte, þat ich bar sitte
 wunnen biræued; of gode bireued;
 wa is me on liue! wo his me aliuie!
 Ich wes at Gornolle, Ich was mid Gornolle,

^a MSS. wille *and* wolle.

mire godfulle dohter ; wuden ^a on hire leoden mid pritti cnihtes : þe 3et ich mihte libben, ah þenne i gonne liþen,	mine leofue dohter ; ich wonede on hire londe mid prittie cnihtes : þe 3et ich mipte libbe a sommere wise ; ac ich wende bet hadde idon, and gan þanne wende, ac worse ich hadde onderfon. A3en ich wulle to Scotte, to scone mire docter, 3ernen hira milcea, pat heo me nele wurdea ; bidden heo me vnderfon mid mine fif cnihten ; per ich wulle wunie, and þolie þeos wænen ane lutele stunde, for ne libbeich nowiht longe. Leir þe king wende forð ^b to is dohter wunede norð. Fulle pre nihtes heo hærabarewude hine and is cnihtes :	and gan þanne wende, ac worse ich hadde onderfon. A3ein ich wole to Scotlond, and sechen mine dohter, and bidde hire milse, bid hire me onderfon mid mine fif cnihtes ; þare ich wolle wonie, and þolie ... wowe ane lutle stu... ... ne libbe ich noþt longe. ... king verde forþ to his doh ... þat wonede norþ. Folle preo niptes 3eo herbor3ede him and his cniptes :
heo swor a þane ferþe dæi, bi al heuenliche main, pat ne sculde he hebben mare, bute enne knicte þere ; and 3ef he þet nolde, ferde wuder he wolde. Wel oft wes Leir wa, and neuere wurs þanne þa. þa seide þe alde king, æruu he was on herten :	3eo iswor a þan feorþ dai, bi al heuenliche maine pat ne solde he hadde more bote one cnipt þare and 3ef he þat nolde, fare woder so wolde. Wel ofte was Leir wo, ac neuere worse þane þo. þo seide Leir þe king, wo him was on heorte :	

^a wunede ?^b MS. forh.

Wallan dæð, wela dæð,	Wo la deap, wo la deap,
pat þu me nelt fordemen!	pat þou me nelt fordeme!
Seoð seide Cordoille,	Sop seide Gordoille,
for cuð hit is me noupe,	for cup hit his me noupe,
mi zengeste dohter,	mi zeongeste dohter,
heo was me wel dure,	pat was me wile deore,
seoððen heo me wes leadeþ,	seoppe heo was me loþest,
for heomeseiden alre sohusþ,	for heo me seide soþest,
pat he bið vnworð and lah,	pat he his onworþ and loþ,
þe mon þe litul ah;	þe man þat lutel oþeþ;
and ich nas na wurdra,	and ich nas no worþere,
þenne ich nes weldinde.	þan ich was god habben.
Ouersoh seiden þat zunge	Sop seide þe zong wimmon,
wifmon,	
hire folweð mochel wisdom.	hire folweþ moche wisdom.
þa wile þe ich hæuede mi	þe wile ich hadde min kine-
kinelond,	lond,
luueden me mine leoden,	louede me mi leode,
for mine londe and for mine	for mi lond and mi feo,
feo,	[cneo:
mine eorles fulle to mine	eorles fulle to mi cneo:
nu ich æm a wrecche mon,	nou ich ham a wrecche man,
ne leouet me no mon forþan;	ne loueþ me no man forþan;
Ah mi dohter me seide seoh,	Ac mi dohter me seide sop,
for nou ich hire ileue inoh,	for ich hire ileue inoþ,
and batwa hire susteren	boþe two hire sostres
lasinge me seiden,	lesing me seide,
pat ich ham wes swa leof,	pat ich ham was so leof
leuere þenne hire aze lif;	ase hire oþene lif;
and Cordoille mi dohter	and mi zonge dohter
dohþeþe me seide,	Gordoille me seide,
pat heo me leouede swa feire	pat heo me loue wolde
swa mon his fader scolde:	so man his fader solde:
Wet wold ich bidde mare	Wat wolde ich bidde more

of mire dohter dure ?	of mine dohter deore ?
Nu ich wullen faren feorð,	Nou ich wolle faren forþ,
and ouer sæ fusen,	and ouer see fusi,
ihiren of Cordoille	hihire of Gordoille
wat beon hire wille ;	wat beo hire wille ;
hire seohðe word ich nam	hire soþ word ich nam to
to grame,	grame,
þarfore ich habbe nu mu-	þarfore ich habbe nou mo-
chele scame ;	chel same ;
for nu ich mot biseccen	for nou ich mot biseche
þat ping þat ich ær forhowede ;	þat ich her foroþede.
Nule heo me do na wurse	Nele 3eo me no worse
þanne hire lond forwurnen.	þane hire lond werne.
Leir ferde to pere sæ	Leir ferde to pare see
mid ane alpie swein,	mid on alpi sweine.
into ane schipe he bicom,	into one sipe he bicom,
ne icnwo hine no mon :	ne icnew hine no man :
ouer sea i comen,	ouer see hii comen,
hauene sone anomen.	and hauene hi nomen.
Forð wende þe king Leir,	Forþ wende þe king Leir,
nauede he bute enne swein ;	nadde he bote one sweine ;
hi axeden þa quene,	hii axede after þe cwene,
þat heo comen hire aneweste.	þat hii a newest come.
Tahten heom leode,	
wer wes þes londes quene.	
Leir king wende on anne feld,	Leir king wende on an feld,
and reste hine on folden ;	and reste his weri bones ;
and is swien he forð sende,	and his sweyn he forþ sende,
þe wes iradmon hende,	þat was hiredman hende,
to pere quene Cordoille,	to pare cwene Gordoille,
and seide hire wel stille :	and seide hire wel stille :
Hail wurð þu, feire quene ;	Hayl worþou, cwene ;
ich eam þines fader sweine,	þi fader þe grette,
and þi uader is hider ikomen,	and he his hider to þe icome,

for al is lond is him bino-	far al his lond his him bi-
men :	nome :
beoð ba þine sustren	beoþ bope þine sostres
touward him forsworene.	toward him forsworene.
He cumeð for neode	He his icome for neode
into þisse leode ;	into þine peode ;
and help him nu for þu miht,	help him nou an þou miht,
he his þi fader else hit is riht.	he his þi fader and hit his riht.
þe quene Cordoille	þe cwene Gordoille
sæt longe swupe stille ;	long sat stille ;
heo iward reod on hire	
benche, [scenche,	
swilche hit were of wine-	
and þe swain sæt at hire fæit,	
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 :
Appollin mi lauer, ich þankie	
þe,	
þat mi fæder is icumme tome :	
tidinge ich ihire leoue,	tiding ich ihire lefue,
þat mi fader on liue is ;	þat mi fader his aliue ;
of me he habben scal goudne	of me he sal habbe godne
reæd	read
bute ich beo þe raðer ded.	bote ich þe raþer be dead.
Seie me nuþe leof ^a swein,	
and harne mine lare :	
Ich þe wulle bitæche	Ich þe wolle bitake
a male rich,	one male riche,
penizes þer buoð ansunda,	þar beoþ þarine isunde,
to iwisse an hundrad punda ;	to iwisse an hundred pound.
ich bitæche þe anne hængest	
godna and strongna,	

^a MS. leo.

<p>to læden þis garisume to leuene mine fadere ; and seie him þatichhine gret godere gretinge, and hat ine fare swiþe to hare feire burþe, and rumen him herberia, i summe riche burie, and bugge him alre errust pat him wes alre leouust, metes and drinches and hende claðes, hundes and haukes and durewurðe horses : halde in is heose feuwerti hired-cnihtes heþe and riche, bihongen mid ræue ; makie him god baid, and ofte hine baðie, and him blod lete lutlen and ofte.</p> <p>Wenne þu wult more suluer, sæche hit at me suluen ; and ich him wulle senden inoh of pisse ende ; swa neuer he ne cuðe of his alde cuððe cnihte ne sweine, ne nauer nanne þeine.</p> <p>Þenne feowerti dawes beoð agan, þenne cuðe he anan to leue mine lauerd</p>	<p>Led þou þis garisom to lefue mine fader ; and sei þat ich hine grette godes gretinge, and hoten fare swiþe to somme heþe borwe, and nimen him on in, riches of alle, and bigge him alre erest pat him his alre leuest, metes and dringes and riche clopes, hundes and haukes and hors mid þe bestþe : holde in his house fourti cnihtes,</p> <p>makie hine god bed, and oft hine baþie, and him blod lete lutel and ofte.</p> <p>Wan þou wolt mor seoluer, feche hit mi seolue ; and ich wolle sende inoh of pisse hende ; so þat neuere he ne cuþe of his hol cuppe.</p> <p>Are fourti daiþes beo agon, þanne cuþe he hit anon to leofue mine louerd</p>
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pat Leir is an is londe,
 icume ouer sæ-streme
 to isen is eastresse :
 and ich hit wulle swa nimen,
 also ich hine nusten,
 liðen him to 3ænes
 mid mine lauerde,
 fainen mines lauerdes,
 and is fæirliche cume.

Nute hit neuere nane gume,
 buten he beoneowene icume:
 and þus hit writen sende
 to mine lauerd kinge ;
 and þu þas æhte onfo,
 and loca þat þu wel do ;
 and 3ef þu heo þus dalest,
 to godere þire hæle.

And þes wein on feng þas ahte,
 and to his louer ferde,
 to Leir þon kinge,
 and seide þas tidinge,
 þer he læi on felde,
 and reste hine on folde.

Sone werð þe alde king
 wunliche iæðeled,
 and þas wuord seide
 mid soðere stefuene :
 After vuele cumeð god ;
 wel is him þe hit hadde mot.
 Heo ferden to hare æ 3ene
 ase þe quene hæhte ; [burh,
 and al heo iduden
 efter hire lare.
 Þa forð wuren agan

pat Leir his in londe,
 icomen ouer see-strem
 to speken wid his dohter :
 and ich hit wole so nime,
 ase ich noht nuste.

Nute hit ..n gome,
 bote ne icome,
 and þus sende
 to mine lau....
 ... þou þis seoluer ...
 and lok þat þou wel do ;

þes swein an hizinge
 wende to his louerd,
 to Leir þane king,
 and seide him þeos tiding,
 þar he lai on felde,
 and reste him for wowe.

þo he horde þeos tiding,
 þo seide Leir þe king :
 After vuel comeþ god ;
 wel his him þe hit bide mot.
 Hii verde to one borwe,
 also þe cwene hehte ;
 and al hii duden
 after hire lore.
 Þo forþ weren ago

feuwertī dajene,
 þon nom Leir þe king
 is leouste cnihtes,
 and gret Aganippum,
 þat was his leue aðum ;
 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
 þet Leir wes cumen liðen ;
 ferde him toʒenes
 mid alle his peines
 and þa quene Cordoille :
 þa hauede Leir is wille.
 Heo comen togadere,
 and ofte heo custen ;
 heo uenden to burʒe,
 blisse wes an hirede ;
 þer wes bemene song
 pere þeden pipen among ;
 al weren þe hallen
 bihongen mid pallen^a,
 alle þai mete-burdes
 ibrusted mid golde ;
 [ringes of golde]
 ælc mon hafte on honde ;
 mid fipelen, and mid harpen
 hæleðes þer sungen ;
 lette þe king gan a wal,
 and lude clepien ouer al,
 and seide þat Leir kin
 icume wes to londen.
 Nu hateð Aganippus,

fourtie daiʒes,
 þon nam Leir þe king
 his leofest cnihtes,
 and grette Aganippum,
 his leuest oþom ;
 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
 þat Leir was icomen liþe ;
 ferde him toʒeines
 mid alle his cniptes
 and þe cwene Gordoille :
 þo hadde Leir his wille.
 Hii comen togadere,
 and wel ofte custe ;
 hii verde to borwe,
 þar blisses were riue ;

alle were þe halles
 bihonge mid palles,
 alle þe mete-bordes
 ibrustled mid golde ;
 ringes of golde
 ech man hadde an honde ;
 mid fipele and mid harpes
 * * *
 ..þe gon on wal,
 and loude ... al,
 þat Leir king
 to piſse londe.

^a MS. pellen.

þe is þe heȝest ouer us,
 þat ȝe Leir king
 alle wurðe liðe,
 and scal beon eouwer lauerd
 inne pissere leoden,
 al swa fele ȝere

swa he wonien wulle here ;
 and Aganippus ure king
 scal^a beon is vnderling.

Wha swa wulle libba,
 alde þas sibba ;
 and ȝef o man hit wille bre-

ken,
 on ueste it bið iwreken ;
 and wite alle he is mon,
 þat he here haldet on.

Þa answereda þa duȝeþa :
 Don we hit wullet,
 lude and stille,
 al þes kinges wille.

Þurðout al þat ulke ȝer
 heo duden al þus her,
 mid muchelere sibba,
 mid mochelere^b seahte.

Þa þeos ȝer wes agon,
 þa wold Leir king fare ham,
 to pisse londe liðen,
 and ȝernde þeos kinges leue.

Þe king Aganippus
 answerede him þus :
 Ne scalt þu neuere pider
 faren

bute mochelere ferde :
 ah ich þe wulle lanen,

^a MS. swal.

* * *
 * * *
 * * *

ase wonie he
 and Aganippus hour king
 wole beo his vnderling.

Wo so wole libbe,
 holde þus sibbe ;
 and ȝif eni man hit wole
 breke,

the king him wole wel awreke.

Þo answerede þat folk :
 Don we hit wollep,
 lude and stille,
 al þe kinges wille.
 Þorþvt al þat ilke ȝer
 hii dude al þus þer.

Þo þat ȝier was agon,
 þo wolde Leir king faren hom.

Þe king Aganippus
 answerede Leir þus :
 Ne salt þou neuere pider fare

bute mochel ferde :
 ac ich þe wolle lene,

^b MS. mochele ære.

of mine leode-folc, fif hundred schipes ifulled mid cnihten, and al þat heom bihoueð to habben on fore :	of mine gode cniptes, fif hundred sipes ifulled mid þan beste, and al þat heom bihouep to habbe on vore :
and pine dohter Cordoille, þa is pisse londes quene, heo scall mid mochelere ferde faren mid þe,	and pine dohter Gordoille, þat his pis londes cwene, þeo sal fare mid þee mid mochere ferde,
an lipen to þem londen þer þu were leode-king :	and wendeþ to þam lond þare þou king were :
and 3ef þu miht æine finden þe þe wulle a3en stonde, binimen þe pine rihte and pine kineriche,	and gif þou miht eni finde þat þe wole widstonde, benime pine rihte and pine riche,
and þu ahliche ueht, and fel heo to grunde, and irum al þat lond, and sete hit Cordoille an hond,	and iwin al þat lond, and sete hit Gordoille an hond,
pat heo hit al habbe after þiine daie.	pat 3eo hit alle habbe after pine dai3e.
þas wordes seide Aganippus and Leir king dude þus ; and al he iworhte swa his freond him tahte.	þeos word seide Aganippus and Leir þe dude þus ; and al heþte ase his frend him tahte.
To pisse londen he com liðen mid leoue his dohter ; he higreðede mid þane beste þe him buwen wolden, and alle he ham fulde þe him wit feohten ; and he al þis kine-lond biwon to his a3ere hande, and 3ef hit Cordoille,	To pisse lond he com mid his leofue dohter ; he gripede mid þan beste pat bouwe him wolde, and alle he gripede pat him widstode ; and al þis kine-lond biwan to his owe hond, and 3ef hit Gordoille,

þe wes Francene quene ;	Frencene cwene ;
and hit ane stunde	
stod a pissene ilke.	
Leir king one leoden	And Leir lifuede
þreo 3er leouede ;	þreo 3er þar-after ;
þæ com his ende-dæi,	þo com his lifues hende,
þat þe king dæd læi.	þat no man ne mai atwende.
Inne Leirchestre	Hine Leycestre
his dohter hine leide,	his dohter hine leide,
inne Ianies temple,	in Iaines his temple,
al swa þe bac tellet,	ase þe bock telleþ,
and Cordoille heold þis lond,	and Gordoille heold þis lond,
mid hæ3ere strenðe,	mid godere strengþe,
fulle fif 3ere,	fulle fif 3er,
quene heo wes here,	cwene 3eo was here,
þa while Francene king	þe wile Frencene king
fæisiðe makede :	veisip makede :
and Cordoille com þat wourd	and Gordoille com þat word
þat heo was iworden widewe.	þat 3eo was widewe iworþe.
Ða come þa tidende	Come þe tidinge
to Scottlondes kinge	to Scottlondes kinge
þat Aganippus was dead,	þat Aganippus was dead,
Leir king idæied,	Gordoilles louerd,
he sende þurh Brittain	he sende þorh Britaine
into Cornwaille,	into Cornwale,
and hehte þane duc stronge,	and hehte þane duk stronge
heri3en in suð londe,	werri in suþ londe,
and he wolde bi norðen	and he wolde bi norþe
iahnien þa londa ;	an þat lond awinne ;
for hit was swuþe mouchel	for hit was swiþe mochel
scome,	same, [grame,
and ec swiþe muchel grame,	and eke hit was mochel
þat scholde a quene	þat a cwene solde
beon king in þisse londe,	be king in þisse londe,
and heora sunen beonbuten,	and hire sones beo boute,

þa weren hire betren, þat beop hire betere :
 of þan aldre sustren,
 þa þa æðelen sulden hebben :
 Nule we hit na more ipolien; Nolle we na more hit ipo...
 al þat lond we wulleð hebben. . . wollep hadde þat lond.
 Heo bigunnen werre, Hii bigonne werri,
 þanne com on west : to mochele roupe ;
 and þere quene sust⁹ sunen and þe twei sostrene sones
 sumneden ferde : somnede verde, [þus,
 heo nomen weren ihaten þus, hire names weren icleoped
 Morgan and Cunedagius. Morgan and Cunadegius.
 Ofte heo ledden ferde, Oft hi ladde ferde,
 ofte heo fuhten, ofte hii fuhte,
 ofte heo weren buuenne, ofte hii were bofe,
 and ofte binoðen ; and ofte hii weren bineoþe ;
 pat com at þan laste þo com at þan laste
 pat heo wes alre leofust ; pat þam was leuest ;
 þe Bruttes heo sloþen, þat Bruttes hii sloþen,
 Cordoille heo nomen ; and Gordoille hii nemen ;
 heo duden heo in quarterne,
 in ane quale-huse :
 heo werðede heore moddri hii wreppede hire moddri,
 mare þene heo sulden, more þane hii solde,
 pat þeo wimman was swa wroð, þat þe womman was so wroþ,
 pat hire seoluen heo was lað ; þat hire seolue þeo was loþ ;
 heo nom enne longne cnif, þeo nam anne longe cnif,
 and binom hire seoluen pat binam hire owene lif.
 lif.
 þat wes an uuel ræd
 pat hire suluen makede dead.
 Deo wes al þis kine-lond þo was al þis kine-lond
 an Morgan and Cunedagies in in Morgan and Cunages his^a
 heond. hond.

^a r. Cunadegies.

pe wes Francene quene ;	Frencene cwene ;
and hit ane stunde	
stod a pissene ilke.	
Leir king one leoden	And Leir lifuede
preo 3er leouede ;	preo 3er þar-after ;
þæ com his ende-dæi,	þo com his lifues hende,
pat þe king dæd læi.	pat no man ne mai atwende.
Inne Leirchestre	Hine Leycestre
his dohter hine leide,	his dohter hine leide,
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al swa þe bac tellet,	ase þe bock telleþ,
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mid hæ3ere strenðe,	mid godere strengþe,
fulle fif 3ere,	fulle fif 3er,
quene heo wes here,	cwene 3eo was here,
þa while Francene king	þe wile Frencene king
fæisiðe makede :	veisip makede :
and Cordoille com þat wourd	and Gordoille com þat word
pat heo was iworðen widewe.	pat 3eo was widewe iworþe.
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to Scottlondes kinge	to Scotlondes kinge
pat Aganippus was dead,	pat Aganippus was dead,
Leir king idæied,	Gordouilles louerd,
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into Cornwaille,	into Cornwale,
and hehte þane duc stronge,	and hehte þane duk stronge
herijen in suð londe,	werri in sup londe,
and he wolde bi norðen	and he wolde bi norþe
iahnien þa londa ;	an pat lond awinne ;
for hit was swuþe mouchel	for hit was swipe mochel
scome,	same, [grame,
and ec swipe muchel grame,	and eke hit was mochel
pat scholde a quene	pat a cwene solde
beon king in þisse londe,	be king in þisse londe,
and heora sunen beon buten,	and hire sones beo boute,

þa weren hire betren, þat beop hire betere :
 of þan aldre sustren,
 þa þa æðelen sulden hebben :
 Nule we hit na more ipolien; Nolle we na more hit ipo...
 al þat lond we wulleð hebben. . . wollep habbe þat lond.
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 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 þam was leuest ;
 þe Bruttes heo sloþen, þat Bruttes hii sloþen,
 Cordoille heo nomen ; and Gordoille hii nemen ;
 heo duden heo in quarterne,
 in ane quale-huse :
 heo werðede heore moddri hii wreppede hire moddri,
 mare þene heo sulden, more þane hii solde,
 þat þeo wimman wasswa wroð, þat þe womman was so wrop,
 þat hire sculuen heo was lað ; þat hire seolue þeo was loþ ;
 heo nom enne longne cnif, þeo nam anne longe cnif,
 and binom hire seoluen þat binam hire owene lif.
 lif.

þat wes an uuel ræd

þat hire suluen makede dead.

þeo wes al þis kine-lond þo was al þis kine-lond
 an Morgan and Cunedagies in Morgan and Cunages his ^a
 heond. hond.

^a r. Cunadegies.

FROM THE ORMULUM.

THE AUTHOR TO HIS BROTHER.

NU, broþerr Wallterr, broþerr min
 affterr þe flæshess kinde ;
 and broþerr min i Crisstenndom
 þurh fulluhht and þurh trowwþe ;
 and broþerr min i Godess hus,
 3ett o þe þridde wise,
 þurh þatt witt hafenn takenn ba
 an rezhell-boc to foll3henn,
 vnn derr kanunnkess had and lif,
 swa summ Sannt Awwstin sette :
 icc hafe don swa summ þu badd,
 and forþeddte þin wille,
 icc hafe wennd inntill Ennglissh
 goddspelless hall3he lare,
 affter þatt little witt tatt me
 min Drihhtin hafeyþ lenedd.
 Þu pohhtesst tatt icc mihhte wel
 till mikell frame turrnenn,
 3iff Ennglissh folkk, forr lufe off Crist,
 itt wollde 3erne lernenn,
 and fol3henn itt and fillenn itt
 wipþ pohht wipþ word wipþ dede ;
 and forrþi 3errndesst tu þatt icc
 piss werre þe shollde wirrkenn ;
 and icc itt hafe forþeddte,
 acc all þurh Cristess hellpe ;
 and unnc birrþ baþe þannkenn Crist
 þatt itt iss brohht till ende.

Icc hafe sammnedd o piss boc
 þa goddspelless neh alle,
 þatt sinndenn o þe messeboç ;
 inn all þe 3er att messe.
 And a33 afterr þe goddspell stant
 þatt tatt te goddspell meneþþ,
 þatt mann birrþ spellenn to þe folle
 off þe33re sawle nede,
 and 3et tær tekenn mare inoh
 þu shallt tæronne findenn,
 off þatt tatt Cristess hall3he þed
 birrþ trowwenn wel and foll3henn.

Ic hafe sett her o piss boc,
 among goddspelless wordess,
 all þurrh me sellfenn, manig word
 þe rime swa to fillenn ;
 acc þu shallt findenn þatt min word,
 e33whær þær itt iss ekedd,
 ma33 hellpenn þa þatt redenn itt
 to sen and tunnderrstanndenn
 all þess te bettere hu þe33m birrþ
 þe goddspell unnderrstanndenn ;
 and forrþi trowwe icc þatt te birrþ
 wel þolenn mine wordess,
 e33whær þær þu shallt finndenn hemm
 among goddspelless wordess ;
 forr whase mot to læwedd folle
 larspell off goddspell tellenn,
 he mot wel ekenn mani3 word
 among goddspelless wordess.
 And icc ne mihte nohht min ferrs
 a33 wipþ goddspelless wordess

wel fillenn all, and all forrpi
 sholde icc well offte nede
 amang goddspelless wordess don
 min word, min ferrs to fillenn.
 And te bitæche icc off þiss boc
 heh wikenn alls itt semepp,
 all to þurhsekenn illc an ferrs,
 and to þurhlokenn offte,
 þatt upponn all þiss boc ne be
 nan word 3æn Cristess lare,
 nan word tatt swiþe wel ne be
 to trowwenn and to foll3henn.

Witt shulenn tredenn unnderrfot
 and all þwerret ut forrwerrpenn
 þe dom off all þatt laþe flocc
 þatt iss þurh nip forrblendedd,
 þatt tælepp þatt to lofenn iss,
 þurh nipfull modi3nesse.
 Þe33 shulenn lætenn hæþeli3
 off unnkerr swinnc, lef broþerr ;
 and all þe33 shulenn takenn itt
 onn unnitt and onn idell ;
 acc nohht þurh skill, acc all þurh nip,
 and all þurh þe33re sinne.
 And unnc birrþ biddenn Godd tatt he
 forr3ife hemm here sinne ;
 and unnc birrþ baþe lofenn Godd
 off þatt itt wass bigunnenn,
 and þannkenn Godd tatt itt iss brohht
 till ende, þurh hiss hellpe ;
 forr itt ma33 hellpenn alle þa
 þatt bliþelike itt herenn,

and lufenn itt, and foll3henn itt
 wipp pohht wipp word wipp dede.
 And whase wilenn shall piss boc
 eft operr sipe writenn,
 himm bidde icc patt het write riht,
 swa sumam piss boc himm tæchepp,
 all þwerret ut affterr patt itt iss
 uppo piss firrste bisne,
 wipp all swille rime alls her iss sett,
 wipp all se fele wordess ;
 and tatt he loke wel patt he
 an bokstaff write twi33ess
 e33whær þær itt uppo piss boc
 iss writen o patt wise ;
 loke he well patt het write swa,
 forr he ne ma33 nohht elless
 on Ennglissh writenn riht te word,
 patt witt he wel to sope.
 And 3iff mann wile witenn whi
 icc hafe don piss dede,
 whi icc till Ennglissh hafe wennd
 goddspelless hall3he lare ;
 icc hafe itt don forrpi patt all
 crisstene follkess berrhless
 iss lang uppo patt an, patt te33
 goddspelless hall3he lare
 wipp fulle mahhte foll3he riht,
 purrh pohht purrh word purrh dede.

Icc patt piss Ennglissh hafe sett
 Ennglisshemenn to lare,

ic wass, þær þær i crisstnedd wass,
 Orrmin bi name nemnedd :
 and icc Orrmin full innwarrdlið,
 wiþþ muþ and ec wiþþ herrte,
 her bidde þa Crisstene menn
 þatt herenn oþerr redenn
 þis boc, hemm bidde icc her þatt tezz
 forr me þiss bede biddenn—
 þatt broþerr þatt þiss Ennglissh writt
 allræsesst wrat and wrohhte,
 þatt broþerr, forr his swinnc to læn,
 soþ blisse mote findenn.

Amen.

Þiss boc iss nemnedd Orrmulum,
 forrþi þatt Orrm itt wrohhte :
 and itt iss wrohht off quappigan,
 off goddspell-bokes fowwre.

THE SONG OF SIMEON.

LÆT nu, Drihhtin, læt nu þin þeoww
 vt off þiss weorelld wendenn,
 wiþþ griþþ, swa summ þu me bihet,
 læt me nu newenn swelltenn ;
 forr her i seo full witerrlið
 þin Hælennd Crist onn eorþe,
 þatt þurrh þin are þarrkedd iss
 bifo­renn alle þeode ;
 till hæþenn þeode lihht and leom
 off eche rihhtwisnesse,
 and till þiss Iudewisshe folc
 wurroþshipe and eche wulderr.

THE MARRIAGE OF CANA.

UPPO þe þridde da33 bilammp,
 swa summ þe goddspell kiþepp,
 þatt i þe land o Galile
 wass an bridale 3arrkedd ;
 and itt wass 3arrkedd inn an tun
 þatt wass Cana gehatenn :
 and Cristess moderr Mar3e wass
 att tatt bridaless sæte ;
 and Crist was clepedd till þatt hus
 wipp hise lerning-cnihhtess.
 And te33re win was drunnkenn swa
 þætt tær nass þa na mare ;
 and Cristess moderr comm till Crist,
 and se33de himm þus wipp worde :
 Þiss win iss drunnkenn to þe grund,
 and niss her nu na mare.
 And ure Laferrd Iesu Crist
 þuss se33de till hiss moderr :
 What fallepp þiss till me wipp þe,
 wifmann, þiss þatt tu mælesst ?
 Abid, abid, wifmann abid,
 ne comm nohht 3et min time.
 And Sannte Mar3e 3ede anan,
 and se33de to þe birrless :
 Doþ þatt tatt he shall biddenn 3uw,
 ne be 3e nohht tærgæness.

 Þe33 hæfdenn sexe fetless þær,
 att tatt bridaless sæte,
 þatt wærenn, summ þe goddspell se33þ,
 sexe stanene fetless,

swillke summ þatt Iudisskenn folle
 was wunedd, i þatt time,
 to wasshenn offe þe33re lic,
 to clennsenn hemm þatt wise ;
 and twafalld operr þrefalld mett
 þa fetless alle tokenn ;
 and Crist badd tatt te33 shollden gan
 and fillenn þe33re fetless
 wipþ waterr, and te33 3edenn till
 and didenn þatt he se33de,
 and filledenn upp till þe brerd
 wipþ waterr þe33re fetless.
 And Crist ta se33de þuss till hemm :
 Gap till wipþ 3ure cuppass,
 and ladeþþ upp, and bereþþ itt
 till þallderrmann onn hæfedd.
 And te33 þa didenn þatt he badd,
 and bærenn þa to drinnkenn
 þatt hæfedd-mann þatt he33hesst wass
 att tatt bridale settledd :
 and he toc sone and drannc þatt win
 þatt wass off waterr wurþenn,
 and nisste he nohht whæroffe itt wass ;
 acc wel þe birrless wisstenn,
 þatt haffdenn riht ta ladenn upp
 þe waterr off þa fetless.
 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 se33de :
 Ille mann firrst bringeþþ forþ god win,
 and sippen he biginneþþ

to bringenn forþ summ werrse win,
 son summ þe folle iss drunnkenn ;
 and tu þe gode win till nu
 æ33 hafesst hidd and haldenn.

Þiss taken wrohhte Jesu Crist
 þe firrste off hise tacness,
 i Galile rihht i þatt tun
 þatt wass Cana 3ehatenn ;
 and tuss he toc to shæwenn þær
 hiss goddcunndnessess mahhte,
 and hise lerrninng-cnihhtess þær
 tokenn onn himm to lefenn,
 þurh þatt te33 sæ3henn þære inn himm
 Allmahhti3 Godess mahhte.

Her endeþþ nu þiss goddspell þuss,
 and uss birr þitt þurhsekenn,
 to lokenn whatt itt læreþþ uss
 off ure sawle nede : ... etc.

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), -hád and -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.).

GLOSSARY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

E. Angl. = East Anglian, Goth. = Gothic, Nor. = Northumbrian, Ohg. = Old High German, Olg. = Old Low German, O.N. = Old Norse or Icelandic, O.S. = Old-Saxon.

N.B. Words with the prefix Ge (or I) are placed in the order of their roots. Words to which an obelisk is prefixed are Semi-Saxon, from *Lazamon* and the *Ormulum*.

- †A, *a, one.*
 A, *ā, ever, always.*
 †A, *in.*
 Abācan, pret. abōc, *to bake.*
 Abbod, II. 2. *abbot.*
 Abbudisse, *abbess.*
 †Abed (abād), *abode.*
 Abeodan, pret. abead, 2
 abude, pl. abudon, *to announce.*
 Abídan, pret. abād, pl. abidon, *to abide, await.*
 Abiddan, pret. abæd, *to pray for.*
 Abítan, pret. abát, *to bite, devour.*
 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. abrugde (abrude), *to take away, snatch, draw (a sword).*
 Abreoðan, *to perish*: abreoðe his angin, *may his proceeding come to naught.*
 Abryrdan, pp. abryrd, *to touch, affect, move.*
 Abudisse. See Abudisse.
 Abugan, 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.*
 Acennan, pp. acenned, *to produce, bring forth, beget.*
 Acennednys, *birth, generation.*

- Aceorfan, pret. acearf, *to cut, cut off.*
 Acsian, } *to ask, inquire,*
 Axian, } *be informed,*
 Geaxian, } *hear say, inquire after.* Gov. Gen. of the thing.
 Acunnian, *to tempt, prove.*
 Acwecan, pret. acwehte, *to shake, brandish.*
 Acwelan, 3 acwylð, pret. acwæl, *to die, perish.*
 Acwellan, pret. acwealde, *to kill, destroy.*
 Acwencan, *to quench, extinguish, destroy.*
 Acweðan. See Cweðan.
 Ad, II. 2. *pile.*
 Addre. See Æddre.
 Adeaw, Nor. for ætyw.
 Adéman, pret. adémede (adémde), *to judge, try, adjudge.*
 Adilgian, *to destroy, obliterate, eradicate.*
 Adl, II. 1, 3. *disease.*
 Adlig, *diseased, sick, ill.*
 Adón, *to destroy.* See Dón.
 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; adruncon, drowned.* Ger. Ertrinken.
 Adruwian, pp. adruwod, *to dry up.*
 Adumbian, *to be dumb, silent.*
 Adúne, *down.*
 Adúnweard, *downward.*
 Adwæscan, *to quench, extinguish, assuage.*
 Æ, II. 3. *law.* Gr. 85.
 †Æ, *at, in.*
 Æcer, II. 2. *field, acre, ager.*
 Æddre, I. 3. *vein.* Ger. Ader.
 Ædre, *forthwith, suddenly.*
 Æfen, II. 2. *even, evening, the service for sunset, vespers.* Ger. Abend. Dan. Aften.
 Geæfenlæcan, pret. -læhte, *to imitate.*
 Æfen-song, II. 2. *even-song, vespers.*
 Æfen-tíd, II. 3. *even-tide.* Ger. Abendzeit. Dan. Aftentid.
 Æfen-tíma, *eventide.*
 Æfest, *religious.*
 Æfestnes, *religion.*
 Æfnung, *evening.*
 Æfre, *ever, always.*
 Æft, i. q. eft.
 Æfter, *next, following, second.*
 Æfter, *after, according to, secundum: æfter rihte, according to right, rightly, (Dan. Æfter,) — along, secundum, per. æfter ben-cum, along the benches or tables, or from bench to bench.*

- Æfter-fyligan, *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.*
 Æht, II. 3. *possession, substance.* From āgan.
 Æh-pyrl, III. 1. *eye-hole, window.*
 Æker. See Æcer.
 Æl, *awl.*
 Æl, II. 2. *eel.*
 Æl, i. q. *eal.*
 Ælc, *each, every, any.*
 †Æld (yldo), *age.*
 †Ældede (ealdode), *grew old; from ealdian.*
 †Ældere (ealdor), *prince, chief.*
 Ældrynæ. E. Angl. for ealdra.
 Æle. See Ele.
 Æleputa, *eelpout, jolt-head, capito.*
 Ælfemuða, *the Elbe.*
 Ælfremed, *foreign.*
 Ælf-scīnu, *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.*
 Ælpeodig, *foreign, strange, abroad, peregre.*
 Æmenne, *desolate.*
 Æmóð, *downcast, disheartened.*
 Gæm̄tian, *to empty.*
 Æmtig, *empty, void, idle.*
 Æne, *at once, semel.*
 †Æne (āna), *alone, only.*
 Ænig, *any.*
 Ænlic, *unique, incomparable.*
 Ænlice, *decently.*
 Ænlipig, *single, individual.*
 Ænne, acc. masc. of ān. Gr. 170.
 Æppelbær, *apple-bearing, fruit-bearing, pomifer.*
 †Ær (ār), *messenger.*
 Ær, II. 1. *brass.*
 Ær, *ere, erst, before, former, early.*
 Ærbenuma. E. Angl. for yrfenuma.
 Ærdon, *hurried; apparently from a verb cognate with ardlíc.*
 Ærend, II. 3. } *errand,*
 Ærende, III. 1. } *message, command.*
 Ærend-raca, *messenger.*
 Ærest, *first, erst; from ær.* Gr. 51.
 Ærfæst, *pious.*
 Ærfæstnes, *piety.*

- Ærfe, erfe, III. 1. *succession*,
 hæreditas.
 Ærian, erian, *to plough*;
 æriende for ærigenne.
 Æring, *dawn*.
 Ærist, æryst, II. 2. *rising*,
resurrection.
 Ær-merigen, } II. 2. *early*
 Ærne-mergen, } *morn*,
 dawn.
 Ærnan, i. q. yrnan.
 Geærnan, *to get by run-*
ning.
 Ærra, *former*.
 †Æruu, *timid, downcast, sad*.
 Ærpam, } *ere that, ante-*
 Ærpon, } *quam*.
 Æs, II. 1. *dead carcass, car-*
cion. 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. *ash-wood*,
shaft of a spear.
 Æsc-plega, *ash-(i.e. spear-),*
play, battle.
 Æsc-róf, *spear-famed*.
 Æstanbrok, *probably the*
stream now called East-
brook, from being on the
east side of the town of
Hunstanton, and which
now runs into the moat of
Hunstanton Hall.—R.T.
 Æt, II. 2. *food*.
 Æt, *at, by, near, from, of*,
apud, coram.
 Ætberstan, pret. -bærst, *to*
escape.
 Ætbredan, pret. -bræd, pp.
 -bróden, *to withdraw, take*
away.
 Æteowian. See Ateowian.
 Ætfeolan, pret. -fealh, *to at-*
tend to, dedicate, apply.
 Ætfléon, *to flee from, escape*.
 See Fléon.
 Ætforan, } *before, coram*.
 Ætfore, }
 Ætfore-sceawian, *to pro-*
vide.
 Ætgædere, *at the same time*.
 Æthrínan. See Hrínan.
 Æthwegu, *something, some-*
what.
 Ætlutian, *to lie hidden, lurk*.
 Ætsomne, *together*.
 Ætspornan, 3 -spyrnð, pret.
 -spearn, pl. -spurnon, *to*
spurn, kick. Gr. 242.
 Ætstandan, *to stay, remain*.
 See Standan.
 Ætterne, } *envenomed, ve-*
 Ættrig, } *nomous, poi-*
 Ættryn, } *sonous*.
 Ætwesan, *to be present, ex-*
ist.
 Ætwindan, pret. -wand, pl.
 -wundon, *to fly away,*
escape.
 Ætwitan, *to twit, reproach*.
 Ætywan. See Ateowian.
 Æw, II. 3. *wife*.
 Æwellm, II. 2. } *spring,*
 Æwylm, } *fountain*.
 Æx, II. 3. *axe*.
 Æpelbóren, *noble-born*.
 Æpelbórennys, *nobility of*
birth.
 Æpele, *noble*.

- †*Iæðeled* (geæðeled), *nobly treated, honoured?*
 †*Æðelen* (æpelu): on æðelen, *among his nobility.*
 †*Æpelen*, *country? dignity?* p. 181, line 3.
Æpeling, II. 2. (from æpele, *noble,*) *prince.*
Æpellice, *nobly.*
Æpelo, æpelu, III. 3. *nobility.*
Geæðryttan, *to weary.*
Æðung, *aðung*, *breath.*
Afåndian, *to prove, try.*
Afáran, *to go.* See *Fáran.*
Afdrede. See *Apdrede.*
Afeallan. See *Feallan.*
 †*Afeared.* See *Afered.*
Afedan, i. q. *fedan.*
Afeng. See *Afón.*
Afeormian, *to cleanse, purge.*
Afered, *afraid, affrighted.*
 †*Afest* (hæfst), *hast.*
Afligan, *to drive away, put to flight.*
Aflyman, *to put to flight, to rout.*
Afón, *to receive.* See *Fón*, and Gr. 234.
Afór. See *Afáran.*
Afor, *hateful, loathsome.*
Afyllan, *to fill.*
Afyrht, *affrighted.*
Afyrhtian, *to affright.*
Afyrran, *to remove, cut off, take away.*
Afysan, *to hurry, hasten, rush.*
Afðonc?
Afðonca, } *grievance?*
Agan, pret. *ahte*, *to possess, own, have.* Gr. 218.
- Agán*, *gone.*
Agelan, for *agælan*, *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.*
 †*Ágg* (eac), *eke, also.*
Agifan, *to give, deliver.* See *Gifan.*
Geágnian, *to appropriate.*
Agyldan. See *Gildan.*
Agyltan, *to sin.*
Ah. See *Agan.*
 †*Ah* (ac), *but.*
Aháfen. See *Ahebban.*
Ahebban, 3 *ahæfð*, pret. *ahóf*, pp. *aháfen*, *to heave, lift, raise.*
Ahleapan, pret. *ahleop*, *to leap, rush on.*
 †*Ahlice* (heahlice), *nobly?*
 †*Iahnien* (geahnian), *to appropriate.*
Ahón, 3 *ahéhð*, pret. *aheng*, *to hang;* act. Gr. 234.
Ahongen, *ahangen.* See *Ahón.*
Ahræcan, pret. *ahræhte*, *to reach.*
Ahreddan, *to save, rescue, redeem.*
Ahsian, *axian.* } See
Geahsian, *geaxian.* } *Acsian.*

- Aht, *aught*.
 Ahte. See Agan.
 Ahýdan, *to hide*.
 Ahýrian, *to hire*.
 Aidlian, *to render vain*.
 Aker, E. Angl. for *æcer*.
 Alædan, *to lead away, lead up*.
 †Alde (healde), *hold!*
 Aldor. See Ealdor.
 Aldor, II. 3. *life*. See Ealdor.
 Alecgan, *to lay, suppress, destroy*. See Lecgan.
 Alede. See Alecgan.
 Alefed, *lamed, crippled*.
 Alegon, for alugon (p. 152, l. 25), from aleogan, *to belie, be wanting in?*
 Gealgian, *to defend*.
 †Alhisund, *all sound, or well*.
 Alihtan, *to alight*.
 †Allræresst (ealra ærest), *first of all*.
 †Alls, *as*.
 Allungæ, E. Angl. for eallunga.
 Almihtigæ, for ælmihtigan.
 Alóten, *bowed, pronus, opp. to upright; from alutan, to bow, etc.*
 †Alpie (ánlipig), *single*.
 Alpis, *the Alps*.
 †Alse (al swa), *all as, as*.
 Alwalda, *All-swaying, Almighty*.
 Alyfan, *to allow*.
 Alysán, *to redeem, free*.
 Alysednes, *redemption*. See Alysán.
 Alysend, II. 2. *Redeemer*. Gr. 118.
 Amánsúmanian, *to excommunicate*.
 Amber, II. 2. *a certain vessel or measure*.
 Ambyrne, *favourable (wind)*.
 Ameldian, *to inform, announce*. Ger. melden.
 Ametan, pret. amette, pp. amet and ameten, *to mete, measure*.
 Ampulle, I. 3. *bottle, ampulla*.
 Amyrran, *to hinder, waste, destroy, consume, disable*.
 An, *one, a, only, alone*; for án, *only, tantum, duntaxat*. Geán. See Geunnan.
 Ana, adv., *alone, only*.
 †Anan, *anon*.
 Anbídian, } pret. -bád, pl.
 Geanbídian, } -bidon, *to abide, await, expect*.
 Anbídian, } i. q. anbídian.
 Geanbídian, }
 Anbyht-scealc, II. 2. *servant, attendant*. Goth. Andbahts, Ger. Amt, Dan. Embed, *an office, employment, and Ger. Schalk*.
 An-cénned, *only-begotten, unigenitus*.
 Ancer-líf, II. 1. *anchoretic life*.
 Ancer-setl, III. 1. *hermitage*.
 Ancra, *anchorite*.
 And, *and*.
 Anda, *envy, jealousy, rancour, hate*.

- Andættan, } *to confess.*
 Andettan, } Gr. 208.
 Geandettan, }
 Andbīdan. See Anbīdan.
 Andefn, *worth.*
 Andetnys, *confession.*
 Andfenga, *receiver.*
 Andgyt, II. 1. *sense, signifi-*
cation, understanding.
 Andlang, *along, through, per.*
 On andlang, *at length.*
 Andlīcnis. See Anlīcnys.
 Anræd. See Anræd.
 Andryane, *terrible, formida-*
ble.
 Iandswæred, E. Angl. for
 geandswarod.
 Andswarian, *to answer.*
 Andswaru, III. 3. *answer.*
 Andwealcān, pret. -weolc,
to roll.
 Andweard, } *present.*
 Andwerd, }
 Andweardnys, } *presence.*
 Andwerdnys, }
 Andweorc, II. 1. *matter,*
substance.
 Andwlīta, *face, countenance.*
 Ger. Antlitz.
 Andwyrdan, *to answer.*
 Andwyrde, III. 1. *answer.*
 Ane, for āna.
 †Ane, *a, an, one.*
 Anfeald, *one-fold, simple.*
 Anfealdlice, *simply, singly.*
 Anfōn, *to receive, compre-*
hend. See Fōn.
 Anra gehwylc, *every.*
 Angel-cynn, III. 1. *English*
nation.
 Angel, II. 2. *hook.*
 Angin, angyn, III. 1. *enter-*
prise, act, beginning.
 Angle, *the country between*
Flensburg and the Schley;
whence the Angles came
to Britain.
 Angol, pl. Angle, II. 2. *En-*
glishman, England?
 Anīman. *to take.* See Nī-
 man.
 Aninga, *alone, only, prorsus.*
 Geanlæcān, pret. -læhte, *to*
unite.
 Geanlīcian, *to liken.*
 Anlīcnys, *likeness.*
 Anlipi (anlipig). See Æn-
 lipig.
 Anmōdlic, *unanimous.*
 Anmōdlice, *unanimously,*
simply.
 Annys, ānnis, *oneness, unity.*
 †Anomen (namon), *took.*
 Anon, for ānum.
 Anræd, *constant, firm, reso-*
lute; ānræde, constantly,
etc.
 Anrædnys, *constancy, firm-*
ness.
 Anstandende, *standing*
alone, solitary.
 Ansund, *sound, whole.*
 Ansyn, II. 3. *face, counte-*
nance, external, appear-
ance, mediation. Dan.
 Onsyn.
 Ant, for and.
 Antimber, II. 1. *matter,*
substance.
 Anweald, II. 2. *power.*
 Anweardnys, See And-
 weardnys.

- Geanwyrde beōn, *to be professed.*
 Anðracian, *to dread, feel horror.*
 Apdrede, *the Obotritæ, a Slavish nation to the north of the Old-Saxons, inhabiting the western and the greater part of Mecklenburg.*
 Apostol, II. 2. *apostle.*
 Apostolic, *apostolic.*
 Ar, II. 2. *messenger.*
 Ar, II. 3. *honour, respect, benefit, wealth, mercy, pity; āre wítan, to have pity.*
 Aræcan, pret. aræhte, *to relate.*
 Aræran, *to rear up, erect, establish.*
 Aræsan, *to rush.*
 Arcebisceop, II. 2. *archbishop.*
 Arce-stól, } II. 2. *archiepi-*
 Archi-stól, } *scopal see.*
 Ardlice, *forthwith, soon.*
 †Are (ár), *mercy.*
 †Are (ánre), *for, or to a.*
 Areccan. See Reccan.
 Arena, gen. pl. of ár, *mercy, etc.*
 Arétan, *to gladden, exhilarate.*
 Arewe, I. 3 ? *arrow.*
 Arfæst, *holy, pious.*
 Arfæstlice, *piously, mercifully.*
 Arfæstnys, arfæstnes, *piety, clemency, uprightness, honesty, reverence.*
 Arian, } *to honour, com-*
 Gearian, } *passionate, 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, pp. of árian.
 Ar-smið, II. 2. *brazier.*
 Arwurðe, *venerable, reverend.*
 Gearwurðian, *to honour, revere.*
 Asawan. See Sawan.
 Asceacan, pret. asceoc, *to shake, brandish.*
 Ascreáðian, *to prune, lop.*
 Ascrepan; pret. ascræp, *to scrape off.*
 Ascúnian, *to shun, avoid.*
 Asecgan, *to express, tell.*
 See Secgan.
 Asendan, *to send.* See Sendan.
 Aseoðan, pret. aseað, pp. asóden, *to boil, scorch, fret, vex.* Gr. 251.
 Asettan, *to set, place.*
 Asingan, See Singan.
 Aslídan, *to slide, slip, err.*
 Asmeagan, } *to contemplate,*
 Asmeán, } *investigate, imagine.*
 Asóden. See Aseoðan.
 Aspánan, pret. aspeōn (aspón), pp. asponnen, *to entice.* Gr. 87.

- Aspendan, *to spend, distribute.*
- Aspringan, pret. asprang, plur. asprungon, *to spring up.*
- Assa, *ass.*
- Asse, *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.
- Astígie, for astíge.
- Astirian, *to stir, move.*
- Astrecan, } pret. astrehte,
Astreccan, } *to stretch, stretch out, stretch forth, extend, prostrate: astrehtum hand-bredum, with outstretcht palms.*
- Aswefian, *to put to sleep, slay, sopire.*
- Aswícan, *to decrease, cease.* See Swícan.
- At, for æt.
- Atelice, *horribly.*
- Ateón, *to draw from.* See Teón.
- Ateorian, *to faint, fail.*
- Ateowan, } *to appear, re-veal, disclose,*
Ateowian, } *veal, disclose,*
Atywian, } *show, manifest.*
- Atimbrian. See Timbrian.
- †Atleden (ætlédan), *to carry off, withdraw.*
- Atol, *foul, horrid, hateful, dire.*
- Atter, ater, III. 1. *poison.*
- Atuge. See Ateón.
- †Atwa, atwo, *in two.*
- †Atwailden (wealdan), *to rule, manage.*
- †Atwende, *to avert.*
- †Atyr, *attire.*
- Atywian. See Ateowian.
- †Auere (æfre), *ever.*
- Aulixes, *Ulysses.*
- 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.* E. Angl. for wyan.
- Aweccan, aweccan, pret. awehte, pp. aweht, *to awaken, raise up.*
- Aweggan, *to move, excite, provoke.*
- Awedan, pret. awedde, *to become mad, rage.*
- Aweg, *away.*
- Awegan, *to weigh.*
- 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.*
- Awestan, *to waste, lay waste; awest, deserted, desolate.*
- Awiht, *ought.*
- †Awilde (awyldan), i. q. atwailden.
- Awildian, *to grow wild.*

- Aworpen. See Aweorpan.
 Awrigan, pret. awrah, pl. awrigan, *to reveal, disclose.* Gr. 247.
 Awrigenes, *revelation, illumination.*
 Awritan, *to write, record.* See Writan.
 Awurpan, *to cast away, cast down.* See Aweorpan.
 Awyllan, pret. weoll, *to boil.*
 Awyrdan, *to corrupt, injure.*
 Awyrgan. See Wyrgan.
 Axan, *ashes, cinders.*
 †Axeden (axodon), *asked, inquired;* from axian.
 Axian. See Acsian.
 Geaxian, *to hear, learn.*
 †Apele (æpelo), *nobility, power.*
 Apencan, *to devise, find out.* See Dencan.
 Apenian, *to stretch out, prostrate;* apenedon (apenedum) earmon (earmum), *with outstretched arms.*
 Aper, *either.*
 †Apincheð. See Ofpincheð.
 Aprowian, *to suffer.*
 Að-swerung, *oath-swearing.*
 Apum, II. 2. *son-in-law.*
- B.
- Bá, gen. begra, dat. bām, *both.* Gr. 171.
 †Bac (bec), *books.*
 Bæc, *back;* over-bæc, *backward;* on-bæc, *behind.*
 Bæcbord, II. 1. *larboard.*
 Bæcere, II. 2. *baker.*
 Bæftan, i. q. beaftan.
 Bægðware, *the Bavarians.*
 Bælc, *pride.*
 Bæer, *bier, bed.*
 Gebæran, *to conduct oneself, se gerere.*
 Bæрман, *bearer, carrier.* See Man.
 †Baid (bed), *bed.*
 Baldlice, *boldly.*
 Baldor (Bealdor), II. 2. *chief.*
 Bám. See Bá.
 Bán, II. 1. *bone:* pl. bana, p. 115, l. 25.
 Bána, *bane, slayer, murderer.* O.N. bana, *to kill.*
 Bár, II. 2. *boar.*
 †Bare, *bare.*
 †Batueie (bátwá), *both.*
 Bátwá, *both.* Dan. begge to.
 †Bape, *both.*
 †Baðie (bapian), *to bathe.*
 Be, *by, at, of, concerning, according to, de.*
 Beacen, III. 1. *beacon, sign.*
 Beacnian, *to beckon, make a sign.*
 Beáð. See Beodan.
 Beadon, for bædon.
 Beado-rinc, II. 2. *warrior.*
 Beadu, III. 1. *war, battle;* beadu-ræs, *rush of battle, onset.* Hence the proper name Beadowulf *contr.*
 Beowulf.
 Beaftan, *behind.*
 Beah, beag, II. 2. *bracelet, armlet, ring, diadem.*
 Beah. See Būgan.
 Beah-gífa, *bracelet-giver;* epithet of a chief.

- Beah-hróden, *adorned with bracelets*. See Cod. Exon. p. 331, l. 26, and note.
- Bealcettan, *to belch, give forth*.
- Beald, *bold, audacious*; mid bealde, *boldly, audaciously*.
- Bealoful, *baleful, execrable*.
- Bealu, III. 1. *bale, injury, mischief*.
- Beam, II. 2. *beam, tree, pillar*.
- Bean, II. 3. *bean*.
- Bearhtm, II. 2. *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*: pa bebodenan, *those intrusted*. See Forbeodan.
- Bebiade, E. Angl. for bebeode.
- Bebód, III. 1. *commandment, order*.
- Bebúgan, i. q. onbúgan.
- Bebyrgan, *bebyrgan, to bury*.
- Bebyt, 3 p. sing. pres. from bebeodan.
- Becuman, *to come, happen, seize on, befall*. See Cuman.
- Bed, II. 1. *bed*.
- Gebéd, III. 1. *prayer*. Ger. Gebet. Hence our word *bead*.
- Bedáelan, *to deprive*.
- Bedáele, *partly, but little, paullum?*
- †Bede (gebéd), *prayer*. Ger. Gebet.
- Béd-hús, } II. 1. *house of Gebéd-hus, } prayer, oratory*.
- Bediglian, *to hide, keep secret*.
- Bed-rest, II. 3. *bed, couch*.
- Bedrífan, *to drive*. See Drífan.
- Bedydrian, *to deceive, enchant*.
- Bedypan, *to bedip, dip*.
- Beeode. See Begán.
- Befangen. See Befón.
- Befeallan, *to fall*.
- Beferan, *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.
- Beforan, *before*. Gr. 409.
- Befrínan, pret. -frán, pl. -frunon, *to ask, inquire, 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.
- Beging, for bigung, *bowing, bending*.

- Beginnān, pret. -gan, pl. -gunnon, *to begin*.
 Begra, } gen. pl. of bá.
 Beigra, }
 Begrynian, *to ensnare*.
 Begytan, pret. -geat, *to beget, obtain*.
 Behāt, II. 1. *promise*.
 Behātan, pret. -het, *to promise*.
 Beheafdian, *to behead*.
 Behealdan, 3 -hylt, pret. -heold, *to behold, see, observe, mind*.
 Behefe, *needful, useful*.
 Behélan, *to cover, hide*.
 Behófan, *to behove, require*.
 Gov. gen. of thing.
 Behreowsian, *to berue, repent*.
 Behreowsung, *repentance*.
 Behwyrfan, *to apply, exercise*.
 Behydan, *to hide, conceal*.
 Behydilice, *heedfully, anxiously*.
 Behð, *token, sign, proof?*
 Belādung, *excuse, apology, justification*.
 Belāfan, *to leave, from belífan*. Gr. 347.
 Belæwan, *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*. See Grimm, And. and El. p. 125.
 Belífan, pret. -láf, pl. -lifon, *to remain*.
 Belimpan, pret. -lamp, pl. -lumpon, *to happen, belong to, have reference to, conduce*.
 Belle, I. 3. *bell*.
 Belóge. See Beleán.
 Belúcan, pret. beleác, pl. -lucon, pp. lócen, *to lock, shut up, inclose*.
 Beme, *the Bohemians*.
 †Beme (byme), *trumpet*.
 Bén, II. 3. *prayer*. Dan. Bön.
 Benéman, i. q. beníman.
 Benc, II. 3. *bench, table*.
 Benc-sittende, *sitting on benches, or at table*. Gr. 118.
 Bend, II. 2, II. 3? *band, cord*.
 Beníman, *to take away, deprive of*. See Níman.
 Beo, I. 3. *bee*; gen. pl. beona.
 Beo, imperative of wesān. Gr. 233.
 Beod, II. 2. *table*.
 Beodan, pret. bead, 2 bude, *to command, enjoin*. Gr. 193.
 Beofian. See Bifian.
 Beón, *to be*. See Wesān. Gr. 233.
 Beorg, II. 2. *mountain*.
 Beorgan, } 3 byrgð, pret. Gebeorgan, } bearh, pl. burgon, pp. borgen, *to*

- save, secure, protect.* Gr. 242.
 Gebeorg, III. 1? *security, protection.*
 Beorht, *bright*; beorht-blowende, *brightly blowing.*
 Beorhtnys, beorhtnes, *brightness.*
 Gebeorhlic, *safe, secure.*
 Beorma, *barm, leaven.*
 Beormas, *the people inhabiting the country called Biarmaland, on the shores of the White Sea, east of the Dwina.*
 Beorn, II. 2. *chief, warrior.*
 Gebeorscipe, *convivial meeting, feast.*
 Beot, *threat, promise*; on beot, *with threatening.*
 Beoten, for beoton. See Beatan.
 Beotian, } *to promise,*
 Gebeotian, } *vow, threaten.*
 Beotlic, *threatening.*
 †Beoton (buton), *save, except.*
 Bepæcan, pret. bepæhte, *to deceive.* Gr. 253.
 Beran, 3p. hebyrð, pret. bær, pp. boren, *to bear, carry.*
 Bere, II. 2. *barley.*
 Bera, *bear.*
 Bereafian, *to bereave, rob.*
 Beran, *of bear's skin.*
 Berende, *bearing, fertile*; from beran.
 Bereowsung, i. q. Behreowsung.
 Bergyls, II. 2? *sepulchre.*
 †Berman (bærman), *bearer.*
- Bern, II. 1. 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, *haure.*
 Berstan, pret. bærst, pl. burston, *to burst, break, split.* Gr. 242.
 Berstan, *to evade, escape from*, i. q. ætbærstan.
 Besárgian, *to condole with, compassionate.*
 Besceawian, *to view, behold, contemplate.* Ger. Beschauen.
 Bescufan, 3 -scyfð, pret. -sceaf, pl. scufon, pp. -scofen, *to shove, drive, impel.*
 Beseah. See Beseón.
 Besencean, act., *to sink.*
 Besendan, i. q. sendan.
 Beseón, v. r. *to look, look at, view.* See Seón.
 Besettan, *to place, set.*
 Besittan, pret. -sæt, *to beset, surround*; should grammatically be besettan.
 Besmítan, pret. -smát, pl. -smiton, *to pollute, defile.*
 Besorgian, *to sorrow for, grieve.*
 Besprécan, *to bespeak, declare.* Sprecan.
 Bestándan, *to stand on or by, occupy.* See Stándan.
 Bestreowian, *to bestrew.*

- Bestrídán, pret. -strád, pl. -stridon, *to bestride*.
- Beswícan, pret. -swác, pl. -swicon, *to deceive, entrap, betray*.
- Beswincan, *to labour*. See Swincan.
- Beswíngan, pret. -swang, pl. -swungon, pp. -swungen, *to whip*.
- Besyrian, *to ensnare*.
- Bet, *better*. Gr. p. 51.
- Betácan, pret. -tæhte, *to take, deliver, intrust, commit*.
- †Betake (betácan), *to deliver, assign*.
- Betan, } *to make good,*
Gebetan, } *amend, repair, compensate, become better.*
- Beteón, *to bequeath*. See Teón.
- Betere, *better*. Gr. p. 51.
- Betweoh. See Betweox.
- Betweonan, *between, among, interim*.
- Betweox, }
Betwix, } *betwixt, among,*
Betwux, } *in the midst.*
Betwyx, }
- Betwínan. } See betweo-
Betwynan. } nan.
- Betýnan, *to close*. See Tún.
- Beweddian, *to wed, betroth*.
- Bewend, *turned*, from wendan. Gr. 207.
- Beweorcan, *to encompass*.
- Beweorpan, 3 -wyrpð, pret. -wearp, pl. -wurpon, pp. -worpen, *to cast, beat*.
- Bewépan, *to bewail*. See Wépan.
- Bewérian, bewérian, *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.
- Bewrífðan. See Gæwrífðan.
- Bewyrpan. See Beweorpan.
- Bepeaht. See Bepeccan.
- Bepearfan, pres. ic -pearf, pl. -purfon, pret. -porfte, *to need*.
- Bepeccan, pret. -peahte, pp. -peaht, *to bethatch, bedeck, cover, protect*,
- Beðian, *to bathe, wash*.
- Beporfte. See Bepearfan.
- Biburíged. See Bebyrgian.
- Bicgan, } pret. bohte, *to*
Gebicgan, } *buy, pay for.*
Bicgean, } Gr. 214.
- Biclyppan, *to embrace*.
- Gebicnian, *to beckon, show, indicate*.
- Bicuman. See Becuman.
- Bidálan, *to deprive*.
- Bídan, } pret. bád, pl. bi-
Gebídan, } don, *to abide, await, enjoy*.
- Biddan, } 3 bit, pret. bæd.
Gebiddan, } pp. beden, *to pray, bid, beg, beseech*; gov. gen. of thing. With refl. pron. *to pray to, worship*.
- Bidytt, *shut up*; from dyttan, *to shut up*.
- Bifian, *to tremble*. Ger. beben.

- †Bifullet, contr. for befeol hit.
- Big, i. q. be.
- Bigan. See Biegan.
- Bigan, } *to*
 Gebigan, gebsgean, } *bend,*
bow, incline, convert. Gr-
 347.
- †Bigge (biegan), *to buy.*
- Bigeng, } II. 2. *tillage,*
 Biggeng, } *culture, wor-*
ship.
- Biggencere, II. 2. *cultivator,*
operator.
- †Bizeteð (begytað), *they be-*
get.
- Bigleofa, *sustenance.*
- Biglfdan, pret. -glád, *to glide*
by.
- Bigspel. See Bispel.
- Bigstándan, *to stand by, as-*
sist. See Stándan.
- Bigð. See Biegan.
- †Bizeat (begeat), *got*; from
 begytan.
- Bihæfdian, E. Angl. for be-
 heafdian.
- †Biheovede (behofode), *be-*
hoved, required.
- †Bihett (behet), *promised*;
 from behatan.
- Bihidilice. See Behydilice.
- †Bihongen, *clothed.*
- Bil, *bill, beak.*
- †Bilæuen, } (belæfan,) *to*
 †Bileafuen, } *leave.*
- †Bilefde, } (beleofode,)
 †Bileofde, } *lived, stayed*;
 from leofian (lybban).
- †Bileued, *left.*
- Bilewit, *kind, mild, meek,*
simple.
- Bilewitnys, *meekness.*
- Bill, II. 1. *bill, faulchion.*
- Bin, II. 3.
- Binne, I. 3 ? } *bin, manger.*
- Bindan, } pret. band, pl.
 Gebindan, } bundon, *to*
bind, capture.
- Binnan, binnon, *within,*
under.
- †Binomen (benumen),
taken away; from benf-
 man.
- †Binoðen, *below, under.*
- Biðn, i. q. beðn.
- Bireued, for bereáfod. See
 Bereáfian.
- †Birle, byrle, II. 2. *attendant*
at table, pincerna. See
 Berrhle.
- †Birry (gebyrað), *it be-*
cometh, is fitting, in-
cumbent on; from geby-
 rian.
- Bisáregian, *to lament, de-*
plore.
- Bisceop, } II. 2. *bishop.*
 Biscop, }
- Biscophád, *episcopal office.*
- Biscop-setl, III. 1. *episcopal*
throne.
- Biscop-stól, II. 2. *episcopal*
see.
- Biscop-þenung, *episcopal*
duty or service.
- †Biseccen (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, active.*
- Bismerful, *shameful, blasphemous.*
- Bismorian, *to mock, insult, ill-treat.*
- †Bisne (bysen), *example, pattern.*
- Bisnian, *to give example.*
- Gebisnung, *example.*
- Bispel, bigspel, II. 1. *proverb, parable, fable.* Ger. Beispiel.
- Bistalcian, *to stalk, proceed, march.*
- †Biswake (beswác), *deceived; from beswicán.*
- †Bitachet (betæcð), *assigns, gives.*
- †Bitake (betæce), *commit, deliver.*
- Biter, *bitter, stern.*
- Biwérian. See Bewérian.
- †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); gend. uncert.*
- Blæd, II. 3. *fruit, branch.*
- Blawan, 3 blæwð, pret. bleow, pp. blawende, *to blow.*
- Blecingeg, *the province of Bleking in Sweden.*
- Geblendan, pret. -bland, pl. -blundon, pp. geblonden, *to blend, tinge, stain.*
- †Blene (blinnan), *to cease.*
- Bleo, *colour.*
- Bletsian, } *to bless.*
Gebletsian, }
- Bletsung, *blessing.*
- Blícan, pret. blác, pl. blicon, *to shine, glitter.*
- Blind, *blind.*
- Blinnan, pret. blán, pl. blunnon, *to cease.*
- Blis, II. 3. *bliss, joy.*
- Blissian, } *to rejoice,*
Geblissian, } *exult.*
- Bliðe, *blithe, joyful, propitious, kind.*
- Blípelice, *blithely, gladly, cheerfully*
- Bliðmóð, *kind, well-disposed.*
- Bliðnes, *blitheness, mirth, exultation.*
- Blód, II. 1. *blood.*
- Blódig, *bloody.*
- Blostm, II. 2. *blossom.*
- Blostnena, p. 110, lin. pen. ult. *Blostma?*
- Blowan, *to blow, blossom.*
- †Blopeliche, } *bashfully,*
†Bluðeliche, } *clownishly?*
- Ger. blöde. Ohg. blódi, or from bliðelice, *gladly, etc.?*
- Bóc, fem. irreg. *book.* Gr. 106.
- Bócere, II. 2. *scribe, doctor, interpreter.*
- †Bock (béc), *book.*
- Bóc-kin, II. 1. *kind or sort of book.*
- Bóc-land, II. 1. *land held by*

- charter* (b6c), as opposed to folc-land. See Allen on the Royal Prerogative, p. 143, sq.
- B6clie, *bookly, literary.*
- B6c-stæf, II. 2. *alphabetic character.* Ger. Buchstab. Dan. Bogstav.
- †B6c-staff, i. q. b6c-stæf.
- Boda, *messenger.*
- Geb6d, III. 1. *command,* from beodan.
- Bodian, } *to preach, an-*
Bodigean, } *nounce.*
- Bodig, II. 2. *body.*
- B6dung, *preaching.*
- †Bofe, *above.*
- B6g, II. 2. *bough.*
- B6ga, *bow.*
- Geb6gen. See Bugan.
- Bohte. See Bigan.
- Bold, II. 1. *house, dwelling.*
- Gebolgen. See Gebelgan.
- Bolla, *bowl, cup.* O. N. Bolli.
- Bolster, II. 2. ? *bolster, pillow.*
- Bont, E. Angl. for band. See Bindan.
- Bord, II. 1. *board, shield, table.*
- Bord-weall, II. 2. *board-*
(*shield-*) *wall.*
- Geb6ren, } See B6ran.
Ib6ren, }
- Borg, borh, II. 2. *money, borrowed, loan, f6enus.*
- Borian, *to bore; pour?*
- †Borle. See Birle.
- †Born (beorn), *nobleman, chief.*
- Bosm, II. 2. *bosom.*
- B6t, II. 3. *compensation, reparation, atonement.*
- Botl, *house, dwelling.*
- †Bour (b6r), *bower, chamber.*
- †Boute (buton), *without.*
- †Brac (bræc), *brake.*
- Brád, *broad.*
- Brádnis, *broadness, expanse.*
- Gebræc, III. 1. *breaking, crash.*
- Brædan, *to roast.* Ger. braten.
- Bræð, *breath, vapour, fragrance, odour.*
- Bragen, III. 1 ? *brain.*
- Brand, II. 2 ? *brand, fire-brand.*
- Brastlian, *to make a crackling noise as a fire, crepitare.*
- Breac. See Bruca.
- Brécán, pret. bræc, pp. ge-br6cen, *to break.*
- Bredan, 3 brit, pret. bræd, pl. brudon, pp. br6den, *to braid, twist, plait, draw.*
- Bregdan, pret. brægd, pl. brugdon, *to 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, II. 2. *brim, edge, summit.*
- Brice. See Bryce.
- Bricg, II. 3. *bridge.*
- Bridel, II. 2. *bridle.*
- Bridd, II. 2. *young bird.*

- Bridel-pwancg, II. 2. *bridle-thong, rein.*
- †Bridgume (brýdguma), *bridegroom.*
- Brim, II. 2. & III. 1. *ocean, sea.*
- Brim-lipende, }
Brim-man, } *seaman.*
- Bringan, } pret. brohte,
Gebringan, } *to bring.* Gr. 214.
- Brócen, gebrócen. See Bre-can.
- Gebrócod, *broken, maimed.*
- Broga, *terror, dread.*
- Gebrohte. See Bringan.
- Brosnian, *to decay, perish.*
- Brost, for breost.
- Gebrowen, *brewed.*
- Broð, II. 1. *broth.*
- Bropor, III. 2. *brother, friar.* Gr. 96. 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, II. 2. *use, enjoyment.*
- Brycð. See Brucan.
- Brýd, II. 3. *bride.*
- Bryden, *solid, firm?*
- Brýdguma, *bridegroom.*
- Brym. See Brim.
- Brymel. See Bremel.
- Bryne, II. 2. *burning, fire.*
- Brytta, *dispenser, enjoyer, perpetrator, bestower.*
- Brytte, II. 2. *Briton.*
- Buan, 3 byð, pret. bude, *to dwell in, cultivate.* Gr. 212.
- Bufan, *above, from above,*
- Bugan, } pret. beah, pl.
Gebugan, } bugon, pp. gobógen, *to bow, bend, stoop, yield, submit, turn.*
- †Bugge (bicgan), *to buy.*
- Bugian, *to inhabit;* bugigend, *inhabitant.* Dan. bue.
- Gebún, *cultivated, inhabited.* See Buan.
- Bune, I. 3. *cup.*
- Ibunden (gebunden). See Bindan.
- †Buod (beoð), *shall be;* from beón.
- Búr, II. 2. *bower, chamber.*
- Buræð, E. Angl. for geby-rað. See Gebyrian.
- †Burd (bord), *table.*
- Burge, pret. subj. of beorgan.
- Burgenda-land (Borgundarholm), *Bornholm.*
- Burgendas (Burgundiones), *the Burgundians, who in Ælfred's time appear to have dwelt to the north of the Osti. We find them at another period on the east bank of the Oder.*
- Búr-geteld, II. 1. *bower-tent, pavilion.*

- Burg-sele, II. 2. *castle hall*.
 Burh, III. 3. *burgh, city*. Gr. 106, 108.
 Burh-leod, II. 3. *townspeople*.
 Burh-sittende, *city-dweller*. Gr. 118.
 Burhwaru, *townspeople*. Gr. 104.
 †Buri (burh), *bury, burgh, town*.
 Burigan, *to bury*.
 Burigen. See Byrgen.
 Burst. See Byrst.
 Buruh, i. q. burh.
 Butan. See Buton.
 †Bute, } (butan,) *without*.
 †Buten, }
 Butere, I. 3. *butter*.
 Buter-geþweor, III. 1. *butter-ointment, butter*; from þweân, *to anoint*.
 Buterice, II. 2. *leather bag or bottle, uter*.
 Buton, } *but, save, except,*
 †Bote, } *unless, without*.
 †Bute, }
 †Buwen (bugan), *to bow, submit*.
 †Buuen, *above*.
 Gebycgan. See Bicgan.
 Bydel, II. 2. *beadle, cryer, preacher, 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, I. 3. *trumpet*.
 Byn, *cultivated*: from buan.
 Gebyrd, II. 3. and Gebyrdu, III. 3. *birth*.
 Byrdest, *of highest rank or birth*.
 Byre, II. 2. *son, child*.
 Byrig, *Bury in Suffolk*.
 Byrgen, II. 3. *sepulchre, grave*. Gr. 297.
 Gebyrian, *to be fitting, becoming, to beseech, to be (one's) duty, happen*.
 Byrigen, i. q. Byrgen.
 Byrnan, pret. barn, pl. burnon, *to burn, ardere*.
 Byrne, I. 3. *cuirass, corselet*. Dan. Brynje.
 Byrn-hóm (-homa?), *cuirass, corselet*.
 Byrn-wiga, } *mailed*
 Byrn-wiggende, } *warrior*.
 Gr. 118.
 Byrst, II. 3. *bristle*. Ger. Borste.
 Gebyr-tíd, for gebyrd-tíd, II. 3. *nativity*.
 Byrðen, II. 3. *burthen*.
 Byrpen, p. 135, l. 20, should probably be búr-pen: where supposing Edward to be the son of Byrhtnoth's búr-þegn (*chamberlain*), and þa (l. 21) an error for þæt, the passage, þanc gesæde þam búrþene, þæt he byre hæfde. becomes intelligible, viz. *he gave thanks to his*

- chamberlain that he had (such) a son.*
 Bysgian. See Bisgian.
 Bysig, *busy.*
 Bysmer, *infamy, insult, blasphemy.*
 Gebysmerian. See Bismorian.
 Bysmerlice, *disgracefully, contemptuously.*
 Bysmorlic, *disgraceful.*
 Bysn, } i. q. gebis-
 Gebysnung, } nung.
- C.
- Cæg, II. 3. *key.*
 Caf, *prompt, active.*
 Caffice, *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.
 Camel, II. 2. *camel.*
 Camp, } II. 1. *battle, con-*
 Gecamp, } *fict.* Ger. *Ge-*
 } *kämpfe.*
 Campdóm, *warfare.*
 Can. See Cunnan.
 Canon, *canon.*
 Cantwara-burh, *Canterbury.*
 Gr. 106.
 Capitol, *first (mass), matutinalis.*
 Carendre, *Carinthia.*
 Carfullice, *carefully.*
 Carian, *to care, be solicitous.*
 Caru (Cearu), III. 3. *care.*
 Casere, II. 2. *Cæsar, emperor.* Ger. Kaiser.
 Castell, II. 1. *town, village.*
 Ceafu, III. 3. *chaff.*
 Ceallian, *to call.*
 Geceas. See Geceosan.
 Ceast, II. 3? *strife, murmuring.*
 Ceaster, II, 3. *city, town.*
 Gr. 81.
 Ceaster-waru, III. } *citizens,*
 3. pl. ceaster- } *towns-*
 wara (wera), } *men.*
 and -gewaran. }
 Gr. 104.
 Cellod, *keeled*; applied to a shield, from the form of its external surface, resembling the bottom of a vessel.
 Celmert-mon, Nor. for *hyr-ling, hireling.*
 Cempa, *champion, soldier.*
 Ger. Kämpfer, Dan. Kæmper.
 Céne, *keen, bold, valiant.*
 Ger. kühn.
 Cénnan, } pret. cénde, pp.
 Gecennan, } cénned, *to bear, bring forth.*
 Cent-land, II. 1. *Kent.*
 Ceorfan, pret. cearf, pl. curfon, *to carve, cut.*
 Ceorian, *murmur.*
 Ceorl, II. 2. *churl, freeman, laic.* Ger. Kerl.
 Ceorung, *murmuring, complaint.*

- Ceosan, } 3 p. he cyst,
 Geceosan, } pret. ceas, 2
 cure, pl. curon, pp. ge-
 cōren, *to choose, judge.*
- Ceosel, II. 2 P *gravel, sand.*
 Ger. Kiesel.
- Cepan, *to take, keep, observe,*
hold; gov. gen. as, fleames
cepan, to take to flight.
- Cerran. } See Cyrran.
 Gecerran. }
- Cese. See Cyse.
- Child, modern for cild.
- Cīdan, pret. cidde, *to chide.*
- Cīgan, } *to call, address.*
 Gecīgan, }
- Cild, II. 1. *child.* Gr. 68.
 Ælfr. Coll. has cildra in
 plur.
- Cild-clāð, II. 2. *child-cloth,*
swaddling-cloth.
- Cild-cradol, II. 2. *child-*
cradle.
- Cildhād, *childhood.*
- Cildlic, *childish.*
- Cing. See Cyning.
- Gecind. See Gecynd.
- Cinn, cynn. See Cyn.
- Cipan, *to sell; ciptun for*
cipton.
- Circe, I. 3. *church.*
- Ciriclic, *churchlike, ecclesi-*
astical.
- Cirman, *to make a noise, cry*
out.
- Cirran. See Cyrran.
- Ciðan. See Cyðan.
- Clæne, *clean, pure.*
- Clænnis, *cleanness, purity.*
- Clænsian, } *to cleanse,*
 Geclænsian, } *purify.*
- Clænsung, *cleansing, purifi-*
cation.
- †Clane, } (clæne,) *clean.*
 †Clene, }
- Clauster, III. 1. *cloister, in-*
closure.
- Clāð, II. 2. *cloth, garment.*
- Cleafa, clyfa, *room, cel-*
lar.
- Cleopian, }
 Cliopian, } *to call, cry.*
 Clipian, }
 Clypian, }
- Clucgge, I. 3. *clock, bell.* Ger.
 Glocke, Dan. Klokke.
- Clúd, II. 2. *rock, cliff.*
- Clúdig, *rocky.*
- Clufan, 3 clyfð, pret. cleaf,
 pl. clufon, *to cleave.* Gr.
 250.
- Clypian, } i. q. cleopian.
 Geclypian, }
- Clyppan, *to embrace, make*
much of.
- Clypung, *calling crying.*
- Clysung, *inclosure.*
- Cnapa, *knave, boy.* Ger.
 Knabe.
- Gecnawan, *to know.* See
 Oncnawan.
- Gecnédan, *to knead.*
- Gecneordlæcan, pret.-læhte,
to study.
- Gecneordlic, *diligent.*
- Gecneordnys. See Ge-
 cnyrdnys.
- Cneoris, *generation, race,*
tribe.
- Cneow, III. 1. *knee.*
- †Cnif, *knife.*
- Cniht, II. 2. *knight, youth,*

- military follower.* Ger. Creaca-land, } *Greece.* Ger.
 Knect. Creca-land, } Griechen-
 Cnihthád, *youth.* Creca-riçe, } land.
 †Cnipt (cniht), *retainer,*
 etc. Creda, *creed.*
 †Icnwo (gecneow), *knew :*
 from gecnawan. Creopan, 3 crypð, pret.
 Cnyll, II. 2? *knell, tolling.* creap, pl. crupon, *to creep.*
 Ger. Knall. Creopend, II. 2. *creeping*
(thing), reptile. Gr. 118.
 Gecnyrdnys, gecneordnys, *Gecrincan, pret. -cranc, pl.*
study, care, diligence. -cruncon, *to cringe, fall,*
 Cóc, II. 2. *cook.* die.
 Cohhetan, *to cough?* Cristen, *Christian.*
 Collan, p. 149, l. 9? Cristendóm, *Christendom,*
 Collen-ferhð, *lofty-minded?* *Christianity.*
 Comp-wig, II. 1? *strife of*
battle. Croc, II. 2. *a pot.*
 Con, i. q. can. See Cun- Croc-sceard, II. 1. *pots-*
 nan. herd.
 Coortan, *cohorts.* Cucen, } *quick, living.*
 Gecóren, *chosen, elect, de-*
cided. See Ceosan. Cucu, }
 Corn, II. 1. *corn, seed, grain.* Culfre, I. 3. *culver, dove.*
 Cosp, II. 2. *bond, chain.* Culter, *coulter.*
 Coss, II. 2. *kiss.* Ger. Kuss. Cuma, *comer, guest ; cu-*
 Gecostan, } *mena-hús, inn, also, the*
 Costian, } *part of a monastery ap-*
 Costnian, } *propriated to guests.*
 Gecostnian, } *Cuman, 3. cymð, pret. com,*
 Costnigend, II. 2. *tempter.* *to come.* Gr. 237.
 Gr. 118. Gecuman, *to come together.*
 Costnung, } *Cumbol, II. 1. banner, stand-*
 Costung, } *ard.* See Grimm, And.
 Coð, II. 3. *disease.* and El. p. 92.
 Crabbe, I. 3. *crab.* Ger. & Cumbol-wíga, *chief com-*
 Dan. Krabbe. †Cume (cyme), *coming.*
 Cræft, II. 2. *art, craft, arti-*
fice, power. Cumliðnys, *hospitality.*
 Cræftig, *crafty, powerful.* Cunnan, ic can, pl. cunnan.
 Ger. kräftig. pret. cuðe, *to know, be*
 †Craft (cræft), *craft.* able. Gr. 218.
 Cunnian, *to try, tempt, at-*
tempt.

- Gecunnian, to prove, explore.*
Gecure. See Ceosan.
 †Custen (cyston), *kissed* ;
 from cyssan.
 Cuð, *known, certain, evident.*
 Cuða, *acquaintance.*
 †Cuðe, *maketh known, telleth.*
 †Cuðde (cyððu), *country,*
 kith.
 Cwalu, III. 3. *death.*
 Cwealm, II. 2. *pestilence.*
 Cweartern, II. 1. *prison.*
 †Cwecchen, *to cook?*
Gecweman, to please.
 †Icwemde, *pleased, satisfied.*
 See *Gecweman.*
Gecweme, acceptable, agree-
 able.
Gecwemlice, agreeably, plea-
 singly.
 Cwén, II. 3. *queen.*
 Cwénland, *the country be-*
 tween the Gulf of Bothnia
 and the White Sea, inclu-
 ding Finmark.
 Cwen-sæ, *the White Sea.*
 Cweðan, } 3 p. he cwyð,
Gecweðan, } pret. cwæd,
 pl. cwædon, *to say, speak.*
 Gr. 232. cwyst þu? Lat.
 num? an? Gr. 160.
 Cwic, *quick, alive.*
 Cwicbeam, II. 2. *juniper,*
 quickbeam.
 Cwidol, *evil-tongued, male-*
 dicus.
 Cwyde, II. 2. *saying, speech,*
 word.
 Cwydræden, } II. 3. *agree-*
Gecwydræden, } *ment,*
 compact.
- Gecwylman, to kill, de-*
 stroy.
 Gecyd. } See Cypan.
 Cydde. }
 Cyfes-boren, *base-born* ;
 from cyfes, II. 3. *a concu-*
 bine. Ger. Kebs, *kept*
 (woman).
 Cygan. } See Cígan.
 Gecygan. }
 Cyld, } *chill, cold.*
 Cyle, II. 2. }
 Cyl, II. 2. *leathern bottle or*
 bag. Lat. uter?
 Cyme, II. 2. *coming.*
 Cyn, II. 1. *kin, race, family.*
Gecynd, II. 1. nature, gene-
 ration.
Gecynde-lim, III. 1. womb.
 Cyne, *royal, noble, gentle.*
 Used as a prefix.
 Cyne-helm, II. 2. *crown.*
 Cyne-hlaford, II. 2. *royal*
 -master.
 Cynelic, *kingly, royal.*
 Cyne-róf, *royal, noble, re-*
 nowned.
 Cyng, i. q. *cyning.*
 Cyng-bán (cin-bán), II. 1.
 chin-bone, jaw-bone.
 Cyning, II. 2. *king.*
 Cynren, III. 1. *kindred, fa-*
 mily.
 Cypan, i. q. *cípan.*
 Cype-cniht, II. 2. *youth for*
 sale.
 Cypman, III. 2. *chapman,*
 merchant. Ger. Kauf-
 mann, Dan. Kjöbmand.
 Cýr, *time, occasion.*
 Cyrce, I. 3. See Circe.

- Cyre, II. 2. *will, choice, election*. See Ceosan.
- Cyrcea. } See Circe.
Cyricea. }
- Cyrm, II. 2. *cry, scream*.
- Cyrnceaster, *Cirencester*.
- Cyrran, } *to turn, return,*
Gecyrran, } *convert*. Gyr-
ran up is perhaps a nau-
tical phrase for the simple
cyrran.
- Cyrrre, II. 2. *time*.
- Gecyrrrednys, *conversion,*
penitence.
- Cyse, II. 2. *cheese*. Ger.
Käse.
- Cys-gerunn, *cheese*; i. e.
what is now called a
cheese, from the same
root as gerunnen, con-
cretus, coagulatus. Hence
our *runnet*.
- Cyssan, *to kiss*. Ger. küssen.
- Cystig, *bountiful*.
- Cystelice, *bountifully*.
- Cyte, I. 3. *cot*.
- Cyð, II. 3. *knowledge, fami-*
liarity.
- Cyð, *know*. See Cyðan.
- Cypan, } pret. cyðde
Gecyðan, } (cydde), *to*
make known, let know, an-
nounce, tell, devise.
- Cypere, II. 2. *martyr, wit-*
ness.
- Cyðnes, } *witness, testi-*
Gecyðnis, } *mony, testa-*
ment, compact, fœdus;
gecyðnisse cypan, *to tes-*
tify.
- Cyððu, III. 3. *country*.
- D.
- Dæcan (E. Angl.), *deacon*.
- Dæd, II. 3. *deed, action*.
- †Dæd, *dead*.
- Dædbétan, *to repent, make*
retribution.
- Dæd-bót, II. 3. *deed-repara-*
tion, repentance, retribu-
tion.
- Dæg, II. 2. *day*. Dan. Dag,
Ger. Tag. Gr. 69. dages,
by day; on dæg, *one day*.
- Dæghwomlic, *daily*.
- Dægræd, II. 1. *dayred, dawn*.
- Dægrædlic, adj. *morning,*
matutinus.
- Dæg-weorc, II. 1. *day's work*.
- Dæg-wist, II. 3. *daily re-*
past.
- Dægperlic, *present*.
- †Idæied, *died*.
- Dæl, II. 2. *deal, part*. Dan.
Deel, Ger. Theil.
- Dælan, } *to deal, divide,*
Gedælan, } *bestow, spend*.
- Dælf. See Delf.
- Dæð, for deað.
- Gedafenian, gedafnian, *to be*
fitting, decere, oportere,
convivere; gov. dat.
- Gedafenlice, *properly, de-*
cently.
- Dafnian, i. q. gedafenian.
- Dagian, *to dawn*.
- Dagung, *dawning*.
- Dalamensan, *a Slavonic*
people formerly inhabiting
Silesia.
- †Dalest, *dealest, etc.*, from
dælan.

- Danais, *the Tanais, Don.*
 Daru, III. 3. *destruction, injury*; whence Derian.
 Daroð, II. 2. *dart.*
 Datia, *under this denomination were comprised the modern Red Russia, Transylvania, Walachia, and part of Moldavia.*
 †Daw (dæg), *day.*
 Dead, *dead.*
 Deadlic, *mortal.*
 Deaf, *deaf.*
 Deah. See Dugan.
 Dear. See Dearran.
 Dearc, i. q. *deorc.*
 Dearnunge, *secretly, privately.*
 Dearran, ic dear (deor), we durren, pret. dorste (dyrste), *to dare.* Gr. 218.
 Deaw, II. 2. *dew.*
 Deað, II. 2. *death.*
 Deaðlic. See Deadlic.
 Gedefen, *opportune, fitting, due.*
 †Deiþe, *to die.*
 Deire, *the natives of Deira, the southern part of the kingdom of Northumbria, extending from the Humber to the Tees.* See Lappenbergs's 'England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings,' v. i. p. 117, sq.
 Delf, } II. 1. *delving, the*
 Gedelf, } *act of digging.*
 Delfan, 3 dylfð, pret. dealf,
 pl. dulfon, *to delve, dig.*
 Gr. 242.
 Déma, *judge, governor*;
 from déman. Hence the word *dempster.*
 Déman, } *to deem, judge,*
 Gedéman, } *decide, doom,*
resolve.
 Den, for denu.
 Dene, *the Danes.*
 Denemearce, *Denmark.*
 Denu, III. 3. *den, cave, valley.*
 Deofol, deofl, II. 2. *devil.*
 Deofel-seocnes, *devil-sickness, i. e. possession by a devil.*
 Deoflic, *devilish.*
 Deofulcund, *devilish, diabolical.*
 Deod, *deep, profound.*
 Deoplice, *deeply, profoundly.*
 Deopnys, *deepness, mystery.*
 Deor, II. 1. *beast, animal.*
 Ger. Thier, Dan. Dyr.
 Deor. See Dearran.
 Deorc, *dark.*
 Deoreæ, for deorce, *darkly.*
 Deor-cyn, II. 1. *kind of beast.*
 †Deore (deor), *dear.*
 Gedeorf, III. 1. *tribulation, labour.*
 Deorfan, } pret. dearf, pl.
 Gedeorfan, } *durfon, to*
work, toil.
 Deorwyrðe, *precious.*
 Der, E. Angl. for deor.
 Derian, } *to hurt, injure.*
 Derigan, }
 Diaconhád, *deaconhood.*
 Díc, II. 2. *dyke, ditch.*
 Digel, II. 3. *secret.*

- Digel (digol), } *dark, secret,*
 Digle, } *obscure.*
 Digellice, *secretly, privily.*
 Digelnys, *secret, secrecy, privacy.*
 Diht, II. 3. *dispensation, contrivance, direction, command.*
 Idiht, *prepared, for gediht.*
 See Gedihtan.
 Gedihtan, *to dispose, order, prepare.*
 †Dihten (dihtan), *to frame, order, indite.*
 Dimme, *dimly.*
 Dior, i. q. *deor.*
 Doccyng, *Docking in Norfolk, near Hunstanton and Snettisham, called Dry Docking.*
 Dogor, II. 2. *poet. day; but strictly, the day of 12 hours.* See Grimm, *Andr. and Elene*, p. 154; and Kemble's *Gloss. to Beowulf.*
 Dožeð (duguð), *men, followers, court.*
 †Dohgeþ (duguð), *truth, good.*
 Dohte. See Dugan.
 Dohtor, *dohter*, III. 2. *daughter.* Gr. 96.
 Dolh-wund, *sorely wounded.*
 Dóm, II. 2. *doom, judgement, sway, power, victory, discretion.*
 Dómlice, *powerfully, effectually, nobly, bountifully.*
 Dón, } 3 *deð (doð), pret.*
 Gedón, } *dyde, pp. gedon, to do, make, put, pour.*
 Ger. thun. Gr. 212.
 Donua, *the Danube.*
 Dorceceaster, *Dorchester.*
 Dorste. See Dearran.
 †Dotie, *to dote.*
 Doð. See Dón.
 Dreám, II. 2. *joy, delight, melody.*
 Drecan, } *pret. drehte,*
 Gedrecan, } *pp. dreht, to vex, afflict, torment.*
 Gedrefan, *to trouble, afflict, offend.*
 Gedrefednys, *trouble, affliction.*
 Gedreht, *vexed, afflicted, tormented; from gedrecan.*
 Drenc, II. 2. *drink, potation.*
 Drencan, *to drench.* Gr. 347.
 Dreng, II. 2. *soldier, guard, satelles.* O. N. Dreingr.
 Dreogan (drogan), 3 *dryhð, pret. dreag, pl. drugon, to do.* It. *to suffer.*
 Gedreog, *drying, anointing.*
 Dreorig, *dreary, sad; dreoriglice, sadly.* It. *gory.*
 Dreoriglice, *drearily, mournfully.*
 Dreorignys, *dreariness, sadness, sorrow.*
 Gedrif, III. 1. *drift.*
 Drifan, *pret. dræf, 2 drife, to drive.*
 Drígnis, *dryness.*
 †Drihlich (drihtlic), *lordly, noble.*
 Drihten, II. 2. *lord.*

- Gedrin*c, } III. 1. *drink*,
*Gedryn*c, } *drinking*.
Drincan, pret. *dranc*, pl.
druncon, *to drink*.
Drogan, for *drugon*. See
Dreogan.
Drohtað, II. 3. i. q. *droht-*
nung.
Drohtian, } *to live, pass*
Drohtnian, } (*time*), *de-*
gere.
Drohtnung, *life, conduct*.
Druncan, *drunken, drunk*.
Dry, II. 2. *wizard, magician*.
Drycraeft, II. 2. *witchcraft,*
magic.
Drycraeftig, *skilled in witch-*
craft. Gr. 122.
Drygan, *to dry*.
Dryhten, i. q. *drihten*.
Dryhtenlic, *dominical, di-*
vine.
Dryht-guma, *follower, sa-*
telles.
Drypan, *to drip, drop*.
 †*Dude* (*dyde*), *did*; from
dón.
 †*Iduden* (*dydon*), *did*.
Dugan, pres. *deah*, pl. *du-*
gon, pret. *dohte*, *to help,*
be good for. Gr. 218.
Duguð, II. 3. *good, benefit,*
happiness, followers, nobi-
lity.
 †*Duðden* (*duguð*), *nobles,*
court.
Dumb, *dumb*.
Dún, II. 3. *down, mountain*.
Dúne, *down*.
 †*Dure* (*deor*), *dear*.
Dureleas, *doorless*.
 †*Durewurðe* (*deorwyrðe*),
costly, precious.
Durre. See *Dearran*.
Duru, III. 3. *door*.
Dust, II. 1. *dust*.
Dwelian, *to err*.
Gedwild, III. 1. *error,*
heresy, sin.
Gedwóla, i. q. *gedwólman*.
Dwollice, *erroneously*.
Gedwólman, III. 2. *heretic;*
from gedwyld, error, etc.
Gedwólsom, *erroneous, heret-*
ical.
Dwyld. } See *Gedwild*.
Gedwyld. }
Gedwymorlice, *in a fan-*
tastic or illusory manner.
Dyde. See *Dón*.
Dyderung, *illusion, enchant-*
ment, dissembling.
Dym-hólf, II. 2. *hiding-place*.
Dynian, *to make a din*.
Dýr, *dear, precious*.
Dyrste. See *Dearran*.
Gedyrsod, *made daring:*
from gedyrsian.
Dyrstelice, *daringly, rashly*.
Dyrstig, *daring, bold*.
Dyrstignys, *boldness, pre-*
sumption.
Gedyrstlæcan, pret. *-læhte*,
to dare, presume, ven-
ture.
Dyrwyrðe. See *Deorwyrðe*.
Dysig, II. 1. *folly*.
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, *increase*.

Eácnian, } *to conceive,*
Geácnian, } *bring 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*.

Eadmedlic, } *humble, re-*
Eadmód, } *spectful;*
Eadmóðlic, } *eadmóðlice,*
humbly.

Geeadmettan, i. q. Geeadmedan.

†Eæh-sen (eage-syn), *eye-sight, presence*.

Ea-gang, II. 2. *course or bed of a river*.

Eage, I. 1. *eye*.

Eahta, } *eight.*
Eahte, }

Eahteoð, *eighth*.

Eahteteone, *eighteen*.

Eal. See Eall.

Eala, *Oh! alas!*

Eald, *old*.

Ealda-fæder, III. 2. *grandfather*, avus. Gr. 97.

Ealddóm, *age*.

Ealdfæder, III. 2. *patriarch*.

Eald-hettende, *old oppressor*. Gr. 118.

Ealdian, *to grow old*.

Ealdnys, *age*.

Ealdor, II. 2. *elder, chief, prince, ancestor*.

Ealdor, II. 3. *life*.

Ealdor-duguð, II. 3. *chief nobility*.

Ealdorman, III. 2. *senator, chief, dux*.

Ealdorscype, *supremacy, first place, authority*.

Ealdor-þegn, II. 2. *chief officer*.

Eald-Seaxan, *the Old-Saxons, inhabiting the country from the Eydert to the Weser*.

Ealdung, *age*.

Eall, *all*; mid ealle, *totally*.

Ealles, *totally, in all*.

Eallunga, } *totally, quite,*
Eallunge, } *prorsus, omnino.*

Ealswa, *as, like as*.

Ealu, III. 3. *ale*.

Earc, II. 3. *ark, chest*.

Eard, II. 2. *country, habitation*.

Eardian, *to inhabit, dwell in, settle in*.

Eare, I. 1. *ear*.

Earfoðlice, *difficultly, hardly*.

Earfoðnys, *difficulty, trouble, hardship*.

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.*
- Geearning, *merit, desert, benefit.*
- Gecarwian, *to prepare.*
- East, *east, eastwards.*
- Ea-stæð, } III. 1. *river's*
Ea-steð, } *bank.*
- Eastan, *from the east.* Gr. 339.
- East-dæl, II. 2. *the east.*
- East-Engla, *East Angles.*
- Easter, pl. Eastra, *Easter.*
- Easter-dæg, II. 2. *Easter-day, Passover.*
- Easterlic, adj., *Easter.*
- Eastern, *eastern, oriental.*
- Easteward, } *eastward.*
Eastward, }
- East Francan, *East Franks, dwelling north of the source of the Danube and east of the Rhine.*
- Eastland, II. 1. *the country of the Osti or Estas.* See Osti.
- East-ryhte, *due east.*
- †Eastres, (O. Fr. estres,) *being, condition, state, particularly internal; as, "connaître les êtres d'un bâtiment," i.e. to know all the rooms, passages, stairs, etc.*
- Eawfest, *pious, religious.*
- Eaðe, } *easily, readily;*
Eapelice, } *eaðost, most easily.*
- Eaðmed, *humble; mid eaðmedum, humbly.*
- Geeaðmedan, *to humble; with acc. of pron. to worship.* See Geadmedan.
- Ge-eaðmóðan, *to vouchsafe.*
- Geaðmóðian, *to humble, be pleased.*
- Ebbe, I. 3. *ebb.*
- Ece, II. 2. *ache, pain.*
- Ece, *eternal.*
- Ecg, *edge.*
- Ecg-plega, *edge-play, conflict.*
- †Eche (ece), *eternal.*
- Ecnys (ecnes), *eternity.*
- Ge-edcennan, *to bear or bring forth again.*
- Edleán, II. 1. *reward.*
- Edniwan, *anew.*
- Ge-edniwian, *to renew.*
- Edwist, *substance.*
- Edwit, *reproach, contumely.*
- Efen, *even, just; efen feolo, just as many.* Ger. eben so viel.
- Efen-eald, *coeval, of like age.*
- Efen-éce, *coeternal.*
- Efenlæcan, } pret. -læhte,
Geefenlæcan, } *to imitate.*
- Geefenlæcung, *imitation.*
- Efenlic, *even, equal; efenlice, in like manner, also.*
- Efern, *evening.* Nor. for sæfen.
- Efne, *lo! behold! even.* Fr. même, *exactly, just.* Ger. eben.

- Efor, efer, II. 2. *wild boar*.
 Ger. Eber.
- Efsian, *to shave*.
- Efstan, *to hasten*.
- Eft, *again, after, afterwards*.
- Ege, II. 2. *awe, fear, dread*.
- Egesa, *fear, dread*.
- Egesful, *awful, terrific*.
- Egeslic, *dreadful, horrible*.
- Eggemære, *Egmore in Norfolk, near Holkham*.
- Eghuona, Nor. for æghwanon, *from all sides*.
- †Eggwhær (æghwær), *everywhere*.
- Eglan, *to afflict, annoy*.
- †Ege, *own*.
- †Eh-scen, *eyesight*.
- Ehta, i. q. eahta.
- Ehtan, *to follow, persecute*; gov. gen. or acc.
- Ehtnys, } *persecution*.
 Ehtung, }
- Eihwelc, E. Angl. for æghwylc.
- †Eille, *evil, ill*.
- †Ekenn (ecan), *to eke, add, increase, enlarge*; ekedd, *added*.
- Elcung, *delay, expectation*.
- Ele, II. 2. *oil*.
- Elig, *Ely*.
- Ellen, II. 1. *valour, fortitude*.
- Ellen-dæd, II. 3. *valiant deed*.
- Ellen-róf, *famed for courage, bold*.
- Ellen-spræc, II. 3. *bold speech*.
- Ellenwódnæs, *fervent zeal*.
- Ellen-priste, *boldly daring*.
- Elles, *else, otherwise*.
- Ellor, *elsewhere*.
- Elmesse, Ælmesse, I. 3. *alms*.
- Eln, II. 3. *ell*.
- Elnian, *to strengthen, comfort*.
- Elpeod, II. 3. *foreign nation, foreigner*.
- Elpeodig, *foreign, foreigner*.
- Elpeodignes, } *(living) in a*
 Elpeodung, } *foreign land*;
 in (on) elpeodignesse, *abroad, peregre*.
- Embe, *about*. Gr. ἀμφί,
 Ger. um, Dan. om; i. q. ymb.
- Geembehtian, *to serve, minister*.
- Embsniðan, *to circumcise*; from sniðan, *to cut*.
- Emn, *even, level, plain*; on emn, *even with, by the side of*.
- Emnlang, *along*.
- Ende, II. 2. *end, extremity*.
- †Ende, p. 175, line 26, for hende, *as in the other text?*
- Geendebyrdan, } *to order*,
 Endebyrdian, } *ordain*,
place, arrange.
- Endebyrdlice, *in order*.
- Endebyrdnys, *arrangement, order, detail*; þurh endebyrdnys, *in turn*.
- Endemes, *at length, at last*.
- Endenext, } *latter, last*.
 Endenyhst, }
- Geendian, *to end, finish*.
- Endlyfta, *eleventh*.
- Geendung, *end*.

- Engel, II. 2. *angel*.
 Engla-land, II. 1. *land of the Angles, England*.
 Engle, *Angles*.
 Englisc, *English, Anglo-Saxon*.
 Ent, II. 2. *giant*.
 Geodon, for eodon.
 Eodorcan, *to ruminate*.
 Eode. See Gán.
 Eoforwic-ceaster, II. 3. *York*.
 Eoh, II. 2. *horse*. Old Sax. Ehu.
 †Eon (on), *on, in*.
 Geond, *through, over, per*.
 Eondscýnan. See Geondscfnan.
 Eorl, II. 2. *earl*, poet. for *man*.
 Eornoste, *earnestly, vigorously*.
 Eornostlice, *earnestly, so, now, therefore; igitur, itaque*.
 Eorð-bugigend, *inhabitant of earth*. See Bugian.
 Eorðe, I. 3. eorðu, III. 3. *earth, land*.
 Eorðfæst, *fast in the earth*.
 Eorð-hús, II. 1. *earth-house, grave*.
 Eorðlic, *earthly*.
 Eorð-ríce, III. 1. *world*.
 Eorð-tilia, *earth-tiller, husbandman*. See Tilian.
 Eorð-tilð, II. 3. *earth-tilling, agriculture*.
 Eorð-tyrewe, I. 1? *earth-tar, bitumen*. Ger. Theer, Dan. Tjære, *tar*.
 Eowan, } *to show, manifest*.
 Eowian, }
 Eow, *you, to you*. Gr. 137.
 Eower, *your*. Gr. 137.
 Eowland, *Oeland, lying off the east coast of Sweden*.
 Erbe, for yrfe.
 Erce, *arch*. But who is eorðan moder (*mother of earth*), to whom this title is given? See Grimm, D. M. p. 232.
 Ercebisceop, II. 2. *archbishop*.
 Ercehād, *archiepiscopal dignity*.
 Erendraca. See Ærend-raca.
 Erfeland, II. 1. *hereditary land*. Ger. Erbland, Dan. Arveland.
 Erian, *to plough*.
 Ermð, i. q. yrmð.
 Ern, II. 1. *house, place, room*.
 †Errust (ærest), *first*.
 Esne, II. 2. *man, young man, servant*.
 Esol, II. 2. *ass*. Ger. Esel.
 Estas. See Osti.
 Estful, *devout, kind, benignant*.
 Est mere, *the Frische Haff, or lake, into which flows one of the branches of the Vistula*.
 Et, E. Angl. for æt.
 Etan, } 3 yt, pret. æt, *to*
 Ettan, } *eat*. Gr. 228.
 †Euhe (hiw), *hue*.
 Ewunga, *openly, publicly*.
 Eð, comp. of eað, *easy; þy eð, the more easily*.

Epelice, *easily*.
 Epel, II. 1, 2. *country, home*.
 Eðel-weard, II. 2. *keeper or ruler of a country*.

F.

Fæg, II. 1. *plaiice? platesia*.
 Fæcn, III. 1. *fraud, guile, dolus*.
 Gefadian, *to dispose, order, manage*.
 Fædung, *disposition, dispensation*.
 Fæc, II. 1. *space, interval, department*. Ger. Fach.
 Fæder, III. 2. *father*. Gr. 97.
 Gefædera, *godfather, gossip*.
 Fæderlice, *paternally*.
 Fæge, *fated, moribundus*.
 Fægenian. See Fægnian.
 Fæger, *fair, good; fægere, fairly, beautifully*.
 Fægernys, *fairness, beauty*.
 Fægnian, *to fawn, rejoice*.
 Fæhð, II. 3. *feud, hate, hostility*. Ger. Feide.
 †Fæir (fæger), *fair*.
 †Fæirlich (færlic), *sudden, unexpected*.
 †Fæisið (fæge-sið?), *departure, death*.
 †Fæit (fét), *feet*.
 Fæmne, I. 3. *damsel, maiden*.
 Fæmnhád, *maidenhood, virginity*. Gr. 302.
 Fær, *journey*.
 Fær, (in composition), *sudden, dreadful, dire*.
 Færæld, II. 2? *way, going, journey, gressus*.

Færinga, *suddenly*.
 Færlic, *sudden, dangerous; færlice, suddenly*. Ger. gefährlich, Dan. farlig.
 Fær, III. 2. *craft, peril*.
 Fær-sceapa, *crafty, dangerous robber*.
 Færð. See Faran.
 Fæstan, *to fast*. Gr. 208.
 Fæste, *fast*.
 Fæsten, III. 1. *fast, jejunium*.
 Fæsten, III. 1. *fastness, fortress, citadel*.
 Fæstháfel, *tenacious*.
 Fæstlic, *strong, firm, irresistible; fæstlice, firmly, resolutely*.
 Fæstnian, } *to fasten, con-*
 Gefæstnian, } *firm*.
 Fæstnys, *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*.
 Fæpem, II. 2. *fathom, cubit, embrace, bosom, protection*.
 Fah, *variegated, glittering*.
 †Fainen (fægnian), *to rejoice*.
 †Fairsipe, *fairness*.
 †Fallepp, *falleth*.
 Falster, *one of the Danish isles in the Baltic*.
 Fándian, *to try, prove*.
 Fándung, *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. fór,
Gefaran, } pp. faren, *to go, journey*.

Farne, *Farne Island*.

Fat, II. 2. *fat*.

Fat-fylre (fæt-fyllere), II. 2. *vessel-filler, butler?* abatis, i. e., according to Du Cange, *an officer whose duty it was to distribute provender*.

Fax, for feax.

Gefeá, *joy*.

Gefeáht. See Feohtan.

Feallan, } 3 fylð, pret.
Gefeallan, } feoll, *to fall, fail*. Gr. 234.

Feala. See Fela.

Fealu, fealo, *fallow, dun, yellow, golden*.

Fealo-hilt, *epithet of a sword*.

Fear, II. 2. *bullock*.

Feaw, }
Feawa, } *few*.

Feax, II. 1. *hair, lock; cæsaries*.

Febriende, *in a fever*.

Peccan, }
Gefecgan, gefeccan, } pret.
-fehte, *to fetch, carry off*.

Fedan, 3 fett, *to feed, also to bring forth*. Dan. föde. Gr. 207.

Fefor, II. 2. *fever*.

†Feing, for fang, *clasp, grasp*.

†Feirnes, for fægernys.

Fel, II. 1. *skin, hide*.

†Fel (fyl), *fell*; from fyllan.

Fela, *much, many*. Ger. viel.

Feld, II. 2. *field*. Gr. 76.

†Fele (fela), *many, much*.

Fell. See Fel.

†Felle, *sane, of sound intellect*.

Fellen, *leathern, also a felt, skin*.

Fen, II. 1. *fen*.

Feng, }
Gefeng, } *took*. See Fón.

†Feo (feoh), *money, wealth*.

†Feode (fédan), *to feed*.

Feoh, III. 1. *cattle, money*. Gr. 91. Ger. Vieh.

Gefeocht, III. 1. *fight, battle*.

Feohtan, } *to fight*. 3 fyht,
Gefeohtan, } pret. feaht,

pl. fuhton, pp. fohten. 2) *to gain (by fighting)*. 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*.

Feolo, i. q. fela.

Gefeón, pret. -feah, pl. -fegon, part. -feonde, *to rejoice*.

Feond, II. 2. *enemy*. Ger. Feind, Dan. Fjende.

Feond-sceaða, *hostileruffian*.

Feor, *far*.

†Feor, *for, nam*.

Feorh, III. 1. *life*. Gr. 91.

Feorh-giefu, III. 3. *vital gift, wine?*

- Feorh-hús, II. 1. *life-house, body.*
 Feormian, *to purge, cleanse.*
 Feorran, *afar, from afar.*
 Gr. 339.
 Feower, *four.*
 Feorða, *fourth.*
 Feowerscyte, *quadrangular; from scyt or sceat, angle.*
 Feowertyne, *fourteen.*
 Feowertig, *forty.*
 Gefer, III. 1? *company, society.*
 Gefera, *companion.*
 Geferæden, II. 3. *society, fellowship.*
 Geferscype, *company, society, fraternity.*
 Feran, pret. -ferde, *to go, proceed, fare.* Gr. 347.
 Cuman feran means simply *to come.*
 Ferd, for fyrd, *army.*
 Ferhðe, p. 149, l. 16, probably an error for forð, or a word may be wanting, as cearige, after ferhðe.
 Ferhð-gleaw, *prudent-minded, sagacious.*
 Ferian, } *to bear, carry, go.*
 Ferigan, }
 Geferod. See Ferian.
 †Ferren (feorran), *from afar, foreign.*
 Fers, II. 1. *verse.*
 Fersafeld, *Fersfield in Norfolk.*
 Fersc, *fresh, not salt.*
 Geferscipe, *company, society.*
 Ferwernan, E. Angl. for forwyrnan.
 Feste, for fæste, *fast.*
 Festnian. } See Gefæst-
 Gefestnian. } nian.
 Fetigan, *to fetch.*
 Fett. See Fedan.
 Fettian, *to contend.*
 †Fettel (fætels), *vessel.*
 Gefexod, *having a head of hair, comatus; from feax, capillus.*
 Fepa, *band, body.*
 Feðe-last, *on foot; from feðe, step, and last, track, footstep.*
 Feper, III. 1. *feather, wing.*
 Feðung, *footing, walking, steps.*
 Fic-treow, III. 1. *fig-tree.*
 Gr. 88.
 Fíf, *five.*
 Fifta, *fifth.*
 Fifteoða, *fifteenth.*
 Fiftig, *fifty.*
 Fiftyne, *fifteen.*
 Fild, *plain, champaign.*
 Filian. See Fyligan.
 †Fillenn, *to fill, fulfill.*
 Gefillan, *to fill.*
 Fin, II. 2. *Fin.*
 Findan, 2 finst, 3 fint, pret. fand, pl. fundon, *to find.*
 Gr. 195, 241.
 Finger, II. 2. *finger.*
 Finol, *fennel.*
 Fir, II. 2. *man, vir.*
 Firmest. See Fyrmest.
 First. See Fyrst.
 Fisc, II. 2. *fish.* Gr. 77.

- Fiscað, } II. 2. *the occupa-*
 Fiscoð, } *tion of fishing.*
 Fisc-cyn, II. 1. *fish-species.*
 Fiscere, II. 2. *fisher.*
 Fixas, pl. of fisc. Gr. 77.
 Fixian, *to fish.*
 Fipele, I. 3. *fiddle.*
 Flæsc, II. 1. *flesh.* Ger.
 Fleisch.
 Geflæschāmian, *to clothe*
with flesh, render incar-
nate.
 Flæsclic, *fleshly.*
 Flæsc-mete, II. 2. *flesh-*
meat.
 Flá, I. 3? }
 Flán, II. 2. } *dart, arrow.*
 Flasc, pl. flaxas, II. 2. Gr. 77. }
 Flaxe, I. 3. *flask, leathern* }
bottle, flasco. Gr. p. 21.
 Fleah. See Fleogan.
 Fleám, II. 2. *flight.*
 Fléde, *flood, at flood-tide.*
 Fleogan, fleón, pret. fleah,
 pl. flugon, imperat. fleoh,
to flee, fly. Gr. 195, 235,
 250.
 Fleogende, *flying.*
 Fleoh-net, II. 1. *fly-net.*
 Fleón. See Fleogan.
 Flæsc. See Flæsc.
 Flett, II. 1? *house, hall,*
couch, stratum. O. N. flet.
 Flet-sittende, *sitting on*
couches, in convivio ac-
cumbentes.
 Fligan. See Afligan.
 †Fliz (fleoh), *fly!*
 Flión, i. q. fleón.
 Geflit, III. 1. *contest, dis-*
pute.
- Flítan, pret. flát, pl. fliton,
to dispute, contend, fight.
 Floc, *flock, band, body.*
 Floc, II. 1. *sole?* latissa.
 Flód, II. 1. & II. 2. *flood.*
 Ger. Fluth, Dan. Flod.
 Flór, II. 3. *floor, pavement,*
story.
 Flót, *float, on flót feran, to*
go afloat?
 Flota, *fleet, sailor.*
 Flótan, *to float, flow.*
 Flót-here, II. 2. *army of*
seamen.
 Flót-man, III. 2. *sailor.*
 Flowan, *to flow.*
 Flúd, i. q. flód.
 Flugon. See Afligan.
 Flyht, *flight.*
 Geflyman, *to put to flight,*
rout.
 Flýs, II. 1. *fleece, fur.*
 Foda, fodda, *food, support.*
 Foder, fodder, II. 1. *fodder,*
food. Ger. Futter.
 Fohte, p. 134, line 53, 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. fyligan.

- Folm, II. 3. in sing. ? In pl. nom. and acc. it has folman ; poet. *hand*.
- Fón, } 3 fehö, pret. feng,
 Gefón, } *to receive, take, begin*; to þam rice fón, *succeed to the kingdom, undertake the government.*
 Togædere fón, *to assemble.*
- †Fondien (fándian), *to prove, try.*
- Fór, II. 3. *way, journey, voyage.*
- Fór. See Faran.
- For, *for, by reason of, through.*
- For, *before*, præ, coram.
- For *for, notwithstanding.* It. *too, very.* Dan. for. For *rape, too quickly*; for wel oft, *very often*; for án, *only.*
- Foran, *before*; foran to, *previously.*
- Forbærnan, *to burn, to be burned.* Ger. verbrennen.
- Forbeodan, pret. -bead, pl. -budon, pp. -boden, *to forbid.*
- Forbígán, } 3 -bigð (-bið),
 Forbígéan, } pret. -beah, *to bow, bend, humble, decline, avoid.* Gr. 347.
- †Forblennedd (forblindod), *blinded.*
- Forbredan, 3-bryt, *to precipitate, overthrow, prostrate, confringere.*
- Forbugan, *to eschew, avoid, withdraw from.* See Bugan.
- Forbygan. See Forbígán.
- Forbyrnán, v. n. pret. -barn, pl. -burnon, *to burn, ardere.*
- Forbyð. See Forbígán.
- Forceorfan, pret. -cearf, pl. curfon, pp. -corfen, *to cut, cut off, præcidere.*
- Ford, II. 2. *ford.* Gr. 76.
- †Fordemen (fordéman), *to condemn.*
- Fordón, *to ruin, destroy.* See Dón.
- Fordrífán, *to drive, bear away.* See Drífán.
- Fordruwian, *to dry up, wither.*
- Fore, *for, over, before*, per, as fore mære, permagnus; fore beón, præesse.
- Forealdian, *to grow old.*
- Fore-cweden, *aforsaid.*
- Foregenga, *foregoer, attendant ?*
- Fore-gleaw, *foreseeing, providus.*
- Fore-lutan, *to stoop or bow before (one).*
- Fore-mære, *very great.*
- Forenspræcen, *beforementioned.*
- Foresæd, *foresaid.* See Secgan.
- Foresceawian, *to foresee, preordain.*
- Foreseón, *to foresee, provide.* See Geseón.
- Foreseónd, *Providence.* Gr. 118.
- Foresetnes, *purpose.*
- Forespræc, II. 3. *prediction.*

- Foresprécan, *before mentioned.*
- Forestæpan, } pret. -stóp,
Forestæppan, } *to step before, precede.*
- Forewerd, *forward, early.*
- †Forfáren, *ruined, destroyed.*
- Forfela, *very many.*
- Forfleón, *to flee from, escape.*
See Fleón.
- Forgeldan, } 3 -gylt, pret.
Forgyldan, } -geald, pl.
-guldou, pp. -golden, *to pay, requite, compensate.*
- Forgifan, *to forgive, give, grant.* See Gifan.
- Forgifenis. See Forgyfenes.
- Forgrípan, pret. -gráp, pl. -gripon, *to seize.*
- Forgyfenes, *forgiveness.*
- Forgymelesian, *to neglect.*
- Forgytol, *forgetful.*
- Forhæfednys, *abstinence.*
- For-heard, *intensely hard.*
- Forheawan, pret. -heow, *to cut down, slay, mangle.*
- Forhergian, *to harry, plunder.*
- Forhergung, *ravage, devastation.*
- Forhógian, *to despise.*
- Forhóhnes, forhógednes, *contempt.*
- †Forhowede (forhógode), *despised.*
- Forhradian, *to get before, prevent.*
- Forhtfull, *fearful.*
- Forhtian, *to fear.*
- Forhtlice, *fearfully.*
- Forhtung, *fear.*
- †Forhuste (forhyste?), *derided?* from hysian, *to hiss, deride?*
- Forhwæga, *however, saltem.*
- Forhwerfian, *to turn, change.*
- Forlætan, pret. -let, *to leave, let, let go, forsake, leave off; in forlætan, to let in.*
- Forleoran, *to leave.*
- Forleosán, 3 -lyst, pret. -leas, 2 -lure, pl. -luron, pp. -l6ren, *to lose.* Gr. 251.
- Forlidenes, *shipwreck.*
- Forliden, *shipwrecked, from liðan, to sail, navigate.*
- Forlígere, III. 1. *fornication.*
- Forlóren, *lost.* See Forleosán.
- Forlyst. See Forleosán.
- Forma (se) (seo, pæt) forme, *first.*
- Forrotodnys, *rottenness, corruption.*
- †Forrwerppen (forweorpan), *to cast away, reject.*
- †Forrpi, *because.* Dan. forði.
- Forsácan, pret. -soc, *to forsake, refuse, deny.*
- Forsceádan, pret. -sceod, pp. -sceaden, *to scatter.*
- Forsceden, for forsceaden. See Forsceadan.
- Forsceoppán, *to miscreate, transform.*
- Forscrincan, pret. -scranc, pl. -scruncón, *to shrink, wither.*
- Forsearian, *to sear, dry, wither.*

- Forseón, *to despise*. See Seón.
 Forseón, v. refl., *to err, sin*. Ger. sich versehen.
 Forsetnes, *resolution, purpose, continuation*.
 Forsleán, 3-slyð, pret. -sloh, pp. -slegen (-slagen), *to slay, beat, strike off*.
 Forspendan, *to spend, consume*.
 Forspillan, *to destroy*. Ger. verspillen.
 Forsuwian, *to be silent, refrain from uttering, pass in silence*.
 Forswelgan, 3 -swylð, pret. -swealh, pl. -swulgon, *to swallow up, devour*.
 Forswóren, *forsworn, perjured*; from forswæran.
 Forwándian, *to revere, respect*; part. forwándigende, *respectful*.
 Forwegen, *prostrate*? forð-wegen?
 Forwel, *very*.
 Forweorðan (forwyrðan), *to perish, be ruined*. See Weorðan.
 Forwerod, *worn out, old*.
 †Forwerrpenn, *to cast away, reject*.
 †Forwurnen (forwyrnan), *to refuse, forbid, prohibit from*.
 Forwyrcean, pret. -wyrhte, *to punish, injure, lose*.
 Forwyrð, II. 3. *destruction, ruin*.
 Forwyrnan, *to refuse, deny, prevent*: governs dat. of person and gen. of thing.
 Forð, *forth, along*.
 Forþam, forþan, *because, therefore*; forþam þe, *because that*.
 Forð-aræsan, *to rush forth*.
 Forðarn. See Forðyrnan.
 Forð-ateón, } pret. -teah, pl.
 Forð-teón, } -tugon, *to bring forth, produce*.
 Forðbéran, *to bear forth*. See Beran.
 Forð-bringan, pret. -brohte, *to bring forth*.
 Forðdrifan, *to drive on*.
 †Forðe (furpon), *indeed, even, quidem*.
 †Forpeddte (forpod), *furthered, forwarded*; from forþian.
 Forð-faran, pret. -fór, *to go forth, depart, die*; forð-fáren, *dead*.
 Forðferan, *to depart, go forth, die*. It. *to bear forth*; forðfered, *borne forth, dead*.
 Forðfór, II. 3. *departure, death*.
 Forðgán, } *to proceed, go*
 Forðgangan, } *forth*. See Gán.
 Forðgege, *successful*.
 Forðgeorn, *anxious to go forth, intrepid*.
 Forð-gewítan, *to go or pass forth*.
 Forþi, *therefore, on that account, for, because*. Dan. fordi.

- Geforþian, *to further, execute.*
 Forð-læstan, *to continue, fulfil, perform, execute.*
 Forðon, *because, therefore.*
 In Nor. Gloss, for witodlice.
 Forð-sið, II. 2. *departure, death.*
 Forð-siðian, *to travel onward.*
 Forð-stæppan, pret. -stóp, *to step forth, proceed, emanate.*
 Forð-teón, *to carry on, protract, produce.* See Teón.
 Forpy. See Forpi.
 Forpyldian, } *to bear patiently, endure.*
 Forðyldgan, }
 Forpylmed, *enveloped, surrounded.* See Cod. Exon. p. 217, l. 23.
 Forð-yrnan, *to run on, continue.*
 Fót, III. 2. *foot.* Gr. 96.
 Fót-cops, II. 2. *fetter.*
 Fót-mæl, II. 1. *foot-measure.*
 Fót-sceamel, II. 2? *foot-stool.* Dan. Fodskammel.
 Fót-swæð, III. 1. *foot-trace.*
 Fracod, fraced, *shameful, vile, indecent.*
 Fræcednys, *peril.*
 Fræng. See Fregnan.
 Frætwan, } *to fret, adorn.*
 Gefrætewian, }
 Frætewung, *decoration, ornament.*
 Frætu, III. 1. *ornament, in plur. arms.* Gr. 95.
 Fram, *from, by.*
 Fram-adriþan, *to expel.*
 †Frame (freme), *profit, benefit.*
 Fram-gewitan, *to depart from.* See Gewitan.
 Framian, *to promote, profit, prodesse.* See Freamian.
 Franca, *javelin.*
 Frea, *lord, chief.* Goth. Frauja, Ger. fem. Frau.
 Freatewung. See Frætewung.
 Frecnys, *danger.*
 Gefredan, *to feel, perceive.*
 Frefrian, } *to console,*
 Gefrefrian, } *comfort.*
 Frefriend, II. 2. *comforter.* Gr. 118.
 Fregnan, } pret. frægn
 Gefregnan, } (fræng), 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 Goth. fraihnan, O. Sax. gifrægnan, and Dan. spørge, O. N. spyrja, *investigare, quærere,* 2) *rescure.*
 Fremde, fremed, *strange, foreign, alien.* Ger. fremd, Dan. fremmed.
 Fremful, *efficacious, useful.*
 Fremian, } *to effect, perpetrate, promote, improve, benefit.*
 Gefremian, }
 Fremigan, }
 Gefremman, }

- Fremsumnes, *kindness, beneficence.*
 Freo, *free, liberal, noble.*
 Freodu (read freoðu,) III. 3. *peace, friendship.*
 Freoh. See Freo.
 Freolice, *freely.*
 Freols, II. 2. *festival.*
 Freols-tíð, II. 3. *feast-time.*
 Freond, II. 2. *friend, part. of freón, to love.*
 Freorig, *frigid, chilly, shuddering.*
 Freoscipe, *ingenuousness, gentleness.*
 Freosan, pret. frór, pp. fróren, *to freeze.*
 Freoðian, i. q. Gefriðian.
 Frigdæg, II. 2. *Friday.*
 Frimdi, frimdig, *suppliant.*
 Frimð. See Frymð.
 Frið, II. 2. *peace.* Ger. Friede. Friðes, adv., *in peace.*
 Gefriðian, *to protect.* Ger. befriedigen.
 Fród, *stricken in years, aged, confectus, wise, prudent.*
 Frodage, p. 153, l. 9. qu. for freoðode?
 Frofor, frofer, II. 3. *comfort; se Frofor-Gast, the Comforting Spirit.*
 From, *bold, strenuous, pious.* Ger. from, *pious.*
 From. See Fram.
 Fromlice, *boldly, strenuously.*
 Fronden, for freondum.
 Frum, a prefix signifying *first.*
 Fruma, *beginning.*
 Frum-cénned, *first-born; from cénnan.*
 Frum-gár, II. 2. *chieftain.* See Grimm, *And. and El.* p. 124, and *D. G. ii.* p. 631.
 Frumsceaft, II. 2? *beginning of things, creation.*
 Frymð, II. 3. *beginning, origin.*
 Frympelic, *primitive.*
 Frynd, i. q. and pl. of freond. Gr. 100.
 Frysán, *the Frisians,* apparently those on the west coast and isles of the Cimbric Chersonesus.
 Frysland, *Friesland.*
 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. 38, line 21, seems an error of the MS. for fulfremedra.
 Fulfremednys, *perfection.*
 Fulfremman, *to execute, accomplish, perfect.*
 Fúlian, *to foul, rot, putrefy.*
 Full, *full, complete.*
 †Fulle (feollon), *fell; from feallan.*

- Fullian, } *make full, to*
 Gefullian, } *baptize.*
 Fullice, *fully, entirely.*
 Fulluht, II. 2. *baptism.* Gr.
 308.
 Fulluhtere, II. 2. *baptizer,*
baptist.
 Fultum, II. 2. *help, support,*
force.
 Fultumian, } *to favour,*
 Gefultumian, } *support;*
to gefultumian, to help to.
 Fulwiht, i. q. fulluht.
 Furf, II. 3. *furrow.*
 Furð, *forth; furpra, further,*
prior; fyrrest, first. Gr.
 51.
 Furpon, *indeed, only, even,*
moreover, vel, quidem.
 Fr. même.
 Furðor, *further; comp. of*
forð.
 Fús, *prompt, impetuous, has-*
tening.
 †Fusde (fysde), *started;*
from fysan.
 †Fuse, *will drive away;*
from fysan.
 Fuse, *promptly, rapidly.*
 †Fusen, } (fysan,) *to hasten,*
 †Fusi, } *hurry.*
 Fýl, *file.* See Feol.
 Fyl. See Fyll.
 Fylæn. E. Angl. for Fúlian.
 Fylgan, *to fill, glut, get drunk.*
 Fyligan, fylían, } *to follow.*
 Fyligean, }
 Fyll, II. 3. *falling, slaughter;*
from fyllan, to fell. It.
fill, glut, from fyllan, to
fill.
- Fyllan, } *to fill, feed, fulfil,*
 Gefyllan, } *occupy.*
 Fyllan, *to fell, slay.*
 Gefyllednis, *fullness, fulfil-*
ment, completion.
 Gefylsta, *helper, supporter,*
succour.
 Fylstan, *to help, support.*
 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.
 Fyrhto, } III. 3. *fear, horror,*
 Fyrhtu, } *dread.* Gr. 103.
 Fyrlen, *far, distant.*
 Fyrrest, *foremost, first,*
chiefly.
 Fyrn, } *of old, long since.*
 Gefyrn, }
 Fyrrest, *furthest, from Feor.*
 Fýr-spearca, *fire-spark.*
 Fyrst, *first, chief.* Ger. Fürst.
 Fyrst, II. 2. *space, period.*
 Ger. Frist.
 Fyrðrian, *to further, promote.*
 Fyrwit, } *curiosity.* Ger.
 Fyrwitnys, } Vorwitz.
 Fysan, *to drive, send forth*
(arrows), send away.
 Fysan, recipr. *to hasten, rush.*

G.

Gád, for gegáda, *comrade?*
 or *lack, want.* Goth.
 gaidw? See Grimm,
 And. and El. p. 160.

- Gáð, II. 3. *goad*.
 Gaderian, } *to gather, col-*
 Gegaderian, } *lect.*
 Gegaderung, *gathering con-*
gregation, society.
 Gád-isen, II. 1. *goad-iron*.
 Gæmenigende, *gaming, play-*
ing.
 Gærs, II. 1. *grass*. Gr. 33,
 68.
 Gærstapa, *grasshopper, lo-*
cust.
 Gæst, for *geat*.
 Gæt. See *Geat*.
 Gæy-sæt, afterwards *Geist*,
 now *Guist*, in *Norfolk*,
 near *Fakenham*.
 Gafeloc, gaeloc, II. 2. *ja-*
velin. O. N. *Gaflok*.
 Gafol, II. 1. *tribute, tax*.
 Gálferhð, *libidinous*.
 Gálmóð, *furious, libidinous*.
 Dan. *gal*.
 Gamenian, *to game, play*.
 Gán, } 3 *gæð* (*gað*), *pret.*
 Gárgan, } *eode, to go,*
walk. Gr. 212.
 †Gan, *began, undertook?*
 Gegán, } *to take, capture,*
 Gegárgan, } *gain, get.*
 Gandis, *Gyndes, a river of*
Assyria.
 Gang, II. 2. *gait, course,*
walk, house of office.
 Gárgan. See *Gán*.
 Gár, II. 2. *weapon, spear,*
javelin. This, like some
 other masculines of the
 same declension, in
 poetry, sometimes loses
 the pl. termination -as.
- Gár-bereud, *arms-bearing*.
 Gár-gewinn, III. 1. *war of*
darts or arrows.
 †Garisume (*gærsume*), *treas-*
ure, riches.
 Gar-ræs, II. 2. *rush of arms,*
hostile incursion.
 Garsecg, II. 2. *ocean*.
 Gast, II. 2. *ghost, spirit*.
 Ger. *Geist*.
 Gastlic, *ghostly, spiritual*.
 Gát. See *Geat*.
 Gaueloc. See *Gafeloc*.
 Ge, *ye*. Gr. 137.
 Ge, *ge . . . ge, both . . .*
and, whether . . . or.
 Gea, *yea, yes*.
 Gealdor, galdor, III. 1. *ma-*
gic, enchantment, witchery.
 From *galan, to sing*.
 Gealga, *gallows*. N.B. In
 the Index to *Cædmon*,
Galge is an oversight for
Galga.
 Gear, II. 1. *year*.
 Geara, *formerly, of yore*. It.
well, accurately.
 Gearcian, *to prepare*.
 Geard, II. 2. *yard, inclo-*
sure, region. Goth.
 Gards, Dan. *Gaard*.
 †Geare, *of yore, formerly*.
 Gearo-poncol, *ready-witted*.
 Gearu, *gearo, ready*.
 Gearwe, gearuwe, gearwe,
readily, well.
 Gegearwian, *to prepare, ex-*
hibit.
 Geat, III. 1. *gate*.
 Geatu, III. 1. *equipments*.
 Gr. 95.

- Geatu, III. 1. *equipments*.
Gr. 95.
- Geat-weard, II.2. *gate-ward, porter*.
- †Gede, pl. gedenn (eode), *went*; from gān.
- Gegāngan, *to go*. It. *to take, capture*.
- Gegerelad, Nor. for gegyrod, *clad*.
- Gegnum, *directly, forthwith*.
- Gegremian, *to provoke, irritate*; gegremod, *enraged*.
- Gehæp, *apt, fitting*.
- Geman, gyman, *to take care of, curare*. Dan. gjemme.
- †Gemelich, *careful, anxious*.
- Gen, gena, *yet, still*; pagena, *as yet*.
- Geogoð, II. 3. *youth*.
- Geomor, *sad*.
- Geomor-móð, *sad in mind*.
- Geomrian, *to sigh, groan*.
- Geomrung, *groaning, lamentation*.
- Geond, *through, over*, per.
- Geond-geotan, pret. -geat, pp. -góten, *to suffuse*.
- Geond-scínan, *to shine over*.
See Scínan.
- Geong, giong, } *young*.
- Geonglic, }
- Geongra, *disciple, pupil*.
- Georne, *earnestly, carefully, zealously, fervently, well*.
- Geornful, *fervent, zealous*.
- Geornfulness, *diligence, zeal, promptness, fervour*.
- Geornfullice, } *diligently*,
- Geornlice, } *fervently, zealously*. See Georne.
- Ger. See Gear.
- Gesne, *lacking*, expers. Ohg. keisan, *sterilis*. See Graff, iv. 267, and Grimm, And. and El. p. 124.
- Get, *yet, still*.
- Geunc, E. Angl. for geong.
- Gif. See Gyf.
- Gifan, pret. geaf, pl. gifon, *to give*.
- Gifernes, *rapacity*.
- Gifeðe, *given*.
- Gifre, *rapacious*.
- Gifu. See Gyfu.
- Gild, II. 1? *tax, tribute, pay*.
- Gildan, pret. geald, pl. guldun, *to pay, requite*.
- Gilden, *golden*.
- Giman. See Gyman.
- Grim-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. Geifsel, Dan. Gidsel.
- Gishian, *to give hostages*.
- Gistlipe, for gæstlipe, *hospitable*.
- Giu. See Gio.
- Gegladian. *to gladden*.
- Glæd, *glad, joyful*.
- Glædlice, *gladly, cheerfully*.
- Glæd-móð, *glad-minded*.
- Glæs, III. 1. *glass*.
- Glæsen, *of glass, vitreus*.

- Glappe, I. 3? *bur, lappa.*
 Gleaw, *clever, skillful, sagacious.*
 Gleaw-hydig, *prudent, sagacious.*
 Gleawlic, *skillful, cunning, astute.*
 Gleawnes, *prudence, sagacity, skill.*
 Gleawscipe, *acuteness, skill, understanding.*
 Glangan, } *to adorn, deco-*
 Geglengan, } *rate.*
 Gleowian, *to joke, sing.*
 Gliw, II. 2. *glee, mirth.*
 Gluto, *glutton*, p. 35, apparently an error for swelgere.
 Gnornian, *to lament, murmur, complain.*
 Gnornung, *grief, sorrow, lament, complaint.*
 God, II. 2. *God.*
 Góð, II. 1, 3. *good, chattel, bonum.*
 Góð, *good.*
 Godcund, *divine.*
 Godcundlice, *divinely.*
 Godcundnys, *divinity, Godhead.*
 Góðful, *full of good, excellent.*
 Gegóðian, *to enrich.* Ger. begütern.
 Góðnes, *goodness.*
 Godspel, II. 1. *Gospel*; from góð, *good*, and spell, *history*, nuncium, εὐαγγέλιον.
 Gofol, i. q. gafol.
 Gol, for gold.
 Gold, II. 1. *gold.*
 Gold-gífa, *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.*
 †Gonne, *began, undertook?*
 Gotland, II. 1. Jótland, *Jutland*, i. e. the land of the Hreð-Goths. See Formáli to Snorre's Edda, p. 14, etc.; though Wulfstan apparently alludes to the isle of Gothland.
 Gottan, *Goths.*
 †Goud, *good.*
 Græg, *gray.*
 Grám, *angry, fierce, cruel*; to grame níman, *to take in dudgeon.*
 Gráme, *fiercely.*
 †Grame, *grief.*
 Grapian, *to touch with the hand, handle.*
 Grecisc, *Greek.*
 Gredig, *greedy, ravenous.*
 Gremian, } *to provoke, ir-*
 Gegremian, } *ritate.*
 †Igre mid (gegremed), *provoked, exasperated*; from gegremian.
 Grén, *green*; þæt gréne, *the green (side or part).*
 Groot, *dust.*
 Grétan, } *to greet.* Gr.
 Gegrétan, } 207.
 Gréting, *greeting.*

- Grim, *grim, horrible, dire.*
 Grimastún, *Grimston in Norfolk, near Lynn.*
 Grimitan. See Grymetian.
 Grín, III. 1. *gin, snare.*
 Grindan, pret. grand, pl. grundon, *to grind*; pp. gegrunđen, *ground, sharpened.*
 Grípan, } pret. gráp, pl.
 Gegrípan, } grípon, *to gripe, seize.*
 Ghrístbftian, *to gnash (with the teeth).*
 Grið, II. 2. *peace.*
 Growan, pret. greow, *to grow.*
 Gr. 234.
 Grúnd, II. 2. *ground, world, depth, abyss, cause, reason.*
 Grymetian, *to roar, cry out, grunt, gnash.*
 Gryre, *horror, terror.*
 Gryðian, *to pacify, make peace.*
 Guma, *man.*
 †Gume (guma), *man.*
 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.*
 Guð-plega, *war-play, battle.*
 Guð-rinc, II. 2. *warrior.*
 Guð-sceorp, II. 1. *military habit.*
 Gyddung, *song, parable, poetic composition, poetic style.*
 Gyden, II. 3. }
 Gydene, I. 3. } *goddess.*
 Gyf, gif, *if.*
 Gyfe, p. 110, line 3, f. b ?
 Gyfu, III. 3. *gift, grace, favour.*
 Gygand, gigant, II. 2. *giant.*
 †Gyl, *guile.*
 Gyld. See Gild.
 Gydan. See Gildan.
 Gylden, *golden.*
 Gylan, *to yell, cry.*
 Gylp, II. 1? *vaunt, vain-glory, pride.*
 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, II. 3. *heedlessness, negligence.*
 Gyrd, II. 3. *yard, rod, switch.*
 Ger. Gerte.
 Gyrdel, II. 2. *girdle.*
 Gyrla, *vestment, garment.*
 Gyrne. See Georne.
 Gyrgan, }
 Gyrganian, geornian, } *to desire, yearn.*
 Gyrstan-dæg, II. 2. *yesterday.*
 Gysel. See Gisel.
 Gyst, II. 2. *guest.*
 Gyst-ern, II. 1. *guest-chamber.*
 Gyst-sal. III. 1. *guest-saloon or -hall.*
 Gýt, yet, *still.*
 Gyt, ye (two). Gr. 137.

Gytsian, *to desire, covet* ;
gytsiend, *covetous.*

Gytsung, *avarice, covetous-*
ness.

Gyú, *already.*

3

[This letter, used in Semi-Saxon
and early English, has the sound
of *y.*]

†þær, p. 158, l. 15 ?

†þam (heom), *them.*

†þare, } *long since, of yore.*

†þeare, }
†þarrkedd (gearcod), *pre-*
pared.

†þe (heo), *she.*

†þege, pl. gedenn (eode),
went ; from gán.

†þedede (geddode), *sang* ;
from geddian.

†þef (geaf), *gave.*

†þemelich, *heedful, sorrowful.*

†þenge (geong), *young.*

†þeo (heo), *she.*

†þer (ger), *year.*

†þernde (gyrnde), *yearned,*
desired ; from gyrnan.

†þernen (gyrnan), *to yearn,*
desire, solicit.

†þet, *yet.*

†þeuen (gifan), *to give.*

†þou, *you.*

†þungest (geongest), *young-*
est.

†þure (eowre), *your, pl.*

†þuw (eow), *you.*

†þuðfull (geoguðful), *youth-*
ful.

H.

†Ha, *her, they,* for híf.

Habban, 3 p. he hæfð, pret.
hæfde, *to have, account,*
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.

Thadedon, for gehádodum,
ordained, consecrated, i. e.
priests ; from gehádian.

Gehádian, *to ordain, conse-*
crate.

Hádung, *ordination, conse-*
cration.

Hæbban, pret. hóf, *to lift,*
move. Gr. 237.

†Hæfedd (heafod), *head* ;
on hæfedd, *at the head.*

Hæfede, for hæfde.

Hæfet, for heafod.

Hæfod, E. Angl. for heafod.
Hæft, *haft, hilt, sword,* per
synecdochen ? p. 149, l. 45.

Hæftan, } pp. gehæfted,
Gehæftan, } gehæft, *to*
seize, bind, hold, detain ;
gehæfd, *afflicted.*

Gehæftian, *to capture, catch.*

†Hæþe, *high, noble.*

Háelan, } *to heal, cure.*

Geháelan, }
Hælend, II. 2. *healer, the*
Saviour. The name Jesus
is thus translated in the

- A. S. Gospels. O. Sax. *Gehælan*, pret. -het, to promise.
- 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, charmus*.
- Hælu, III. 3. *health, salvation, safety*. Gr. 103.
- 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, raised, exalted.
- †Hængest (hengest), horse, pack-horse. Ger. Hengst, stallion.
- Gehæp*, apt, fitting.
- Hæpse, *hasp*.
- Hær, II. 1? *hair*.
- †Hærabarewude, harbour-ed; from herebeorgan: cognate with Ger. Herberg, an inn, hostel; Old Fr. Herberge.
- Hærfæst, II. 2. *harvest*.
- Hæringg, II. 2. *herring*.
- Hærlice, nobly, generously, bravely. Ger. herrlich.
- †Thærmed, irritated.
- †Hærne, hercne (heorcne), *hearken!*
- Hæsu, III. 3. *behest, command*.
- Hæt. See Hátan.
- Hæte, I. 3. } *heat,*
 Hætu, III. 3. } *warmth.*
- †Hæpelic (hetelice), with hate, hostilely?
- Hæpen, *heathen*.
- Hæpenscipe, *heathenship*.
- Hæðum (æt), *Sleswig*.
- Hæpung, *heating*.
- Hafenian, to lift, raise; deriv. of hæbban.
- Hæfenleas, *sparing, wanting*.
- Hafoc, II. 2. *hawk*.
- Haga, *haw, hedge*; perhaps also a place inclosed by a hedge.
- Hagol, II. 2. *hail*. Ger. Hagel.
- †Hahte (het), *commanded*: from hatan.
- †Haihte, hahte, and hehte (hatte), *was called*.
- Hál, } *hale, whole, sound.*
 Gehál, }
- †Halde (ældu), *age*.
- †Halde, holde, *hold*. Hal-det on, *adheres to*.
- †Tháled, E. Angl. for gehæled.
- Hallettan, to hail, salute.
- Halga, *saint*; ealle halgan, *allhallows, all saints*.
- Gehalgian, to hallow, consecrate, dedicate.
- Halgoland, II. 1. *an ancient division of Norway, nearly corresponding apparently with the present Norrland*.

- Halgung, *hallowing, consecration.*
 Halig, *holy, saint.* Ger. heilig, Dan. hellig. Gr. 125.
 Haligdóm, *sanctuary, relic.*
 Halignes, *holiness, sanctity.*
 Hall. See Heall.
 Hals, II. 2. *neck.* Ger. Hals.
 Halsian, *to supplicate, beseech.*
 Halsung, *prayer, supplication.*
 Halwende, *healing, salutary.*
 Hám, II. 2. *home.*
 †Ham, *them.* Dan. ham.
 Hámweard, *homeward.*
 Háncred, II. 2. *cock-crowing, watch of the night.*
 Hand, hond, II. 3. *hand.* Gr. 83. On hand gán, *to yield.* Ger. Hand, Dan. Haand. I am unable to account for the use of 'hand' in the phrase (p. 74. l. 4) 'hand swa gelíce.' It occurs in all the MSS., though Matt. xxv. 5. reads 'þam swa gelíce.'
 Hand-bred, III. 1. *palm of the hand.*
 Hand-weweorc, II. 1. *handiwork.*
 Hangian, neut. *to hang.*
 Hár, *hoar.*
 Hara, *hare.*
 †Hare (ánre), *to a; thus mire for mínre.*
 †Harpe (hearpe), *harp.*
 Hás, *hoarse.* Ger. heise.
 Hát, *heat, fervour, hate.*
- Hát, *hot.*
 Gehát, II. 1. *promise, stipulation.*
 Hátan, } 3 hæt, pret. het,
 Gehátan, } pp. -hátan, *to command, promise.* Gr. 234.
 Hátan, pret. het, *to call, to be called,* pret. hatte, pp. hátan. Ger. heissen, Dan. hede. Hence our word hight, *was called.*
 Gehátan, *called.* See Hátan.
 †Haten, for gehátan.
 Hátian, *to hate.*
 Gehát-lond, II. 1. *land of promise.*
 †Hauen (hæfen), *haven, port.*
 Hauoc, i. q. hafoc.
 Heafde, i. q. hæfde; from habban.
 Heafod, III. 1. *head.* Ger. Haupt.
 Heafod-burh, II. 3. *chiefcity.*
 Heafod-ece, II. 2. *headache.*
 Heafod-gerfm, II. 1. *chief or greatest number.*
 Heafod-man, *head-man, captain.* Ger. Hauptmann.
 Heafod-weard, II. 2. *chief watch or 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-gerefa, *chief minister*.
 Heah-gesamnung, *chief of the synagogue*.
 Heahnes. See Hehnys.
 Heah-sacerd, II. 2. *high-priest*.
 Heah-setl, III. 1. *high seat, throne*.
 Heahþungen, *high, of high rank*.
 Healdan, } 3 hylt (healt),
 Gehealdan, } pret. heold,
 pp. healden, *to hold, keep, possess, preserve, reserve, treat, conduct*.
 Healdend, II. 2. *guardian, chief*. Gr. 118.
 Healdon, p. 124, line 8, for healdan.
 I healed, for gehæled.
 Healf, II. 3. *half, side, division, part*. Be healfe, *by side*.
 Healic, *high, sublime, exalted*.
 Healice, *highly, loftily*.
 Heall, II. 3. *hall, house*.
 Healt, *halt, lame*.
 Heanlic, *vile, disgraceful*.
 Heap, II. 2. *heap, collection, body*. Ger. Haufe.
 Heard, *hurd, severe, rugged, bold*; heard beam, *hard timber tree*?
 Hearde, *hardly, sternly, boldly*.
 Heardlice, *hardly, harshly, boldly*; also corruptly for ardice, *speedily*.
 Heard-neb, *hard-nib, or bill*: epithet of the raven.
 Heardnys, *hardness*.
 Hearm, II. 2. *harm, calamity*.
 Hearpe, I. 3. *harp*.
 Hearpere, II. 2. *harper*.
 Hearpian, *to harp*.
 Hearpe-nægl, II. 2. *harp-nail, plectrum*.
 Hearpe-streng, II. 2. *harp-string*.
 Hearpung, *harping*. Gr. 83.
 Hearra, *lord, master*. Ger. Herr.
 Heawan, } pret. heow, pp.
 Geheawan, } heawen, *to hew, cut down, slay*.
 Heaðo-rinc, II. 2. *warrior*; from heaðo, an old word signifying *war*. See Grimm, D. G. ii. p. 460, and Kemble, Beow. i. p. 254.
 Heddern, II. 1. *pantry, store-room*.
 Hefe, II. 2. *weight*.
 Hefelic, *heavy*.
 Hefig, *heavy, tedious*.
 Hefigian, *to afflict*; hefigad, *afflicted*.
 Hefignes, } *heaviness, pain,*
 Hefines, } *affliction*.
 Hefigtyme, *tedious, troublesome*.
 Hege, II. 2. *hedge, haw*. Ger. Hage. See Haga.
 †Heȝ (heh), *high*.
 †Heȝhesst (hehst), *highest*.
 Hehnys, *height, high, in on high*.
 Henst, hyhst, *highest*. Gr. p. 51.
 †Hehte (hatte), *was called*.

- †Heh, *high*.
 Hele-wah, II. 2. *heel-wall*;
 hele-wages, for -wagas,
 Semi-Sax.
 Helia, *Elisha*.
 Hell, II. 3. *hell*.
 Hellic, *hellish*.
 Hell-sceapa, *hell-miscreant*.
 Hell-wara, I. 2. } *inhabit-*
 Hell-waru, III. 3. } *ants of*
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, clever, cour-*
teous, easily, genteel.
 Hen-fugel, II. 2. *hen-fowl*.
 Heo, *she, they*. Gr. 137.
 Heofon, II. 2, 3. } *heaven*.
 Heofone, I. 3. } Gr. 71.
 Heofonlic, *heavenly*.
 Heofon-riçe, III. 1. *kingdom*
of heaven.
 Heofung, *groan*.
 †Heold (ylðo), *age*.
 Heolfrig, *bloody, gory*.
 Heolster, II. 1. *cave, hiding-*
place.
 Heolster, *dark, obscure*.
 Heonon, *hence*.
 Heonon-forð, *henceforth*.
 Heonu, *lo, ecce*.
 Heorcnian, *to harken, listen*.
 Heord, II. 3. *herd, custody*.
 Heorra. See Hearra.
 Heort, II. 2. *hart*.
 Heorte, I. 3. *heart*.
 Heortea, *Hartlepool*.
 Heoru-wæpen, III. 1. *mar-*
tial weapon; from heoru,
sword. Goth. hairus, O.
 Sax. heru, O. N. hiörr.
 Heorð-geneat, II. 2. *hearth-*
(i. e. household-) retainer,
vassal.
 Heorð-werod, II. 1. *hearth-*
(i. e. household-) band,
retainers.
 †Heos (hús), *house*.
 Heow. See heawan.
 †Heowe (hiw), *hue, aspect*.
 Her, *here, hoc tempore v.*
anno.
 Heran, pret. herde.
 †Herberia, *harbour, lodging*.
 †Herborjede. See Hæra-
 barewude.
 †Hercne, *hearken*.
 Iherde, for gehyrde.
 Here, II. 2. *army, band*.
 Here-byrne, II. 3. *corselet,*
coat of mail.
 Here-folc, II. 1. *army*.
 Heregeat, III. 1. *heriot, mi-*
litary equipment, weapon.
 Herenes, *praise*.
 Here-pað, II. 2. *army-path,*
military road.
 Here-reaf, II. 1. *military*
habit.
 Here-toga, *general, leader,*
dux; from teōn. Ger.
 Herzog, Dan. Hertug.
 Here-wæða, *leader, general*.
 Hergian, *to harry, ravage,*
plunder.

- Hergung, *harrying, ravage, warfare.*
 Herian, *to praise.*
 Herige, II. 2. i. q. here, *army.* See Warton, H. E. P. i. p. lxxiii. ed. 1840.
 Herigendlice, *praiseworthy.*
 †Herizen (hergian), *to make war, harry, lay waste.*
 Gehernes, *hearing.*
 Gehersumnes, *obedience.*
 Herung, *praise.*
 Het. See Hátan.
 Hete, II. 2. *hate.*
 †Hett, contr. for he itt.
 Hettan, *to hunt, persecute.* Ger. hetzen.
 Hi, *they, them, her.*
 Hiabenlic, E. Angl. for heofonlic.
 Higan, *to strive, meditate, attempt.* Higan to handum, *to strive hand to hand?*
 Hider, *hither.*
 Hierosolim-waru, *inhabitants of Jerusalem.*
 Hig, *they, them.* See Hi.
 Hig, II. 1. *hay.*
 Hig, *O!*
 Higdi-fæt, III. 1. *calidile.* Gr. 88.
 Hige, II. 2. *mind, thought.*
 Hige-róf, *magnanimous.*
 Higo, *family, domestics.*
 Higum, for hîwum. See Hîwan.
 †Higing, *haste.* From higian.
 Hiht, II. 2. *hope.*
 Hild, II. 3. *war, battle.*
 †Hilomp, for ilomp. See Lomp.
- Hilt, II. 1. *hilt.*
 Him, *to them.* Gr. 137.
 Hindergep, *wily, subtle, ver-sutus.*
 Hine, acc. masc. *him.* Gr. 137.
 †Hine, for in.
 Hingrian, i. q. *hyngrian.*
 Hin-sið, II. 2. *departure, death.*
 Hio, for heo.
 Hioua, for hîwena.
 Gehíran. See Gehýran.
 †Hird, for hired.
 Hirdræden, II. 3. *charge, custody.*
 †Hire, *her.*
 Hired, II. 2. *family, convent.*
 Hired-cniht, } *retainer, vas-*
 Hired-man, } *sal, domes-*
 } *tic.*
 Hireman. See Hýrigman.
 His, *his, its.* Gr. 137.
 Hit, } *it.* Gr. 137.
 Hyt, }
 Hîw, II. 2. *hue, species, aspect, form, guise.*
 Hîwan, plur. *family, persons living together as in a monastery, also domestics.*
 Gehîwian, *to appear, feign.* *have semblance.*
 Hîwisc, II. 3? *family.*
 Hîwræden, II. 3. *house, family.*
 Hîwscipe, *society, family, convent.*
 Hládan, pret. hlód, *to draw (water), haurire.*
 Hlæfdig, II. 3. *lady, the queen of the W. Saxons thus*

- called. (See Lappenberg's England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings, i. p. 274. Engl. transl.)
- Hlæst, II. 2. *load, lading.*
 Gehlæstan, *to load*; pp. gehlæst.
- Hláf, II. 2. *loaf, bread.*
- Hlaford, II. 2. *lord, master.*
- Hlafordleas, *lordless.*
- Hlanc, *lank.*
- Gehleapan, 3. -hlypð, pret. -hleop, *to leap, mount.*
- Hlemman, pret. [hlám], pl. hlummon, *to sound, resound.*
- Hleo, III. 3? } *shade, shelter,*
 Hleowð, II. 3. } *ter, refuge.*
 Gr. 103.
- Hleopor, III. 1? *sound, noise.*
- Gehlid, *covered*; from gehlidan, *to cover.* Hence our *lid.*
- Hlihhan, pret. hloh, pp. hlogon, *to laugh.*
- Hlísa, *fame, reputation, rumour.*
- Hlísful, *celebrated, famous.*
- Hloh. See Hlihhan.
- Hlosnian, *to wait for.*
- Hlúde, *loudly.*
- Hlutter, *pure, clear, simple.*
 Ger. lauter.
- Gehlyd, II. 1. *tumult, noise.*
- Gehlyd. See Gehlid.
- Hlydan, *to make a noise, riot.*
- Hlynian, *to make a tumult.*
- Hlystan, } *to hear, hark-*
 Gehlystan, } *en, listen.*
- Gehlywan, *to cover, shelter.*
- Hnet, Nor. for net.
- Hnoll, II. 2. *crown of the head.*
- Högian, *to think, care, design.*
- Hohful, *sad, contemplative.*
- †Hol (hál), *whole, sound.*
- Hold, *faithful.*
- †Hold (eald), *old.*
- †Holdian (ealdian), *to grow old.*
- Holdræden, II. 3. *fidelity, devotion, kindness.*
- Holdscipe, *fidelity.*
- Hólian, *to hollow, excavate.*
- Holm, *Holm in Norfolk, near Hunstanton.*
- Holt, II. 1. *holt, wood.* Ger. Holz.
- †Hom (hám), *home.*
- †Honcup, (uncuð), *unknown, strange.*
- Hóþian, *to hope.*
- Hordræden, II. 3. *custody, guardianship, charge.*
- Horithi, *a people to the east of the Dalamensan.*
- Horn-boga, *horned-bow.*
- Hors, II. I. *horse.*
- Horse, *valiant.*
- Hors-hwæl, II. 2. *horse-whale, walrus.*
- Horu, III. 1. *filth, sordes.*
- Hosp, II. 2. *insult, contempt.*
- †Zhote (geháten), *called.*
- †Hopt (owiht), *aught.* See Nopt.
- Hoxen, *Hoxne, in Suffolk, near Diss, where Ead-*

- mund, king of the E. Angles, was cruelly slain by the Danes.*
- Hræding, *hurry, haste.*
- Hrædlic, *quick, sudden.*
- Hrædlice, *speedily, soon.*
- Hrægl, II. 1. *garment, swaddling band, rail, as in night-rail.*
- Hræn, II. 2. *raindeer.*
- Hræw, II. 2. *dead carcase.*
Hræw, for hræwas, occurs in the plur. See Hæleð, etc.
- Hrán, II. 2. *whale.*
- Hraðe, *quickly, soon.*
- Hream, II. 2. *scream, cry.*
- Hreaw. See Hreow.
- Hreconlice (reconlice), Nor. for hrædlice, *forthwith.*
- Hrefn, } II. 2. *raven.*
Hremm, }
- Hreoff, II. 2. } *leper.*
Hreoffla, }
- Hreofflig, *leprous.*
- Hreofnys, *roughness, leprosy.*
- Hreoh. See Hreow.
- Hreosan, pret. hreas, 2 hrure, pl. hruron, pp. gehróren, *to rush, fall.* Gr. 251.
- Hreow, } *raw, rug-*
Hreowig, } *ged, cruel,*
Hreowig-móde, } *ferocious.*
- Hrepan, *to touch.*
- Hreðer, II. 2. *mind, breast, pectus.*
- Hricg, II. 2. *back.*
- Hrínan, pret. hrán, pl. hri-non, *to touch*; gov. genit. Gr. 395.
- Hring, II. 2. *ring.*
- Hring-loc, *ringed inclosure or envelope, coat of mail.*
- Hriðer, III. 1. *ox.*
- Hriðian, *to be sick of fever, febricitare.*
- Gehróden, *adorned.* From hreodan? See Cod. Exon. p. 521.
- Hróf, II. 2. *roof, top, summit, covering.*
- Gehróren. See Hreosan.
- Hryman, *to cry.*
- Hryre, II. 2. *rush, fall*; from hreosan.
- Hryðer. See Hriðer.
- Hú, *how.*
- †Hude (hŷd), *hide, skin.*
- Hugende, for hogende or hicgende. See Hógian.
- Stið-hugende, *sternly bent.*
- †Huie, p. 158, l. 21?
- Húla, *what!*
- Humeta, *how.*
- Hund, II. 2. *hound, dog.*
Ger. Hund.
- Hund, II. 1. *hundred.* Gr. 177.
- Hund-eahtatig, *eighty.*
- Hund-seofantig, *seventy.*
- Hund-twelftig, *hundred and twenty.*
- Hungrig, *hungry.*
- Hunig, II. 1. *honey.*
- Hunig-swet, *sweet as honey.*
- †Hunne, hinna (heona), *hence.*
- Hunstones-tún, *Hunstanton, on the N.W. point of Norfolk.*
- Hunta, *hunter.*

- Huntað, II. 2. *the occupation of hunting*,
 Huntian, *to hunt*.
 Huntnold, *hunting*; probably an error for hunting or huntuað.
 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, at least, saltem, quidem*.
 Huru-pinga, *at least, at all events*.
 Hus, *Uz*.
 Hús, II. 1. *house*.
 Husel, husl, II. 1. *housel, eucharist*. Goth. Hunsl, *victim*.
 Huxlice, *shamefully, unworthily, contemptuously*.
 Hwá, *who, any one, quispiam*.
 Gehwá, *each, every one*.
 Hwæl, II. 2. *whale*. Gr. 69.
 Hwæl-hunta, *whale-hunter*.
 Hwæne, acc. of hwá, *whom, each, every, any one*. Gr. 157.
 Hwænne, *when*.
 Hwær, *where*.
 Gehwær }
 †Ihwær, } *everywhere*.
 †Iwar, }
 Hwæt, *what, why, anything, somewhat, quid, lo! yes!*
 hwæt la, *well! so!* hwæt
 þa, *well, thereupon*. This use of hwæt is hardly translatable. See Grimm, D. G. iv. pp. 448-450.
 Hwæte, II. 2. *wheat*.
 Hwæten, *wheaten*.
 Hwætlic, *quick*.
 Hwæper, *if, whether? num?*
 Hwæper . . . þe, *whether . . . or*.
 Hwæpere, *yet, still, notwithstanding*. Hwæpere-peah, *nevertheless*.
 Gehwæper, *either, both*.
 Hwám, dat. of hwá. Gr. 157.
 Hwanon, *whence*.
 Hwealfa, *vault, arch*. It. adj. *vaulted, arched, convex*.
 Hwearfade (p. 153) for wearpade (wearp)?
 Hwearfum, *in turn, one after another*.
 Hwemm, II. 2. *corner*.
 Hwene, *a little*.
 Hweol, III. 1. *wheel*.
 Hweorfan, hwyrfan, pret. hwearf, pl. hwurfon, *to return, turn, convert*.
 Hwí, *why*.
 Hwiccia, *the country now forming the diocese of Worcester*.
 Hwíl, II. 3. *while, time*.
 Hwilc. See Hwylc.
 Gehwilc, *each, every, every one*.
 Hwílon, *whilom, once, formerly, sometimes*.
 Hwistlung, *whistling*.

- Hwít, *white*. Dan. Hvid.
 Hwon, for hwám, *why*, as
 pon for pam. Gr. 147.
 Hwon, *a little, somewhat*,
 paululum.
 Hwónlice, *little*.
 Hwonon. See Hwanon.
 Hwyder, } *whither*.
 Hwider, }
 Hwylc, *any one, what*,
which, qualis.
 Gehwylc. See Gehwilc.
 Hwyrfan. } See Hweor-
 Gehwyrfan. } fan.
 Hycgan. See Hicgan.
 Hýd, II. 3. *hide, skin, hide*
of land.
 Hyder. See Hider.
 Hygeleast, II. 3. *thought-*
lessness, scurrility.
 Hyhst, *highest, greatest*. Gr.
 p. 51.
 Hyht. See Hiht.
 Hyht-giefu, III. 3. *joyful*
gift.
 Hyhtlic, *joyous*.
 Hyht-wyn, II. 3. *joy of*
hope.
 Hyld, II. 3. } *fidelity, fa-*
 Gehyld, } *vour, grace,*
observance.
 Hyldo, hyldu, III. 3. *grace,*
favour, fidelity, homage.
 Gr. 103.
 Hylt. See Healdan.
 Hýnan, *to insult, spoil, in-*
jure. Ger. höhnen.
 Hyngrian, v. impers. with
 acc. of person, *to hunger*.
 Ger. sich hungern.
 Hynð, II. 3. } *injury, op-*
 Hynðu, III. 3. } *probrium,*
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, pas-*
tor, keeper. Ger. Hirt.
 Hyrdeman, III. 2. *herds-*
man, shepherd.
 Hyre, *her*. Gr. 137.
 Hýrian, *to hire*.
 Hýrigan, III. 2. } *hireling,*
 Hýrling, II. 2. } *labour-*
 Hýrman, III. 2. } *er*.
 Hyrned, *horny*; whence
 hyrned-nebba, *with horny*
nib or beak, an epithet of
 the eagle.
 Hyrre, *higher*; comp. of
 heah. Gr. p. 51.
 Hyrst, II. 3. *ornament,*
 Gehýrsum, *obedient*. Ger.
 gehorsam.
 Hýrsumian, } *to obey, fol-*
 Gehýrsumian, } *low*.
 Hysse, hyse, II. 2. *youth,*
man.
 Gehywian. See Gehýwian.
 Hyxlice. See Huxlice.

I.

†I (hi), *they*.†I, *in*. Dan. i.Ic, *I*. Gr. 137.

Idel. See Ydel.

- Idel, *idleness*.
 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*. Ylc.
 Ilfing, *the river Elbing, on which the town of that name stands*.
 In, inn, *inn, house*.
 In-becuman, *to come in*. See Cuman.
 Inbryrdnes, *feeling, compunctio*.
 Inc, dual, *you two*. Gr. 137.
 Inca, *cause, sake, ill-will*.
 Incund, *internal*.
 †Ine, *for hine*.
 In-eode, *went in*. See Gán.
 Infær, *entrance, entry*.
 In-faran, *to enter*. See Faran.
 In-fórlætán, *to admit*.
 Ingehyd, ingehygd, III. 1. *intention, knowledge, conscience, signification*.
 In-gewádan, *to enter, penetrate*. See Wádan.
 Ingong, II. 2. *entrance*.
 Ger. Eingang.
 Inlédan, *to lead in, conduct*.
 Inlfian, *to live in, or for*.
 Inn. See In.
 Innan, } *within*.
 Inne, }
 Inneweard, *inside, intestines*.
 At p. 119, l. 4, we should perhaps read *inneweard-re*.
 Innoð, II. 2. *inside, womb, pl. intestines*.
 †Inntill, *into*. Dan. indtil.
 Insettan, *to institute, establish*.
 Intinga, *cause, sake, fault, thing*. See Inca.
 Into, *into*.
 Inweard, i. q. *Inneweard*.
 Inwid, *guileful, treacherous, wicked*.
 Iob, *Jove*.
 †Iradmon (hired-man), *domestic, follower*.
 Iren, } II. 1. *iron*.
 Isen, }
 Isaland, II. 1. *Iceland*. The MS. of Orosius reads *Ireland* (Ireland), by which J. R. Forster, in his geographical commentary, supposes Scotland to be intended.
 Isen, *adj. of iron*.
 †Isen (geseón), *to see*.
 Isene-smið, II. 2. *iron-smith*.
 Isern, *iron*. It. *adj. of iron, ferreus*.
 Ispaniæ, *Spain*.
 Iu, *long ago, of old, of yore*.
 Iudeisc, *Jewish, Jew*.
 †Iueore, *together*.
 Iugian, } *to yoke*.
 Geiukian, }
 Iuncer, II. 2. *yunker*; used apparently as the Ger. *Junker, a young nobleman*.

Iung, i. q. geong.
 †Iwar (gehwær), *every-where*.
 Iwih, Nor. for eow.
 Iðacige, *Ithaca*.

K.

Kalcacester, "*Calcaria Antonini, hodie TADCASTER,*"—*Camden*. Or *Newton Kyme*, according to *Dodsworth, Gale, and Gibson*; or, "*juxta MS. Ingleby, Aberforth,*"—*Lye*.

Kanon, *canon*.
 †Kanunnk, *canon*.
 Kásere, II. 2. *emperor*. Ger. *Keiser*.
 Kempa, cempa, *champion, soldier*. Ger. *Kämpfer*, Dan. *Kæmper*.
 Kéne, i. q. céne.
 Kimð, for cymð.
 †Kine-lond (cyne-lond), }
 †Kine-rice (cyne-ríce), } *kingdom*.
 †Kine-peod, *kingdom*.
 Kining, i. q. cyning.
 Kirke, *Circe*.
 Kið, for cyð. See *Cypan*.
 †Kipepp (cyð), *showeth, manifesteth*; from *cypan*.
 Kynelice, *in a kingly manner*.
 Kyngc, kyng, II. 2. i. q. cyning.
 Kyrtel, II. 2. *kirtle, coat*.

L.

La, lo! *behold! O! La hwæt, behold!*
 Lác, II. 1. *gift, offering*.
 Lád, II. 3. *exculpation*.
 †Lad, for lað.
 Lád, II. 3. *way*.
 †Ladæst, for láðost, *superl. of láð*.
 †Ladepp, *to lade, take up with a ladle*; from hládan.
 †Ladlic, for láðlic.
 Gelæccan, pret. -læhte, *to take, seize*.
 Læce, II. 2. *leech, physician*. Dan. *Læge*.
 Læce-wyrt, II. 3. *medicinal plant or herb, medicament*.
 Læcgen, E. Angl. for *lecgan*.
 Lædan, } 3p. he læt, pret.
 Gelædan, } lædde, *to lead, bring*. Gr. 207.
 Lædder, II. 3. *ladder*.
 Læfan, *to leave*.
 †Læfe (geleafa), *belief, faith*.
 Læg. See *Liegan*.
 Lægde. See *Lecgan*.
 †Læi, for læg, *lay*.
 Læland, *Laaland, one of the Danish Isles in the Baltic*.
 †Læn (lean), *reward*.
 Gelændon, E. Angl. for *gelandodon*; from *gelandian, to land*.
 Længu. See *Lengu*.

- Læran, *to teach, instruct.*
Ger. lehren, Dan. lære.
- Ilæred, *learned.* Ger. gelehrt. Other instances of the prefix I for Ge in the homily 'In Natale S. Eadmundi,' it is superfluous to notice.
- Lærig, p. 140, line 12? So Cædmon, "ofer lincde lærig," p. 192, l. 29.
- Læs. py-læs, *lest.*
- Læsing, *leasung, falsehood.*
- Læssa, læsse, comp. of lytel. Gr. p. 51.
- Læst, *least*; superl. of lytel, *little.* Gr. p. 51.
- Gelæstan, *to perform, execute, give, pay, last.* Ger. leisten.
- Læsu, III. 1. *leasow, pasture.* Gr. 95.
- Læs-wian, *to feed on a leasow, graze.*
- Læt, *late, recent, slow.*
- Læt-an, pret. let, *to let, leave, dismiss, suffer, cast (a net).*
- †Lætenn (læt-an), *to think, judge?*
- Læwed, *laical, ignorant, lewd.*
- Læð, *hate, harm, ill.*
- †Læðes (læðost), *most hateful.*
- Láf, II. 3. *remainder, residue.*
- Laford, for hlaford.
- Lagu, III. 2. *water.*
- Lagu-streám, II. 2. *water-stream.*
- †Flazed (geláðod), *loathed, hated*; from láðian.
- Lah, *low.*
- Lah, (lað), *hateful.*
- †Laichen, *laugh?*
- Lám, II. 3? *loam, clay.*
- Lám, *lame.*
- Lamb, II. 1. *lamb.*
- Gelámp. See Gelimpan.
- Lampreda, *lamprey, muræna.*
- Land, II. 1. *land, country.*
- Land-buende, *land-inhabitant.* Gr. 118.
- Land-folc, II. 1. *land-folk, country-people.*
- Land-gemæere, III. 1. *frontier.*
- †Lanen (lénan), *to lend.*
- Lang, *long, tall.* Lange, adv. *long.* Ger. lange.
- †Lang, (gelang); lang uppo, *(to be) long of, incumbent on.*
- Langaland, *Langeland*; one of the Danish isles in the Baltic, lying between Fyen (Fionia) and Laaland.
- Langsum, *long, tedious, slow, long-expected.*
- Langsumnes, *length, tediousness.*
- Lár, II. 3. *lore, learning, doctrine, counsel.* See læran.
- Láreow, II. 2. *teacher, doctor, master.*
- LársPELL, II. 1. & II. 3? *sermon, homily, doctrinal discourse.*
- Last, II. 2. *footstep, track.*

- †Last, *last*.
 †Laste (gelæste), *lasted*.
 Lâte, *slow, slowly, at length*.
 Látor, comp. of læt and late.
 Latteow (lādteow), i. e. lād-
 peow, II. 2. *guide, general,*
lieutenant.
 Laue, for lāfe. See Lāf.
 †Lauerd (hlaford), *lord*.
 Lāð, *hostile, hateful*.
 †Lapfol, *lawful*.
 Gelāðian, *to call together,*
invite. Ger. einladen.
 Lāðlic, *loathly, hateful*.
 Gelāþung, *congregation,*
church. See Gelāðian.
 †Leadest (lāðost), *loathest,*
most hateful.
 Leaf, I. 3. *leave*.
 Leaf, II. 1. *leaf*. Gr. 67.
 Geleafa, *belief*. Ger. Glaube,
 Ohg. galauba. See Ly-
 fan.
 Leafful, } *believing, faith-*
 Geleafful, } *ful*.
 Leahter, II. 2. *crime, sin*.
 Leap, II. 2. *basket, trunk,*
carcase.
 Leas, *lying, fabulous*.
 Leas, *-less in comp., void,*
devoid.
 Leasu. See Læsu.
 Leasung, *leasing, falsehood*.
 Leat. See Lutan.
 Leax, II. 2. *salmon*. Ger.
 Lachs, Dan. Lax.
 Lecgan, pret. lede (lægde),
 pp. geled, *to lay, place*.
 Lecnian, *to heal*.
 Geled. See Lecgan.
 Leden, *Latin*.
 †Lef (leof), *dear, agreeable*.
 Gelefan, i. q. gelēfan.
 †Lefenn (gelēfan), *to believe*.
 Ilegd, *laid*, for geled. See
 Lecgan.
 Lege, *lay*, imperat.; from
 lecgan. Gr. 214.
 Leger, II. 2? *lying*.
 Leger-bedd, II. 1. *bed, sick-*
bed.
 Gelegerian, *to confine to a*
sick-bed.
 Legia, *legion*.
 †Leze (leogan), *to lie*.
 †Lehter (hleahtor), *laughter*.
 Leir-chestre, and Lep-ches-
 tre, *Leicester*.
 †Leiuedi (hlæfdige), *lady*.
 Lendenu, *loins*, plur. III. 1.
 Gr. 92. Ger. Lenden.
 Gelendian, gelændian, *to*
endow (with land), land,
appellere.
 †Lene (lænan), *to lend,*
grant; from lænan, *to*
lend, bestow on.
 Leng, *longer*; comp. of lang.
 Gr. p. 51.
 Lengcten, *Lent, spring*.
 Lengu, II. 3. *length*.
 Leo, gen. leones, II. 2. *lion*.
 Ger. Löwe, Dan. Löve.
 Leod, II. 3. *people, province*.
 Leod-bisceop, II. 2. *suffra-*
gan bishop.
 Leod-hāta, *commander of*
nations.
 †Leod-quide (-cwyde), *vul-*
gar speech.
 Leof, *beloved, dear, pleasing,*
dilectus, carus.

- Líf, II. 1. *life*; be lýfon, *alive, surviving*.
 Lifer, II. 3. *liver*.
 Líffæstan, } *to vivify,*
 Gelíffæstan, } *quicken.* Gr. 208.
 Líffian, *to live*.
 Lifian (hlifian), *to tower*.
 Líffigende, *living*; from lifian.
 Lífflic, *lively, living*.
 Ligetu, III. 3. *lightning*.
 †Lízen (leogan), *to lie*.
 Lihtan, } *to alight, de-*
 Gelihtan, } *scend*.
 Lihting, *lighting, illuminating*.
 Lihtlice, *lightly, easily*; superl. lihtlicost (lihtlucost).
 Líkie. See Lócian.
 Lílie, } I. 3. *lily*.
 Lílige, }
 Lím, III. 1. *limb*. Gr. 93.
 Lím, II. 2? *lime, glue*. Ger. Leim, Dan. Liim.
 Gelimp, II. 1. *accident, event, hap*.
 Gelimpan, pret. -lámp, pl. -lumpon, *to happen*.
 Gelimplic, *fitting, proper*; gelimplice, *fittingly*, etc.
 Línd, II. 3. *linden or lime tree*; It. buckler made of the wood of the linden. Gram. pref. p. xliii. note.
 Líndisfarnea, *Landisfarne, Holy Island*.
 Línd-wiggende, *shielded warrior*. Gr. 118.
 Líss, II. 3. *ease, comfort, favour*.
 Líst, *liest*; from licgan.
 Lístum, *craftily, skilfully*.
 Lítel, *little*.
 Lítlincg, II. 2. *little one*.
 Líue, i. q. lífe.
 Líð. See Licgan.
 Líð, *soft, pleasant, delicate, mild, tender, gentle, kind*.
 Líðan, pret. láð, pl. líðon, *to travel, go, navigate, go in a ship*; líðende men, *mariners*.
 Líðebige, *flexible, supple*.
 Gelíðian, *to relieve, mitigate*.
 Lóc, II. 2. *lock, capillus*.
 Líóced, *looked, seen*: for gelóced. 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.
 Lógian, } *to frame, com-*
 Geíógian, } *pose, mend, place, dispose*.
 Lokien, for lócian.
 Gelóme, *often, frequently, in quick succession*.
 Gelómlice, *frequently*.
 †Lomp, }
 Gelomp, } See Gelimpan.
 †Hilomp, }
 Lond-folc, II. 1. } *country-*
 Lond-leod, II. 3. } *people*.
 Long, *long*.
 Longlice, *for a long time*.
 Lopystre, *lobster, polypus*. It. locust.

- Lor. See Lár.
 Losian, *to lose*. It. *to be lost*,
to perish.
 †Loue (lufu), *love*.
 †Louerd (hlaford), *lord*.
 Lucan, pret. leac, pl. lucon,
to lock, shut up.
 †Lude (hlude) *loudly*.
 Lúf, II. 3. } *love*. Should
 Lufe, I. 3. } *correctly be*
 lufu.
 †Lufenn (lufian), *to love*.
 Lufian, *to love*; gelufod,
beloved.
 Luflic, *dear, not cheap*; lu-
 flice, *kindly*.
 Luftyme, *grateful*.
 Lufu, III. 3. *love*.
 Lunden, *London*.
 Lungre, *forthwith*.
 Lust, II. 2. *lust, desire, joy*;
 on lustum, *in joy*.
 Lustbær, *joyful, eager, glad*.
 Ger. lustbar.
 Gelustfullian, *to delight*.
 Lustlic, *glad, joyful*.
 Lustlice, *freely, gladly*.
 Lutan, pret. leat, pl. luton,
to stoop, incline.
 †Lutel, *little*.
 Lutian, *to lurk, latere*.
 †Luuede (leofode), *lived*.
 Lybban. See Leofian.
 Lyblác, II. 1? *socery*. From
 lyb, Ohg. luppi, *malefi-*
cium; luppon, *medicare*,
 Mhg. lüppen, *venenare*.
 Hence Ger. verluppt, *en-*
chanted.
 Lyden, *Latin*.
 Lyf. See Lúf.
- Lyfan, } *to allow, believe*.
 Gelyfan, } Goth. and Ohg.
 galaubjan. Ger. glauben.
 Gelyfed, *orthodox, mature*
(of age), provector ætate.
 Lyft, II. 3. *air, cloud*. Ger.
 & Dan. Luft.
 Lyhtan, *to shine, light*.
 Lyre, II. 2. *loss*.
 Lysan, *to lose, redeem, save*.
 Lyst, II. 3? *lust, desire*,
pleasure; on lyst wesan,
to be delighted.
 Lystan, } *to lust, desire*,
 Gelystan, } *please*; with
 genit. of thing.
 Lyt, } *little*.
 Lytel, } *little*.
 Lytegian, *to use craft*.
 Lythwón, *little, parum*,
small number.
 Lytig, *cunning, vafer*.
 Lytlian, *to grow little, de-*
crease.
- M.
- Má, *more*. Gr. p. 51.
 Gemacian, *to make*.
 Madm, II. 2. *horse, gelding*
 (See Cod. Exon. p. 522),
treasure in general. Mhg.
 medem.
 Madm-hús, II. 1. *treasury*.
 Mæden, III. I. *maiden*.
 Mæg, II. 2. *man, parent*,
kinsman. Gr. 70.
 Mæg. See Mægan.
 Mæge, I. 3. *kinswoman*.
 Mægen, III. 1. *main*,
strength, efficacy, power,
virtue, faculty.

- Mægen-eácen, *increased in might.*
 Mægen-prymnys, *majesty.*
 Gemægnde, for gemengde.
 See Mengen.
 Mægnian, *to strengthen?*
 Mægð, II. 3. *generation, tribe, province.*
 Mægð, II. 3. *maid, damsel.*
 P. 145, l. 52, mægð in pl. for mægða, perhaps on account of the verse.
 Mægðalond, *the Polish province of Mazovia?*
 Mægðhád, *maidenhood, virginity.*
 Mæł, III. 1. *picture, image; Cristes mæł, crucifix.*
 Mæł, III. 1. *time.* Fr. fois, Ger. Mal.
 Mælan, } *to say, speak.*
 Gemælan, }
 Mæled, p. 148, line 45?
 Mænan, *to moan, bewail, complain.* It. *to mean.*
 Ger. meinen.
 Gemæne, *common.* Ger. gemein.
 Gemænelice, *in common.*
 Mænig, *many.* Gr. 163.
 Mænigeo. See Menigu.
 Mæniġfeald, *manifold.*
 Gemæniġfealdan, *to multiply.*
 Gemænsunnes, *communion.*
 Gemærian, *to magnify, honour.*
 Mære, *great, large, grand, renowned.* Gr. 384.
 Gemære, III. 1. *boundary, frontier.*
 Mæriġen, for mergen.
 Mærsian, } *to magnify,*
 Gemærsian, } *exalt, honour.*
 Mærsung, *fame.*
 Mærð, II. 3. *greatness, glory.*
 Mæsse, I. 3. *mass.*
 Mæsse-dæg, II. 2. *mass-day.*
 Mæsse-preost, II. 2. *mass-priest.*
 Mæsse-reat, II. 1. *mass-vestment.*
 Mæst, *almost.*
 Mæstlinge, II. I. *brass, latten, orichalcum.* Ger. & Dan. Messing.
 Mæð, II. 3. *condition, lot, dignity, credit, capacity, measure.*
 Magan, þu miht, pret. mihte, or meahhte, *to may, can, be able, posse.* Gr. 218.
 Magas, pl. of Mæg.
 Gemaglic, *importunate.*
 Gemagnys, *importunity.*
 Mago-þegn, II. 2. *kindred-follower.*
 †Mæhht, } *might.*
 †Mahht, }
 †Main (mægen), *power.*
 †Mainen (mænan), *to mention, complain of.*
 †Male, *mål, trunk.* Fr. maille.
 Malt, mealt, II. 1? *malt.*
 Man. See Mann.
 Man, *one, any one.* Ger. & Dan. man, Fr. on. At p. 84, l. 25, man is the pron.; his refers to land.
 Mán, II. 1. *wickedness, sin,*

- crime.* Ger. Mein, O. S. men, O. N. mein.
- Geman. See Gemunan.
- Gemána, *society, fellowship.*
- Mangere, II. 2. *monger, merchant.*
- Mancynn, II. 1. *mankind.*
- Mán-dæd, II. 3. *evil deed.*
- Mánful, } *sinful, wicked.*
Mánfullic, }
- Gemang. See Gemong.
- Mánian, } *to exhort.* Ger.
Gemánian, } mahnen.
- Mann, III. 2. } *man; ge-*
Manna, } *mann also*
occurs, p. 113, l. 7.
- Mann-cwealm, II. 2. *pestilence.*
- †Manscipe, } *manhood,*
†Manscipe, } *male progeny, humanity, kindness.*
- Mare, *greater, more; comp.* of mycel. Gr. p. 51.
- Maregen, for mergen.
- Marn, *morning.*
- Maroaro, *the Moravians.*
- Max, II. 1. *net, snare.*
- Maðe, *moth, worm.*
- Mapelian, *to speak, harangue;* from mepeġ, *speech, concio.*
- †Maðmes (maðmas), *treasures.*
- †Me, for man.
- Meaht, II. 3. *might, power.*
- Mear, II. 2. *horse.* Ohg. marah.
- Gemearcian, *to mark, take note.*
- Mearð, II. 2. *marten.*
- Mece, II. 2. *sword, falchion,* machæra.
- Méd, II. 3. *meed, reward; to médes, in reward.*
- Medem, *worthy, fit, meet.*
- Médgilda, *hireling.*
- Medmicel, *a little, some.*
- Medo, medu, III. 2. *mead.* Gr. 96.
- Medo-burh, *mead-burgh, city of festivity; thus wín-burh.*
- Medu-gál, *mead-drunken.*
- Medo-werig, *weary with mead, drunk.*
- Melkan, *to milk.*
- Melu, melo, III. 1. *meal, flour.*
- †Mengen (mencgan), *to mingle, be confused.*
- Menigfeald. See Mænigfeald.
- Menifealdlice, *manifoldly.*
- Gemenigfeld, *multiplied; from gemenigfeldan.*
- Menigu, III. 3. *multitude, many.* Gr. 103.
- Mennisc, *human, human race.* Dan. Menneske, *human being.*
- Menniscnis, *humanity, incarnation.*
- †Mensk (mennisc), *man, mankind, human.*
- Meodo, meodu. See Medo.
- Meolc, II. 3. *milk.*
- Meore, *a place on the west coast of Sweden.*
- Meowle, I. 3. *damsel.*
- Mere, II. 2. *mere, lake.*
- Mere-swýn, II. 1. *porpoise, dolphin.* Ger. Meer-schwein, Dan. Marsvin.
- Mergen (merien, merigen),

- II. 2. *morn, morrow*; to merigen, *to-morrow*. Ger. & Dan. *Morgen*.
- Merigenlic, 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*; pp. gemet (gemeted). Gr. 205.
- Mete, II. 2. *meat, food, cœna*.
- Gemetegan, } *to measure,*
Gemetegian, } *moderate, temper*.
- Meten, for metan.
- Imeten, *measured*, for gemeten. See Metan.
- Gemetgung, *moderation*.
- Gemétlice, *moderately*.
- Metod, II. 2. *Creator*.
- Met-seax, II. 1, 2, 3. *dagger*.
- Mettrumnes, *weakness, infirmity*.
- Mepel-stede, II. 2. *public-place, place of haranguing*.
- Micclum, *greatly, much*.
- Micel. See Mycel.
- Mid, *mid*.
- Mid, *with*. Ger. mit, Dan. med. Mid ealle, *totally, prorsus*.
- Middæg, II. 2. *mid-day, sexta*.
- Middan, *middle*; on middan, *amid*.
- Middanearð, middangeard, II. 2. *earth, world*. See Grimm, D. M. p. 754.
- Middanearðlic, *earthly*.
- Middan-winter, II. 2. *mid-winter, Christmas*.
- Middeniht, III. 3. *midnight*. Gr. 106.
- Middeweard, *midst, middle-ward*.
- Midmest, *middlemost*.
- Midwritan, *to write with*.
- Mid þam þe, } *when, while,*
Mid þy, } *what time.*
- Miht, II. 3. *might, power*.
- Mihte. See Magan.
- Mihtelice, *mightily, miraculously*.
- Mihtig, } *mighty, extra-*
Mibtiglic, } *ordinary*.
- Míl, II. 3. *mile*.
- †Miloea (milts), *mercy, pity*.
- Milde, *mild, merciful*.
- Mildheorte, *mild-hearted, merciful, tender*.
- Mildheortnys, } *mercy, com-*
Mildhertnes, } *passion*.
- Milts, II. 3. *mercy, pity*.
- Miltsian, } *to pity, com-*
Gemiltsian, } *passionate, be merciful*.
- Miltsung, *mercy, compassion, pity*.
- Mín, *mine*. Gr. 137.
- Minsian, *to diminish, decrease*.
- †Mire, for mǫnre.
- Misdæd, II. 3. *misdeed*.

- Mislíc, } *various, divers,*
 Missenlic, } *several ; mist-*
 Mistlic, } *lice, variously,*
 } *diversely.*
 Mislícian, *to displease.*
 Mislicnys, *mislikeness, va-*
 } *riety, diversity.*
 Misweaxende, *miswaxing,*
 } *ill-growing.*
 Mitta, I. 2. } *certain mea-*
 Mitte, I. 3. } *sure.*
 Mixen, *mixen, dunghill.*
 †Mochul, *much.*
 M6d, II. 1. *mood, mind,*
 } *courage.* Goth. môds,
 } Ohg. môt, O. N. môdr,
 } Ger. Muth.
 †Moddri (modrie), *maternal*
 } *aunt.*
 Moder, modor, III. 2. *mother.*
 Dat. and abl. meder: plur.
 moddru occurs. Gr. 96.
 M6d-geponc, II. 2. *mental*
 } *thought, counsel.*
 M6di, } *moody, proud,*
 M6dig, } *lofty, contuma-*
 } *cious, stern.*
 M6dignys, *moodiness, pride.*
 †Mod-kare (-cearu), *care*
 } *of mind, anxiety.*
 M6dlice, *proudly.*
 Molde, I. 3. *mould, earth.*
 Mon, i. q. *man.*
 Monað-seoc, *month-sick, lu-*
 } *natic.*
 Gemong, *multitude ; on ge-*
 } *mong, among.*
 Moni, } *i. q. mænig.*
 Monig, }
 M6nian. See Mánian.
 Mon, i. q. *man.*
- Monræden, II. 3. *homage,*
 } *submission, clientela.*
 †Monshipe, i. q. *manschipe.*
 Monuc. See Munuc.
 Monð, II. 2. *month.*
 M6r, II. 2. *mountain.*
 Morge-mete, II. 2. *morning*
 } *meat, breakfast.*
 Morgen, II. 2. *morning.*
 See Mergen.
 †Morþnede, } *mourned.*
 †Mornede, }
 Morð, II. 1. } *deadly sin,*
 Morðer, II. 2. } *murder-*
 } *ous deed.*
 Moste, *might.* Gr. p. 79.
 Mot, 3 most, *must, may.* Gr.
 218.
 Gem6t, III. 1. *mote, meeting,*
 } *council, synod ; gem6t*
 } *cweðan, indicere consi-*
 } *lium.*
 Gem6t-ern, II. 1. *moot-hall,*
 } *senate-house.*
 †Mucel (mycel), *great.*
 †Mucheleære } *(mycelre),*
 †Muchelre } *with much.*
 Mulantún, afterwards Mule-
 ton, now *Moulton in Nor-*
 folk, between *New Buck-*
 enham and Long Strat-
 ton.
 Gemunan, *to remember.* Gr.
 218. See Gemynan.
 Mundbyrd, *protection.*
 Gemundbyrdan, *to protect,*
 } *patronize.*
 Mundig. } See Myndig.
 Gemundig. }
 Mundlingham, *Mundham in*
 } *Norfolk.*

- Mund, II. 3. *hand*. O.N. mund. This word, out of composition, seems to occur in the dat. pl. only.
- Munt, II. 2. *mount*.
- Munuc, (monuc, munec), II. 2. *monk*.
- Munuchád, *monkhood*.
- Munuclic, *monastic*.
- Munuc-líf, II. 1. *monastic life, monastery*.
- Murnung, *murmuring*.
- Murnan, 3 myrnð, pret. mearn, pl. murnon, to *mourn, reckon*.
- Musle, *muscle*.
- Múð, II. 2. *mouth*. Gr. 74.
- Múpa, *mouth (of a river)*. Gr. 74.
- Mycel, *great, much, loud*.
- Mycelnys, *greatness, magnitude*.
- Mylen, II. 3? *mill*; yet p. 127, l. 7, þæt myln.
- Gemyndan, to *bear in mind, be mindful of, remember*.
- Gemynd, II. 1. *mind, memory*; eadig gemynd, *blessed memory*.
- Myndig, } *mindful*.
Gemyndig, }
- Myne, II. 2. *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 *suppose, resolve, intend, appoint, decree*; pp. gemynt.
- Myrce, *Mercian*.
- Myre, I. 3. *mare*.
- Myrhð, II. 3. *mirth, joy*.
- Myrre, *myrrh*.
- Myse, I. 3. *table*.
- Myslycian. See Miskcian.

N.

- Na, *not, none*. Gr. 418, 421.
- Nabban, 3 næfð, pret. næfde, to *have not*.
- Nacod, *naced, naked*.
- †Nadde. See Nauede.
- Næddre, I. 3. *serpent*. Hilde næddran, *war-serpents, arrows*. 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*.
- 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.
 Nahwær, } *nowhere*.
 Nahwâr, }
 Nalæs, *not, not the less*;
 nalæs þæt ân, *not that only*.
 Nam, Nor. for neom.
 Nama, *name*.
 Nam-cuð, *known by name, remarkable*.
 Genamian, *to name*.
 Nán, *no, none*.
 †Nan, *anon*.
 Nanuht, *naught*; for nan-wiht.
 Nánwyht, *naught, nothing*.
 Nást, for ne wást. See Wítan. Gr. 218.
 Nát, for ne wát.
 Nates-hwón, *by no means, not at all*.
 †Nauede (næfde), *had not*.
 †Nauyt (nawiht), *naught*.
 Nawar. See Nahwær.
 Naðer, *neither*.
 Ne, *not*; p. 152, l. 30, for neh?
 Geneadian, *to force*.
 Neah, *nigh, near, nearly*.
 Geneahhe, } *enough, abundantly*. Ger.
 Genehe, } *dantly*.
 genug.
 Nealæcan, } *pret. -læhte*
 Genealæcan, } (nealæcte),
to approach, draw near.
 Gr. 208, 253.
 Near, *nearer*; comp. of neah. Gr. p. 51.
 Nearolice, *narrowly, closely, briefly*.
 Neat, II. 1. *neat, ox, beast*.
 Geneát, II. 2. *enjoyer, sharer, retainer*; from neotan. Eald-geneat, *aged vassal*. Ger. Genoss.
 Neawest, *neighbourhood*.
 Neb, *nib, face*.
 Nedbrice, II. 2. *need, want, use*.
 Nedpearfnes, *need, necessity*.
 Nefa, } *nephew*.
 Genefa, }
 Neh. See Neah.
 Genehe. See Geneahhe.
 Nehst, *last*. See Next.
 Nellan. See Nyllan.
 Nembrað, *Nimrod*.
 Némlice, *namely, indeed, videlicet*.
 Nemnan, } *to name, call*.
 Genemnian, }
 †Nemni (nemnian), *to name*.
 Neod, II. 3. *need, necessity, violence, opus*. For neode, *needs*.
 Neodpearf, *needful*.
 Neom, for ne eom. Gr. 233.
 Neorxena wang, II. 2. *paradise*.
 Neosan, } *to seek, visit*;
 Neosian, } *often gov. gen.*
 Geneosian, } *of thing*.
 Neosung, } *visit, visitation*.
 Geneosung, }
 Neotan, *pret. neat, to enjoy, use*.
 Neowelnæs, } *abyss, hell*,
 Neowelnys, } *bottom, lowest part*.

- †Neowene (niwan), *newly, recently.*
- Neopeward, } *netherward,*
Neopewerde, } *down,*
 } *downward, below.*
- Nergend, II. 2. *Saviour, Preserver, God.* Gr. 118.
Generian, to save, deliver.
- Nes, for ne is.
- Nest, II. 1. *nest.*
- Nest, II. 3. *food, provision.*
O. N. nesti.
- Net, I. 1. *net.*
- †Newenn, *now, at present?*
- †Newest (neawest), *proximity, vicinity.*
- Next, *last, nearest, neighbour.*
- Neðan, *to venture, dare.*
Goth. nanpian.
- Nic, *not I; contr. for ne ic.*
- Nied. See Neod.
- Nŷg-hworfen, *newly converted.* See Hweorfan.
- Nigoða, *ninth.*
- Niht, III. 3. *night.* Gr. 106.
- Nihtes, *by night.* Gr. 108.
Ger. nachts.
- Niht-sang, II. 2. *night-song, compline, completorium.*
Genihtsumlice, sufficiently.
Dan. noksom.
- Niht-wæcce, I. 3. *night-watch.*
- Níman, } *pret. nám, to*
Geníman, } *take, get, meet.*
- †Niman (níman), *to arrange, dispose.*
- †Nime (níman), *to take.*
- Nis, for ne is. Gr. 233.
- Niw, *new.*
- Niwelnis. See Neowelneæs.
Geniwian, to renovate.
- Nið, II. 2. *evil, malice, envy, hate.*
- Niðe-rof, *famed for evil.*
- Niðer, *down.*
- Niper-stígan, *to descend.*
See Stígan.
- Niðfull, *malignant, envious.*
- Nið-heard, *hardened in iniquity.*
Geniðla, enemy.
- No, *no, not.*
- Genoh, }
†Inow, } *enough.*
†Inop, }
- Noht, *naught, not.*
- Nolde. See Nyllan.
- Noma. See Náma.
- Nón, II. 2. *nones, nona (hora), the last canonical hour before sunset.*
- Nón-mete, II. 2. *noon-meat, dinner.*
- Nón-tíð, II. 3. *noontide.*
- Norð, *north, northwards, be norðan, to the north of.*
- Norðan, *north, from the north.*
- Norð-dæl, II. 2. *north part.*
- Norð-Dene, *the North Jutlanders, the inhabitants of the Danish islands, and probably of Scania.*
- Norðeward, *northward.*
- Norðhumber, *Northumbrian.*
- Norðmen, *the Norwegians.*
- Norðmest, *most northerly.*
- Norðryhte, *directly north.*
- Norðeward, *northward.*
- Norðwic, *Norwich.*

- Nôs-pirl, III. 1. *nostril*.
 Notian, *to use, enjoy*.
 †Noupe (nu-þa), *now*.
 Nowiht, *not, naught*.
 †Nopt (nowiht), *naught*.
 Nu, }
 Nu-þa, } *now*.
 Nunne, I. 3. *nun*.
 †Nusten (nyste), *knew not*.
 †Nute (nyte), *will not know*.
 Nyd. See Neod.
 Nydan, } pret. nydde, *to*
 Genydan, } *force*.
 Nydþearfnys, *need, want*.
 Nygan (nigon), }
 Nygon, } *nine*.
 Nyllan, contr. for ne willan,
to will not, (Lat. nolle,)
 pret. nolde. Gr. 217.
 Nymðe, *unless, except*.
 Nys. See Nis.
 Nyste, for ne wiste. See
 Witan.
 Nyten, III. 1. *neat, animal,*
beast. Gr. 93.
 Nytenlic, *wild, rude*.
 Nytennys, *ignorance, stu-*
pidity, rudeness.
 Nyton, for newiton. Gr. 218.
 Nytwyrðnes, *utility*.
 Nyðer, *down*.
 Nyðer-astígan, } *to come*
 Nyðer-stígan, } *down*.
 Nyðercuman, *to descend*.
 Genyðerian, *to condemn*.
- O.
- †O, *one, a, any*.
 †O (on), *in*.
 Ob, E. Angl. *for, of*.
 Of, *of, from*.
 †Of, *oft*.
 Of-aceorfan, *to cut off*. See
 Ceorfan.
 Of-alædan, *to lead or bring*
from. See Lædan.
 Of-aníman, *to take from*.
 See Níman.
 Ofaræsta, E. Angl. *residue*.
 Ger. Ueberrest.
 Of-ascreáðian, *to shred off,*
prune, cut off.
 Of-axian, *to learn, receive*
information.
 Of-cuman, *to come or spring*
from. See Cuman.
 Ofdúne, *down*.
 Of-eode, *went from, left*. See
 Gán.
 Ofer, II. 2. *shore, bank*.
 Ger. Ufer.
 Ofer, *over, against, after, by*.
 Ofer-bæc, *backwards*.
 Oferbreacan, pret. -bræc, *to*
break, infringe.
 Ofercuman, *to overcome*. See
 Cuman.
 Oferdrencan, *to overdrench*.
 Ofer-eáca, *overplus*.
 Oferfæreld, *passage, transit*.
 Ofer-far, II. 3. *passage over,*
transit.
 Oferfaran, } *to pass over*.
 Oferferan, } See Faran
 and Feran.
 Ofer-fróren, *frozen over*.
 See Freosan.
 Ofergán, *to ravage*. See
 Gán.
 Ofer-geweorc, II. 1. *upper*
work, tomb, mausoleum.

- Oferhrops, *voracity*.
 Ofermōd, II. 1. *pride, presumption*; also adj. *proud*.
 Ger. Uebermuth.
 Oferrædan, *to read over*. See Rædan.
 Oferstīgan, *to surpass, exceed*. See Stīgan.
 Ofer-wādan, pret. -wōd, *to wade over*.
 Oferwinnan, *to conquer, overcome*. See Winnan.
 Oferwintran, *to pass the winter, hiemare*.
 Offrian, } *to offer, sacrifice*.
 Geoffrian, } *fice*.
 Offrung, *offering, sacrifice*.
 Ofgāngan, *to go forth, go from, proceed, require*.
 See Gān.
 Oflyst, *delighted*.
 Ofostlice. See Ofstlice.
 Ofsceamian, *to shame; of-sceamod, ashamed*.
 Ofsceotan, pret. -sceat, pl. -scutan, *to shoot*.
 Ofsettan, *to oppress, afflict*.
 Ofsleān, 3. p. he-slyhð, pret. -sloh, pp. -slegen (-slagen), *to slay*.
 Ofstician, } *to stick, stab*,
 Ofstikian, } *slay*.
 Ofstlice, } *quickly, with*
 Ofstum, } *haste*.
 Oft, *oft, often*.
 Ofwundroden, for ofwundrode, *astonished*; from ofwundrian.
 Ofþincan, *to think ill, take amiss, repent*. See Ðincan.
 †Ofþincheð (ofþinceð), *repenteth*.
 Ofþriccan, pret. ofþrihte, *to oppress, overwhelm*.
 †Oþe (āgen), *own*.
 Oleccan, pret. olehte, *to flatter, blandiri*.
 Olfend, } II. 2. *camel*;
 Oluend, } *though this word, as well as the Goth. Ulbandus, signifies correctly not a camel, but an elephant*.
 On, *on, in, with, about, during; cum accus. into, by, as, on niht, by night, on beot, with threatening*.
 On, for an, a, an.
 On-aledon, *laid on*. See Lecgan.
 Onbæc, *behind*.
 Onbærnan, *to inflame*. Gr. 196.
 On-belædan, *to lay on, apply*.
 Onbīdan, *to await*; gov. gen.
 †Onbolded (unbealdod), *enfeebled, sunk in vigour*.
 Onbryrd, *excited*.
 Onbryrdan, *to instigate, excite, encourage, animate*.
 Onbūgan, pret. -beah, pl. -būgon, *bow, bend*.
 Onburigan, *to taste*.
 Onbutan, *about, around*.
 Oncnawan, 3 -cnæwð, pret. -cneow, *to know, understand, recognise*.
 Oncweðan, *to address*.
 Ond, i. q. and.
 Ondrædan, pret. ondred, *to dread, fear*. Gr. 234.

- Often used as a reflective with a dative.
- Ondrædendlic, *dreadful, terrible.*
- Ondræding, II. 3. *dread, fear.*
- †One, for on; also a, an, one, only, alone.
- On-eardian, *to dwell in, inhabit.*
- Onettan, *to hasten.*
- Onfangennys, *reception, participation.*
- Onfindan, *to find out, discover.* See Findan.
- On-flote, *afloat.*
- Onfón, pret. onfeng, pp. onfangen, *to receive, take.* (This verb often governs the dative.)
- Onfónde, *taker, receiver.* See Onfón. Gr. 118.
- Ongean, *again, against, towards, to, over against;* eft ongean, *back again.*
- Ongeat. See Ongitan.
- On-gedón, *to do on or in.* See Dón.
- Ongel-peod, II. 3. *English nation.*
- On-gemong, *among.*
- On-gesittan, *to sit in.* See Sittan.
- Onget, for ongeat. See Ongitan.
- Onginnan, pret. -gan, pl. -gunnon, *to begin, undertake.* Gr. 242.
- Ongist, for ongytst.
- Ongitan, } 3 -gyst, pret.
Ongytan, } ongeat, *to understand, perceive.*
- Onhætan, act. *to heat, inflame.*
- Onhebban, pret. -hóf, *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. dat. of the pers. and gen. of the thing.
- Onlihtan, pret. -leohte, *to illumine, give sight.*
- Onlihting, *lighting.*
- Onlócian, *to look on, behold.*
- Onlutan, 3 -lyt, pret. -leat, pl. -lutan, *to bow, incline.*
- †Onread (unrað), *evil counsel.*
- Onsceotan, pret. -sceat, pl. -scuton, *to strike, strike in, cut (a furrow).*
- Onscunian, *to shun, reject, abhor.*
- Onsendan, *to send to.*
- Onsígán, pret. -sáh, pl. -sigon, *to impend, hover over, descend.*
- Onsion, Nor. for ansyn.
- Onsittan, *to sit on.* See Sittan.
- Onslæpan, *to fall asleep.* Ger. einschlafen. See Slæpan.
- Onstellan, i. q. astellan. Ger. anstellen.
- On-sund, *afloat, swimming.*
- On-sundron, *asunder, aside, apart.*

- On-swymman, *to swim in.*
See Swymman.
- Ontýnan, *to open, reveal.*
- On-ufan, }
On-uppon, } *upon, over.*
- Onwacan, pret. -wóc, *to awake.*
- Onweald, i. q. anweald.
- Onwendan, *to change.* See Wendan.
- Onwreón, pret. -wreah, pl. -wruon, *to reveal, disclose.*
- Onwriðan, pret. -wrað, pl. -wriðon, *to unbind, unwrap.* Gr. 248.
- Oord, i. q. ord.
- Open, *open, plain, evident.*
- Geopenian, geopnian, act. and neut. *to open.*
- Openlice, *openly.*
- †Or (ár), *mercy.*
- Orc, II. 2. *pitcher, pot.* Goth. aurki.
- Ord, II. 2. *beginning, edge, point, army, band.* O.N. Oddr.
- Ordfruma, *origin.*
- †Ore, are (ár), *mercy, pity.*
- Oreald, *very old.* Ger. uralt.
- Oret-mæcg, II. 2. *champion, warrior.*
- Oreðian. See Orðian.
- Orf, *cattle, animal.*
- Orfeorme, *void, expers.*
- Orhlice, orglice, orgellice, *proudly, arrogantly.* From orgel, whence Fr. orgueil.
- Ormæte, *without measure, immense, vast, immensely.*
- Orsawle, *without soul, lifeless.*
- Orsorh, *without care, secure.*
- Ortruwian, }
Geortruwian, } *to despair.*
- Orwene, *hopeless, desperate.*
- Orðian, *to breathe, blow, spirare.*
- Osti, *the Estas of Wulfstan, and Osterlings of modern times. They dwell on the shores of the Baltic, to the east of the Vistula.*
- Ostre, I. 3. *oyster.*
- Ost-sé, *the Baltic and Cattegat.*
- †Ouersh, *overtrue, rare.*
- †Owen (ágen), *own.*
- Owern, *anywhere.*
- Oxa, *ox.*
- Oxan-hyrde, II. 2. *ox-herd.*
- Oð, *till, unto, to.* As a verbal prefix, *from, away.* Gr. 269.
- Oðer, *other, second, one; oðer twega, other of two, one or the other.*
- Oðfleón *to flee away, escape.* See Fleón.
- Oðstándan, *to stand still, cease.* See Stándan.
- †Opom } (apum), *son-in-*
Oðum } *law.*
- Oððæt, *till that, until; oð-pæt an, to that degree, so much.*
- Oððe, *or either.* Ger. oder.
- Oððe, *for oððæt.*
- Oðpringan, pret. -prang (-prong), pl. -prungon, *to force away.*

P.

Pada, *coat, tunic*. Goth. paida, O. S. peda, both feminine, but in the expression salowig-pada, an epithet of the eagle, the termination is purely adjectival. See notes on the Battle of Brunanburh in Warton, H. E. P. i. p. lxxviii. edit. 1840.

Pæll, II. 2. *pall*, purpura.

Pællen, *purple*.

†**Pall**, *pall*.

Pallium, II. 2. *pall*, *pallium*.

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 *Dancing*, abounding in pasture and cattle, but both the soil and air unhealthy.

The chief town of this hundred, which takes its name from it, is *Dengy*, supposed 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* instill'd."

Poly-Olbion, 19th Song, p. 4. edit. 1622, fol.

See also Holinshed's 'Description of Britaine,' chap. xvi.

Papa, *pope*.

Papanhád, *papal dignity*.

Pening, *penig*, *peanig*, II. 2. *penny*.

Peoht, II. 2. *Pict*.

Pinewincle, *periwinkle*.

Pinnan, *flascones*, i. q. *flaxan*.

Pinung, *pain*, *torment*.

Pistol, II. 2. *epistle*.

Plantian, *to plant*.

Plega, *play*.

Plegan,

Plegian,

Pleigan,

} *to play*.

Pleoh, III. 1. *peril*, *danger*.

Pleolic, *dangerous*.

Pliht, *plight*, *danger*.

Plyhtlic, i. q. *pleolic*.

Port, II, 2. *port*.

Prættig, *deceitful*, *versipellis*.

Præfost, II. 2. *provost*.

Prasse, p. 133, line 17 ?

Preost, II. 2. *priest*.
 Preosthād, *priesthood*.
 Prīm, *prime, the service for sunrise*.
 Prouast. See Prafoſt.
 Pulgaraland, *Bulgaria*.
 Púnd, II. 1. *pound*.
 Pusa, *bag, purse, pera*.
 Pyt, II. 2. *pit, hole*.

Q.

†Quale-hus, *house of torture, or punishment*.
 †Quartern (cwartern), *pri-son*.
 †Quapprigan, *quadripartite*.
 †Quecchen, *to cook?*
 †Iqueme (gecweme), *plea-sing, agreeable*.
 †Iquemed (gecwemed), *pleased*.
 †Quene (cwén), *queen*.
 †Queð (cwæð), *said*.

R.

Racenta, raccenta, } *chain*.
 Racenteag, II. 3. }
 Racu, III. 3. *narration, ex-planation*.
 Rád. See Rfdan.
 Rád, p. 152, l. 47, for rædde?
 †Raden (rædan), *to read*.
 †Radful, *wise*; from ræd, *counsel*.
 Geræcan, pret. -ræhte, *to reach, get, capture*.
 †Ræcche (rece), *reck*.
 Ræd, II. 2. *rede, counsel, de-liberation*; ræd pincan, *to seem advisable*; ræd wí-

tan, *to know what one is about*.
 Geræd, III. 1. *housing, trap-ping, phalera*.
 Rædan, } 3. ræt, pret.
 Gerædan, } rædde, pp.
 ræd, *to read*. Gr. 205.
 Rædan, } *to counsel, ad-*
 Gerædan, } *vice, com-*
mand.
 Rædbora, *counsellor, ad-viser*.
 Ræding, *reading, lecture*.
 Ræding, See Hræding.
 Ræfnian, *to execute, obey*.
 Ræge, I. 1? *roe, caprea*.
 Ger. Reh.
 †Ræid (ræd), *advice, coun-sel*.
 Ræs, II. 2. *rush, shock, on-set*.
 Ræswa, *leader, chief*.
 Ræt. See Rædan.
 †Rætful, *crafty*.
 †Ræv (reaf), *vestment, hang-ing*.
 Ræð, *quick, rash*.
 Ram, II. 2. *ram*.
 Rand, II. 2. *shield*. At p. 132, l. 22, I suspect that for 'randan' we should read 'randas.'
 Rann, II. 1. *fallow deer, dama*.
 Raðe, *quickly*; raðe pæs, *soon after this*. See Hraðe.
 †Raðer, *rather, sooner, ear-lier*.
 Read, *red*.
 Read (ræd), *counsel*.

Reade, *redly* ?
 Reaf, II. 1. *garment*, also *spoil, plunder.* Ger.
 Raub.
 Rec, II. 3. *reek, vapour, odour, exhalation, reputation.*
 Gerec, III. 1. *government.*
 Recan, } pret. *rohte, to*
 Reccan, } *reck, care for.*
 Recan, pret. *rehte, to govern.*
 Gr. 214.
 Reccan, } pret. *rehte*
 Gereccan, } (*ræhte*) *to*
interpret, define, explain,
reckon, relate.
 Reced, II. 1 & 2. *house,*
mansion; heah-reced, lofty
dwelling, palace.
 Gerecednys, *history, narra-*
tive.
 Recels, II. 2. *frankincense.*
 Gr. 300.
 Recene, *recone, instantly.*
 Recnan, *to reckon, pay out.*
 †Red (*ræd*), *counsel.*
 Gerefa, *reeve, prefect, comes.*
 Hencesc̅r-gerefa, *sheriff.*
 Ger. Graf, Dan. Greve.
 Reft, II. 1. *veil.*
 Regnesburh (Regensburg),
Ratisbon.
 Regol, II. 2. *rule.*
 Regollic, *regular.*
 Rehtun. See Reccan.
 Remian, *to mend.*
 Gerenian, *to adorn, orna-*
ment.
 Reocan, 3 *rycð*, pret. *reac,*
 pl. *rucon, to reek.* Ger.
 rauchen.

†Reod (read), *red.*
 Reogol, i. q. *regol.*
 Gereord, III. 1. *speech,*
tongue, dinner, meal.
 Gereordian, *to feed, fill,*
dine.
 Gereording, } II. 3. *meal,*
 Gereordung, } *refection.*
 Reowsian, hreowsian, *to rue.*
 Rest, II. 3. *rest, resting-*
place, bed.
 Restan, } *to rest, remain,*
 Gerestan, } generally used
 as a reciprocal when ap-
 plied to persons. Gr. 259.
 Reste-dæg, } II. 2. *rest-day,*
 Resten-dæg, } *sabbath.*
 Retie, *Neritos.* The follow-
 ing is the passage in Boe-
 thius 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. Ælfred
 makes Ulysses king of
 Thrace also;
 He wæs Ðracia þioda aldor
 and Retie rices hyrde.
 Edit. Rawl. p. 889.
 Rewyt, *navigation, voyage,*
ship.
 Reð, *fierce, savage, raging.*
 Rhín, Rín, *the Rhine.*
 Ríc, *powerful, rich.*
 Ríce, III. 1. *kingdom, em-*

- pire, country, reign.* Ger. Reich, Dan. Rige, Engl. -ric in comp., as *bishopric*.
 Ricene. See Recene.
 Bicetere, II. 2? *power, violence*.
 †Rich } (ric), *rich, right*,
 †Riche } *powerful*.
 Rīclice, *powerfully*.
 Rīdan, pret. rād, pl. ridon, *to ride*. Gr. 246.
 Bidda, *rider, horseman*. Ger. Ritter, Dan. Ridder.
 Riffin (beorgas), *the Riphæan mountains*.
 Riht, } III. 1. *rite, ceremonial*,
 Geriht, } *mony, last office, privilege*.
 Riht, II. 1. *justice, truth, right*; on riht, *rightly*.
 Riht, } *right, straight*; on Geriht, } *gerihte, straight onward*.
 Rihtan, } *to correct*,
 Gerihtan, } *straighten, direct, guide*.
 Rihte, *rightly, straightly*.
 Riht-gelyfed, *orthodox*.
 Gerihtlæcan, pret. -læhte, *to rectify, amend*.
 Rihtlice, *rightly, justly*.
 Rihtwīs, *righteous*.
 Rihtwīsnis, *righteousness*.
 Gerīm, II. 1. *number, computation*.
 †Rīme, *verse*.
 Rinc, II. 2. *man, warrior*.
 Biofol, *roughness, leprosy*.
 Gerīpian, *to ripen*.
 Gerisenlic, *fitting, proper, suitable*.
 †Rīue (ryf), *rise, frequent*.
 Rixian, *to govern, rule*.
 †Rið, ript (riht), *right*.
 Rōd, II. 3. *road, cross*.
 Rōde-hengen, II. 3. *cross*; lit. *road-gibbet*.
 Roder, II. 2. *firmament, heaven*.
 Roderlic, *heavenly, ethereal*.
 Rōde-tācn, III. 1. *sign of the cross*.
 Rōf, *renowned*.
 Romana-burh, *Rome*.
 Romanisc, *Roman*.
 Rome-burh, *Rome*.
 Rond-wiggende, *shielded-warrior*. Gr. 118. See Rand.
 Rose, I. 3. *rose*.
 Rōtlice, *cheerfully*.
 †Rouning, *whisper, secret conversation*. Ger. rau-nen, *to whisper*.
 †Rouð, *ruth, pity*.
 Rowan, 3 rewð, pret. reow, *to row, navigate*. Gr. 234.
 Rūm, II. 2. *room, space*.
 Rūm wæs, *it was free*.
 †Irum (gerym), imperat. *clear, open*; from gerýman.
 Rūme, *widely, amply, freely*.
 †Rūmen (ryman), *to give place, get, procure*.
 Rūn, II. 3. *rune, counsel, mystery, alphabetic character*.
 Rygedūn, *Roydon, in Norfolk; near Diss*.
 Ryht. See Riht.
 Rýman, } *to yield (space)*,
 Gerýman, } *give up, eva-*

cuato; weg geryman, to
open a way. Ger. räu-
men.
Rynan, to roar, bellow.
Ryne, II. 2. course, flux,
running.
Geryne, III. I. mystery, sa-
crament.
Rysel, fat.

S.

Sacerd, II. 2. priest, sacer-
dos.
Sæ, II. 2. & II. 3. sea. Gr. 85.
Sæc, II. 3. war, warfare,
battle; from sacan, to
contend.
Sæcan. See Secan.
Sæ-coc, II. 2. cockle? nepti-
gallus.
Sæd, II. 1. seed.
Sæd-berende, seed-bearing.
Gr. 118.
Sæde. See Secgan.
Sæ-gemære, III. 1. sea-
coast. See Gemære.
Sægan, } to offer, sacri-
Gesægan, } fice.
Gesæge, for gesege, from
geséon.
†Sæghenn (gesegen), saw;
from geséon.
Sæl, II. 2. time, occasion.
Gesælan, to bind, tie.
Sælic, sealike, marine, wa-
tery.
Sæ-líða, mariner,
Gesælig, happy, blessed.
Ger. selig.

Gesæliglice, happily, etc.
Gesæld, II. 3. happiness.
Séman, III. 2. seaman.
Sæmestre, I. 3. seamstress.
Sæ-rinc, II. 2. seaman, sea-
warrior.
†Sæte, sitting, festival.
†Sætte (siccette?), sighed?
Sahl, II. 2. club, pole.
Salowig, sallow, swarthy.
Sam, whether.
Samaria (so MS. Cott. for
Massilia), Marseilles.
Samcucu, half-alive.
†Same (sceamu), shame.
†Sammnedd (gesamnod),
gathered; from samnian.
Gesamnung. See Gesom-
nung.
Samod, also, likewise, to-
gether.
†Samuast (sceamfast),
shame-fast.
S. Benedictes Stow, Fleury.
Sand, II. 3. sending, mission,
messenger, dish, meal.
Sand-corn, II. 1. grain of
sand.
Sande, II. 2. message, lega-
tion.
Sang, II. 2. song.
Sape, I. 3. soap.
Sár. II. 1. sore, pain.
Sár, sore, painful.
†Sari (sárig), sorry, sorrow-
ful.
Sárian, to sorrow, grieve.
Ger. sorgen.
Sárig, sorrow, sorrowful.
Sárlíc, painful; sárlíce,
painfully.

- Sárnys, *soreness, pain.*
 Saul. See Sawel.
 Saul-pearf, II. 3. *soul's need.*
 Sawan, pret. seow, pp. sawen,
to sow, spread abroad.
 Sawel, }
 Sawl, } II. 3. *soul.*
 Sawul, }
 Scadu, III. 3. *shadow.*
 Scamel, II. 2? *stool.*
 †Scanden (scendan), *to*
shend, disgrace. Ger.
 schänden.
 Sceacan, pret. sceoc, *to*
shake, hurry, hasten; ge-
wítan sceacan, to go in
haste.
 Gescead, III. 1. *reason, dis-*
cretion.
 Sceaf. See Scufan.
 Sceaft, II. 2. *shaft.*
 Gesceaft, III. 1. *creature.*
 Gr. 93.
 Gesceaft, II. 3. *creation.*
 Sceafta hen p. 118, l. 24.
 The sense of this and the
 seven following lines is
 extremely uncertain, the
 passage being evidently
 corrupt.
 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, com-*
mon soldier or sailor.
 Goth. Skalks, Ger. Schalk.
 Sceamu, III. 3. *shame.*
 Sceanca, *shank, leg.*
 Sceap, II. 1. *sheep.*
 Gesceap, III. 1. *shape, form,*
creation, formation.
 Sceápan. See Scyppan.
 Gesceapen, pp. of scyppan.
 Sceap-herde, II. 2. *shepherd.*
 Gesceáþian. See Geascyp-
 pan.
 Gesceapnis, *shaping, form-*
ing, creation.
 Scear, *share (of a plough).*
 Sceard, II. 1. *sheard.*
 Scearn, II. 1? *dung.* Dan.
 Skarn.
 Scearp, *sharp, acute.*
 Sceat, II. 2. *a piece of mo-*
ney, price, treasure, profit.
 Goth. Skatts.
 Sceawere, II. 2. *beholder,*
spectator.
 Sceawian, *to look, look at.*
 Sceawung, *spectacle, sight.*
 Sceað, II. 3. *sheath.*
 Sceapa, *robber, thief, mis-*
creant, wretch.
 Scel, II. 3. *shell.* See Wæl-
 scel.
 Scén, *sheen, beautiful.*
 †Scench (scenc), wine
 scench, *wine-drinking;*
from scencan, to skink.
 Sceo, sco, II. 2. & III. 2.
shoe, fico.
 Sceocca, *Satan, devil.*
 Sceona, gen. plur. of sceo,
shoon, shoes.
 Gesceóp. See Gescyppan.
 Sceorp, II. 1. *habit, scarf.*
 Sceort, *short.*
 Sceortlice, *shortly, briefly.*
 Sceortnys, *shortness.*

- Sceota, *trout*, tructus.
 Sceotan, 3 scyt, pret. sceat,
 pl. scuton, *to shoot*.
 Sceotend, II. 2. *shooter*,
archer. Gr. 118.
 Sceo-wyrhta, *shoemaker*.
 Sceo-pwang, II. 2. *shoe-*
thong, or -tie.
 Scep. See Sceap.
 Scep-hyrde. See Sceap-
 herde.
 Scéran, *to shear, cut away*.
 Sceð. See Sceað.
 †Schip, *ship*.
 Scild. See Scyld.
 Scild-burh, *shield-fence*, scu-
 torum testudo. O. N.
 Skiálldborg.
 Scíma, *shine, brilliancy*.
 Scínan, pret. scán (sceán),
 pl. scinon, *to shine, appear*.
 Ger. scheinen.
 Scip, III. 1. *ship*. Ger.
 Schiff. Dan. Skib.
 Scip-ráp, II. 2. *ship-rope*.
 Scír, II. 2. *shire, province*.
 Scír, *sheer, bright, clear*.
 Sciringes-heal, *a port of*
Norway, the exact position
of which is unknown.
Judging from the context
of Ohthere's narrative, it
seems to lie in the Skager
Rack, near the Fiord of
Christiania. To the south,
he tells us, lies a very broad
sea, no doubt the Cattegat;
on one side of which was
Gotland (Jótland, Jut-
land), and then Sillende
(Seeland). Sailing from
Sciringes-heal to Sleswig
(æt Hæðum), Ohthere had,
as he tells us, Denmark on
his left, by which denomi-
nation he undoubtedly
means Skaane (Scania),
and Halland, the early
seat of the Danes, and
which constituted a part
of the modern kingdom of
Denmark till 1658. Then,
two days before his arri-
val at Sleswig, taking a
westerly course, he had
Gotland (Jutland) on his
right. From the men-
tion of islands on his left,
it would seem that he sailed
between Moen and Seeland.
Prof. Dahmann supposes,
erroneously I think, that
Ohthere sailed through the
Great Belt. Forchungen,
Th. i. Gesch. v. Dänn. i.
p. 65. See Gotland.
 Scírman, *shireman, provin-*
cial.
 Sciddige, *Scythia*.
 †Scome (sceomu), *shame*.
 Scomu, i. q. sceamu.
 Scón, *shoon*; pl. irr. of sco,
shoe.
 Scon (scen), *sheen, beauti-*
ful. Ger. schön.
 Sconeg, *Skaane (Scania)*.
 Scóp, II. 2. *poet, minstrel*.
 Scóp-gereord, III. 1. *poetic*
diction, poetry.
 Scort. i. q. Sceort.
 Scotian, *to shoot*.
 Scotung, *shooting, jaculatio*.

- Scraef, II. 1. *den, cave.*
 Scredian, } *to shred,*
 Gescreadian, } *prune, lop,*
 cut.
 Scride-Finnas, *the inhabitants of that part of Bothnia which lies between the Angermann and the Tornea.*
 Scrín, II. 1. *shrine, casket, chest.* Dan. Skrin, Ger. Schrein.
 Scrúd, II. 1. *shroud, vestment, clothing.*
 Scrutnian, *to inquire into.*
 Gescrydan, } 3 *scryt, to*
 Scrydan, } *clothe.* Gr. 207.
 Scryn. See Scrín.
 Scucca. See Sceocca.
 Scúfan, 3 *scyfð*, pret. *sceaf*, pl. *scufon*, *to shove, thrust.*
 Scúnian, *to shun, fear.*
 Scúr, II. 2. *shower.*
 Scúrum, adv., *with scouring or grinding.*
 Gescy, *shoes.* Gr. 106, 276.
 Scyl, *the name of a harper, father or progenitor of Scilling mentioned in the Scóp's Tale? (Cod. Exon. p. 324). Or it is too great a poetic license, even for an Anglo-Saxon bard, to assign to Job, as a harper, the forefather of the Longobardic king Audwin's minstrel?*
 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, *to shend, put to shame.*
 Scyne, *beautiful, sheen.* Ger. schön.
 Scyp. See Scip.
 Scypen, II. 3. *stall, shed.*
 Scyp-here, II. 2. *fleet, naval force.*
 Scyppan, } pret. -*sceóp,*
 Gescyppan, } pp. -*sceapen,*
 to shape, form, create.
 Scyppend, II. 2. *Creator.* Gr. 118.
 Scyrting, *shortening, abridgement.*
 Scytan. See Sceotan.
 Scytæn, E. Angl. for *scutcheon.* See Sceotan.
 Scyttan, *apparently the same as Sceotan, erogare, conferre (pecuniam), to pay.*
 Se, masc., *he, the.* Gr. 146.
 Se, E. Angl. for *sy.*
 †Se, *as; son se, as soon as.*
 †Seht (sæht), *peace, concord.*
 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.*
 Searwade (sinc), p. 153 ?
 Seax, II. 1, 2. 3. *knife, sword.*
 Seaxan, *Saxons. Othhere evidently speaks of the Nordalbingian Saxons.*
 Secan, } pret. sohte, to
 Gesecan, } *seek.* Gr. 214.
 Secean, }
 Secg, II. 2. *soldier, warrior, man.*
 Secgan, } pret. sǣde, to
 Gesecgan, } *say.* Gr. 214.
 Secræ, for *secra, or seocra,*
 gen. pl. of *seoc.*
 Segel, II. 2. *sail.*
 Seglian, }
 Geseglian, } *to sail.*
 Gesegon, pret. pl. of *geseón.*
 Gr. 231.
 †Seh, soh (sáh), *fell down, descended.* From *sígan.*
 Geseh, i. q. *geseah.* See *Geseón.*
 Sell, *good, excellent.*
 Seldcuð, *selcouth, wonderful, extraordinary.*
 Seldon, *seldom.* Ger. *sel-*
ten.
 Seldsyn, *rare.*
 Sele, II. 2. *hall, saloon.*
 Sem, *the wood of which Noah's ark was made, in Genesis called Gopher wood.*
 Geseman, *to determine, judge, decide between.*
 †Semæpp, *seemeth, beseemeth?*
 Semninga, *suddenly.*
 †Sen (seón), }
 †Isen (geseón), } *to see.*
 Sendan, 3 sent, sendeð, pret.
 sende. Gr. 207.
 †Sende (scendan), *shend, disgrace.*
 Gesenian, *to sign, mark.*
 Seo, fem., *she, the.* Gr. 146.
 Seoc, *sick.*
 Seocnys, *sickness.*
 Seofe, *seven.*
 Seofeniht, *week.*
 Seofeða, *seventh.*
 Seofon, seofan, *seven.*
 Seofonfeald, *sevenfold.*
 †Seoh (soð), *true.*
 Seol, }
 Siol, } II. 2. *seal, phoca.*
 Seolfern, *of silver, argenteus.*
 Seolfor, II. 1. *silver.*
 Seolfor-smið, II. 2. *silver-smith.*
 Seolm. See *Sealm.*
 Seón, } 3 p. he gesyhð,
 Geseón, } pret. geseah
 (geseh), pl. gesawon (gesegon). Gr. 231. Gesawon beón, *to appear.*
 †Seorwe (sorh), *sorrow, affliction.*
 Seow. See *Sawan.*
 †Seop (sōð), *sooth.*

- Seoþan, 3 syð, pret. seað, *to seethe, boil.* Gr. 251.
- Seoðða, } (siððan), *after-*
 †Seoððen, } *wards, then.*
- Sermende, *a country or people to the north of Mægðaland (Mazovia) and to the east of the Burgendas (Burgundiones), extending to the Riphæan mountains, being the modern Livonia, Esthonia, and part of Lithuania.*
- Geseted, *seated, placed, qu. from setian?* Gr. 202?
- Setl, III. 1. *settle, seat, setting.*
- Setl-gang, II. 2. *sunnansetl-gang, sunset.*
- Setlung, *setting.*
- Gesetnys, *law, institute, book.*
- Settan, } *to set, place, con-*
 Gesettan, } *stitute, establish, compose, dedicate.*
 Gr. 208.
- †Settledd, *settled, seated.*
- †Seuge (secge), *to say.*
- Gesewen, *seen; gesewen beón, to seem, videri.* See Seón.
- Gesewenlic, *visible.*
- Sex. See Seax.
- †Seð (soð), *sooth, true.*
- Geseðan, *to prove true, confirm.*
- Sepe, masc., *he who, who, which.*
- †Shæwenn (sceawian), *to show*
- †Shende (scendan), *to reproach, contumelia afficere.*
- Sia, E. Angl. for seo.
- Sib, II. 3. *peace.*
- †Sib, *contract.*
- Gesib, } *of kin, related.*
 †Isib, }
- Sibling, II. 2. *relation, kinsman or kinswoman.*
- Gesibsum, *peaceable, friendly.*
- Sicetung, *sigh, sob.*
- Síð, *wide, ample.*
- Síde, I. 3. *silk.*
- Síde, I. 3. *side.*
- Síð-wah, II. 2. *side-wall; sid-wages, for -wagas; Semi-Sax.*
- Sig, for sý. See Wesan.
- Sígan, pret. sáh, pl. sigon, *to sink, descend, fall down.*
- Sige, II. 2. *victory.* Ger. Sieg.
- Sige-folc, II. 1. *triumphant people.*
- Sigel, II. 3. *collar, necklace, monile.*
- Sige-róf, *famed for victory.*
- Sige-wong, II. 2. *plain or field of victory.*
- Sigor, II. 2. *victory.* Ger. Sieg.
- Sigor-leán, II. 1. *reward of victory.*
- Gesihð, II. 3. *sight, vision, aspect, presence.*
- Sillende, *Seeland.*
- Silomon, *Sulmo.*
- Simle, *ever, always.*
- Sin. See Syn.
- Sín, *his, her.* Ger. sein, Dan. sin. Gr. 145.
- Sinc, II. 1. *treasure, silver.*
- Sinc-gyfa, *treasure-giver; epithet applied to a chief.*

Singal, } *perpetual, conti-*
 Singallic, } *nuous.*
 Singan, pret. sang (song),
 pl. sungon, *to sing.*
 Singian, } *to sin.*
 Gesingian, }
 Sinod, *synod.*
 Sio, i. q. seo.
 Siofian, *to bewail.*
 †Sip (scip), *ship.*
 Sittan, } pret. sæt, pp. ge-
 Gesittan, } seten, *to sit,*
sit in.
 Sixtig, *sixty.*
 Sið, II. 2. *way, path, journey,*
extremity, time. O. N.
 Sinn, Dan. Sinde. Gr. 33.
 Sið, *late.*
 Gesið, II. 2. *chieftain, comes.*
 Siðlice, *afterwards, subse-*
quently.
 †Sipte, *sighed.*
 Siðfæt, II. 2. III. 1. *way,*
journey, expedition.
 Siðian, *to journey.*
 Siðpan, *after, after that, then,*
afterwards.
 Slæd, II. 1. *plain, open tract*
of country. O. N. Sletta,
 Dan. Slette.
 Slæge. See Slege.
 Slægie, E. Angl. for slege.
 Slæp, II. 2. *sleep.*
 Slæpan, 3 slæpð, pret. slep,
 pp. slapen. Gr. 234.
 Slæp-ern, II. 1. *dormitory.*
 Slapan. See Slæpan.
 Slát. See Slítan.
 Sleac, *slack, slow, remiss.*
 Sleán, } 3slyhð, pret. sloh,
 Gesleán, } pl. slogon, pp.

geslagen, to slay, strike,
beat, cast, fight. Ger.
 schlagen. Also, *to gain*
(by fighting); as, ac þu
 most heonon huðe lædan,
 þe ic þe sæt 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 tŷr geslo-
 gon sæt secce. [Athel-
 stan and Edmund] gain-
 ed life-long glory in the
 battle:—*Battle of Br., l. 6.*
 See Warton, H. E. P. i.
 p. lxxvii. edit. 1840.
 Slecege, II. 2. *sledge, large*
hammer; from sleán.
 Slege, II. 2. *slaying, slaught-*
er, stroke, blow.
 Slege-fæge, *doomed to*
slaughter.
 Geslegen, *struck; pp. of sleán.*
 Sleh, imperat. of sleán.
 Slepan. See Slæpan.
 Sliht, II. 2. *stroke, cædes.*
 Slítan, pret. slát, *to slit, tear.*
 Slogon. } See Sleán.
 Sloh. }
 Smæl, *small, narrow.*
 Smeagan, pret. smeade, *to*
inquire, consider, argue,
meditate, contemplate, de-
sign.
 Smeagung, *machination.*
 Smeán. See Smeagan.
 Smeat, *beaten gold, from*
 smítan, pret. smát, *to*
smite, beat?

- Smeaðancolnys, *subtlety*.
 Smedeme, I. 3. *flour*.
 Smið, II. 2. *smith, handi-craftsman*.
 Smiðpe, I. 3. *smithy, workshop*. Ger. Schmiede.
 Smylt, *mild, placid, tranquil*.
 Smyrian, *to smear, anoint*.
 Snaw, II. 2. *snow*.
 Snaw-hwít, *snow-white*.
 Snel, *bold, quick, active*. Ger. schnell.
 Sníðan, pret. snáð, pl. snidon, pp. sniden, *to cut*. Ger. schneiden.
 Snoter, *wise, prudent*.
 Snude, *forthwith, quickly*.
 Snytro, III. 3. *prudence, wit*. Gr. 103.
 Softe, *softly, easily*.
 †Soh. See Seh.
 †Sohfæst (soðfæst), *true*.
 Solcen, *silken, for seolcen, from seolc*.
 †Somed (samod), *together*.
 †Sommere (sumre), *in some*.
 Gesomnian, *to assemble, call together*.
 Gesomnung, *assembly, synagogue*; from samnian, *to gather*. Ger. Sammlung.
 Somod. See Samod.
 Son, II. 2. *sound, song*.
 Sona, *soon, straightways, forthwith*.
 Song, i. q. sang.
 Song, i. q. sang, pret. of singan.
 Song-cræft, II. 2. *art of song, poetry*.
 †Son somm, *as soon as*.
 Sont, E. Angl. for sanct.
 Sorgian, *to sorrow, grieve*.
 Sorh, II. 3. *sorrow, care*. Ger. Sorg.
 Sorhful, *sorrowful*.
 Sorhlice, *sorrowfully, miserably*.
 Soð, *true, truly, in sooth*; sope, *truly*; to sope, *in sooth, forsooth*.
 Soðfæstnes, } *truth, inte-*
 Soðfæstnys, } *grity, justice*; for soðfæstnysse God, p. 79, l. 9.
 Soðlice, *soothly, truly, for, amen*; nam, enim.
 †Soðscipe (sotscipe), *sotship, folly*.
 †Spac, for spæc.
 Spád, III. 3. *spade*.
 Spæc, i. q. spræc.
 Gespánan, *to persuade, entice*. See Áspánan.
 Spárian, *to spare*.
 Spearca, *spark*.
 Spéc. i. q. spræc.
 Specan, i. q. sprecan.
 Sped, II. 3. *wealth, prosperity*.
 Spedan, *to speed, succeed, agree?*
 †Ispedden (gespeddon), *executed, performed, speeded*.
 †Spedet (spedeð). See Spedan.
 Spedig, *rich*.
 Spell, II. 1. & II. 3? *history, tale, message, sermon, spell*.
 †Spellenn (spellian), *to relate, preach*.

- †Speneð (spendeð), *spends*; from spendan.
- Spere, III. 1. *spear*.
- Spic, II. 2? *bacon*. Ger. Speck.
- †Spilede (spellade), *spoke*; from spellian.
- Spillan, *to destroy*.
- Gesponnen. See Gespánan.
- Gespowan, pret. -speow, *to succeed, speed*.
- Spræc, II. 3. *speech, saying*.
- Sprecan, } 3 sprycð, pret.
- Gesprecan, } spræc, *to speak, to speak to, address*.
- Ger. sprechen. Gr. 229.
- Sprengan, *to burst, break, snap*. Ger. springen.
- Springan, pret. sprāng, pl. sprungon, *to spring*.
- Sprittan, spryttan, *to sprout, germinate, pullulare*. Gr. 208.
- Sprôt, II. 2? *sprout, rod?*
See p. 23, note.
- Spur-leþer, II. 3. *spur-leather*.
- Spycan, i. q. Sprecan.
- Spyrta, *basket, sporta*.
- Stæde, for stede.
- Stæf, II. 2. *staff, rod, letter, writing*. Ger. Stab.
- Stæl-hræen, II. 2. *decoy raindeer*.
- Gestænan, *to stone*.
- Stænen, *of stone*.
- Stær, III. 1. *history*.
- Stæð, III. 1. *shore, bank*.
- Stæððig, *steady, firm, serious*.
- Gestæððignys, *steadiness, gravity*.
- Stalcung, *stalking, walking slowly, stealthily*.
- Stálian, *to steal*.
- Stán, II. 2. *stone*. Ger. Stein, Dan. Steen.
- Stándan, } 3stent(stynt),
Gestándan, } pret. stóð,
to stand, to be, drive, continue. Also, act. *to urge, vex, attack (as a disease)*. Gr. 237.
- Stárian, *to stare, look*.
- Staðol, II. 2. *foundation, site*. Se stapol para turfa, *the place where they grew*.
- Steap, *steep, deep*.
- Stearc, *rugged, hard, austere*. Ger. stark.
- Stede, II. 2. *stead, place*; stede fæst, *steadfast, firm*.
- Stede-heard, *firm in place (warrior)*.
- Stefen, II. 3. *voice*. Gr. 81.
- †Stefuen (stefen), *voice*.
- Stélan, 3 stylð, pret. stæel, pp. stolen, *to steal*.
- Stemn. Gr. 81. See Stefen.
- Stemnettan, *to meet?*
- Stenc, II. 2. *stench, odour*.
- Steop-bearn, II. 1. *stepchild*.
- Steorbord, II. 1. *starboard*.
- Steorra, *star*.
- Steort, II. 2. *tail*.
- Steppan, pret. stóp, *to step, go*.
- Sterced-ferhð, *stern-minded, rugged*.
- Sticcemælum, *piecemeal, here and there*.
- Stig, II. 3. *path*. Nor. stigo for stiga.

- Stígan, pret. stáh, pl. stigon, pp. stígen, *to go, proceed* (upwards or downwards), according to the preposition prefixed.
- Stihtan, *to arrange, dispose.*
- Gestillan, *to still, stay.*
- Stille, *still.*
- Stillnes, *stillness, quiet.*
- Stingan, pret. stáng, pl. stungon, *to sting, stab.*
- Stíran. See Styrian.
- Stiria, *sturgeon.* Ger. and Dan. Stór.
- Stirigendlic, *stirring, moving.*
- Stiward, II. 2. *steward.*
- Stið, } *stern, austere, se-*
 Stiðlic, } *vere.*
- Stiðe, } *sternly, austere-ly.*
 Stiðlice, }
- Stiðmód, *stern.*
- Stiðnys, *austerity, severity.*
- Stóð. See Stándan.
- †Stonde (stund), *stound, while, time.* Ger. Stunde.
- Stont, forstent. See Stándan.
- Stóp. See Steppan.
- Stór, *frankincense.*
- †Stor, *great.* Dan. 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, etc.*
- Strácian, *to stroke.*
- Stræl, II. 2. *arrow, dart, missile.*
- Stræt, II. 3. *street.*
- Stráng, *strong, severe, rigid.*
- Ger. strenge. *Strange, strongly, powerfully.*
- Gestrángian, *to strengthen.*
- Stream, II. 2. *stream.*
- Strec, *severe, rigid.*
- Streecan, pret. strehte, *to stretch, spread.*
- Strengre, -a, *stronger.* Gr. p. 51.
- †Strenð (strengð), *strength, power.*
- Strengð, II. 3. } *strength.*
 Strengðu, III. 3. }
- Streón, } III. 1. *gain, pro-*
 Gestreón, } *fit, treasure.*
- Streoneshalh, *Whitby.* Dan. Hvid By. This is one of the instances where the Saxon name has given place to the Danish.
- Streowian, *to strew.*
- Strínan, i. q. Gestrynan.
- Strudan, } *to spoil, rob, de-*
 Strutian, } *stroy.*
- 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 Stourmeer, but presently confining itself within its banks, first passes by Clare," etc.—*Gough's*

- Camden*, vol. ii. p. 43.
1st edit.
- Stygan, *to go, proceed, mount.*
- Stylan, *to be amazed, obstupescere.*
- Gestyldre, p. 125, l. 13, without doubt an error for gestyrde, *punished.* See Stýrian.
- Styman, *to steam, exhale.*
- Stynt. See Stándan.
- Stýrian, } *to regulate, stir,*
Gestýrian, } *punish, correct, rule; gov. dat. of pers. and gen. of thing.*
- Styriæn, for stýrian.
- Styrman, *to storm, assail, vociferate.*
- Styrne, *stern, severe.*
- Styrn-móð, *stern of mind.*
- Styðnys, *severity, austerity.*
- Sue, Æ. Angl. for swa.
- †Suge (secgan), *to say.*
- Suín. See Swín.
- Sul, sulh, II. 1. *plough, ploughshare.*
- Sulh-ge-teog, III. 1. *ploughing implements.*
- †Suluer (seolfer), *silver.*
- Sum, *some, one, a, quidam.*
He syxa sum, *he one of six, or with five others.*
- †Sum, *as.* Dan. som.
- Sumer, III. 2. *summer.*
- †Sumneden (sumnodon), *assembled; from somnian.*
- Sun-beam, II. 2. *sunbeam.*
- Sund, *swimming, natatio.*
- †Ansund, *sound, safe.*
Gesund, sound, safe.
Isund, for gesund.
- Sunder-halga, *one sundered as it were from others through extraordinary holiness, a pharisee.*
- Gesundfull, } *healthy, sound,*
Gesundlic, } *prosperous.*
Gesundfullice, *safely, etc.*
- Sundor-spræc, II. 3. *a conversation apart.*
- Sundor-yrf, II. 1. *separate property.*
- Sundran. Onsundran, *apart.*
- Sun-ganges, *with the sun.*
- Sunnan-dæg, II. 2. *Sunday.*
- Sunne, I. 3. *sun.* Ger. Sonne.
- Sunu, III. 2. *son.* Ger. Sohn, Dan. Søn. Gr. 96.
- Surpe (Sorabi, Sorbi), *a Slavonic people inhabiting Lusatia, Misnia, part of Brandenburg and Silesia. Their capital was Sorau.*
- Susl, II. 3. *torment, punishment.*
- †Suste (swuster), *sister.*
- Suwian, *to keep silence, silere.*
- Suðan, *south, from the south.*
Gr. 339.
- Suð-Dene, *the Danes inhabiting the south of Jutland.*
- Supern, *southern.* Superne (supernne) gár means a missile that had been sent from the English side, which was returned by the viking. An instance of the reverse occurs at p. 136, l. 22, sqq.
- Suð-rihte, *due south.*
- Suðweard, *southward.*

- †Suppe (siððan), *afterwards*.
 Swa, *so, thus, as, whether*.
 Swa hwá swa, *whosoever*.
 Swa hwæt swa, *whatsoever*. Swa hwylc swa, *whosoever*. Swa hwær swa, *wheresoever*. Swa ilce, i. q. swylce. Swa same, *so*. †Swa summ, *so, as*; for swa swa: Dan. saasom. Swa swa, *so as*. Swa-þeah, Swa-þeah-hwæpere, *yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless*.
 Swæc, II. 3. *odour, taste, flavour, seasoning, sapor*.
 Swæfas, *the Swabians*.
 Swær, *heavy*. Ger. schwer.
 Swæs, *sweet, dear, own*.
 Swæsend, III. 1. *meat, viand*; generally used in the plural.
 Swæslice, } *sweetly, be-*
 Geswæslice, } *nignantly,*
 kindly.
 †Swain. See Sweyn.
 Swát, II. 2. *sweat, poet. blood*,
 Swátig, *sweaty, poet. bloody*.
 Swaðu, III. 3. *trace, vestige,*
 way, path.
 Sweart, *swart, black*. Ger. schwarz, Dan. sort.
 Swefel, II. 2. *sulphur*. Ger. Schwefel, Dan. Svovel.
 Swefen, } III. 1. *dream*.
 Swefn, }
 Sweg, II. 2. *sound*.
 Swegan, } *to sound*.
 Sweigan, }
 Swegræft, II. 2. *sound-craft,*
 music.
 Swegel, II. 1? *heaven, firmament*.
 Swegl-rád, II. 2. *plectrum?*
 Ohg. suegilpein, from Goth. swiglôn, *to play music?*
 Sweger, II. 3. *wife's mother*.
 Sweging, *sound, noise*.
 Geswel, III. 1. *swelling, tumour*.
 Swelgere, II. 2. *glutton*.
 Ger. Schwelger.
 Sweltan, pret. swealt, pl. swulton, *to die*. Gr. 242.
 †Swen. See Sweyn.
 Geswenc. See Geswinc.
 Geswencan, } *to vex, afflict,*
 Geswencian, } *fatigue*.
 Geswencednys, *affliction, sorrow*.
 Sweng, } *stroke, blow,*
 Sweng, }
 Sweoland, II. 1. *Sweden*.
 Sweon, *the Swedes*.
 Sweora, *neck*.
 Sweorcende, *darkening*; from sweorcian, *to grow dark or gloomy*; sweorcend-ferhð, *gloomy-minded*.
 Sward, II. 1. *sword*.
 Sweorettung, *sigh*.
 Sweoster. See Swuster.
 Sweet, II. 2. *band, turma*.
 Sweetol, i. q. swutol.
 Swer, Nor. for sweger.
 Swét, *sweet*.
 Geswétan, *to sweeten*.
 Swétnes, *sweetness*.
 †Iswued (geswefod), *ren-*

- derod useless*; from ge-sweþian, sopire.
- †Sweyn, *swain, young man.*
Dan. Svend.
- Swīcan, } pret. swāc, pl.
Geswīcan, } swicon, to
deceive, betray, cheat, de-
sist from, shrink from.
- Swīdom, *fraud, deceit.*
- Swīcol, *false, treacherous,*
deceitful.
- Swift, *swift.*
- Swiftnys. See Swyftnys.
- Swige, I. 3. *silence.*
- Swigian, *to hold silence.*
- Swike, for swicon. See
Swīcan.
- Swilce. See Swylce.
- †Swilch (swylce), *as.*
- †Swille (swylc), *such.*
- Swima, I. 2? *giddiness, ver-*
tigo.
- Swimmende, *swimming.*
- Swīn. See Swyn.
- Geswinc, III. 1. *labour, toil,*
trouble.
- Swincan, pret. swānc, pl.
swuncon, *to toil.*
- Swingel, II. 3. ? } *stripe,*
Swingcle, I. 3 ? } *blow,*
lash.
- Swingan, pret. swāng, pl.
swungon, *to scourge.*
- Swingel, II. 3. *correction,*
affliction.
- †Swinnc (swinc), *toil.*
- Swinsian, *to give forth*
sound.
- Swinsung, *sound, melody.*
- Swipe, *whip, scourge.*
- Swið, *great, strong.*
- Swiþe, *very, valde, magno-*
pere.
- Swiþlic, *violent, strong.*
- Swiþlice, i. q. swiþe.
- Swiðmōd, *violent, haughty.*
- Swiðor, *more*; comp. of
swið.
- Swiðost, *chiefly, for the*
most part.
- Swiðra, compar. of swið,
right, dexter.
- Geswiðrian, *to prevail*
against, subdue.
- †Swomefest (sceamfæst),
shamefast.
- †Swowen, *swoon.*
- Swulce, for swylce.
- Swunce. See Swincan.
- Swuncgon. See Swingan.
- Swura, i. q. sweora.
- Swurd, i. q. sword.
- Swuster, }
Geswuster, } III. 2. *sister.*
- Swutelian, } *to make ma-*
Geswutelian, } *nifest, show.*
- Swutelice, *plainly, mani-*
festly.
- Swutelung, *manifestation,*
testification.
- Swutol, swutel, *manifest, evi-*
dent; sweotole, manifestly.
- Swyftlere, II. 2. *subtalaris.*
- Swyftnys, *swiftness.*
- Swylc, *such.*
- Swylce, *as if, moreover, as*
it were.
- Swymman, pret. swamm, pl.
swummon, *to swim.*
- Swyn, II. 1. *swine.* Ger.
Schwein, Dan. Svin.
- Swyra, i. q. sweora.

Swyrd-bora, *sword-bearer* ;
E. Angl. swyrd-boræ.

Swyrd-geswing, *sword-striking, conflict of swords.*

Swytelian, E. Angl. for swutelian.

Swywian, i. q. suwian.

Swypost. See Swiðost.

Sybb. See Sib.

Syfer, *sober, abstinent, pure, decent* ; syferlice, *soberly*, etc. Ger. sauber.

Syfernys, *soberness, moderation.*

Syfling, *meat, anything eaten with bread, opsonium.*

Gesyhð. See Gesihð.

Syl, II. 3. *sill, post, log.*

Syl. See Syll.

Sylan-scear, *ploughshare.*

Sylf, *self, same.*

Sylfor. See Seolfor.

Sylfwilles, *voluntary.*

Syll, II. 1. & II. 3. *plough.*

Syllan, } pret. scealde, to
Gesyllan, } *sell, give, betray.* Gr. 196.

Symbel, III. 1. *feast* ; dat. symle.

Symbel, } *always* ; on sym-
Symle, } *bel, at all times.*

Syn, II. 3. *sin.* Gr. 82.

Syn, for synt.

Synderlice, *especially.*

Syndrig, *sundry.* Syndrie, syndrige, *separately, respectively.*

Synful, *sinful.*

Syngan. See Singan.

Syngian. See Singian.

Gesynto, III. I. *safety, suc-*

cess, benefit ; used in pl. only.

Gesywed, p. 186, l. 30, apparently an error for gesyrwende, from gesyrwian, *to lay snares, machinate, insidiari.*

Syru, III. 1. Gr. 95. } *snares,*
Syrwung, } *machination, wile.*

Syxtig, *sixty.*

Syððan. See Siððan.

T.

†Ta, for þa, after a word ending in d or t.

Tācen, Tācn, III. 1. *token, sign.*

Getācnian, *to betoken, signify.*

Getācnung, *signification, sign, type.*

Tācan, pret. tāshte, *to teach.*

Tācung, *teaching.*

Tāgel, II. 2. *tail.*

Getāel, getēl, getāl, III. 1. *tale, number, series.*

Tāelan, *to blame, insult, calumniate.*

†Tālen (tāelan), *to blame.*

†Tær, for þær, after a word ending in d or t.

†Tærgænness, for þærgænness, *there-against.*

Tæsan, *to tease, annoy, assault.*

†Tahten (tāhton), *taught, showed* ; from tācan.

†Take on, *to receive, treat.*

- †Taken (tácŋ), *token, miracle.*
- †Takenn (tácan), *to take, receive.*
- Tám, *tame.*
- †Tatt, for patt, after a word ending in d or t.
- Getawian, *to prepare, reduce to.* It. *to beat, misuse.*
- †Te, for pe, after a word ending in d, t, or ss.
- Teah. See Teón.
- Geteald, *told, said*; from tellan.
- Tear, II. 2. *tear.* Ger. Zähre, Dan. Taar.
- Tegdon, apparently from tegan, i. q. tian, *to tie, bind.*
- †Tezz, *they.*
- †Tezzre, *their.*
- †Teken (tácen), *token, example.*
- Getél. See Getéál.
- Tela, *well! good! it is well!*
- Geteld, II. 1. *tent, tabernacle.* Ger. Zelt, Dan. Telt.
- Telgian, *to branch, flourish.*
- Tellan, } pret. tealde, *to*
Getellan, } *tell, recount,*
 } *account, reckon.*
- Temese, *Thames.*
- Temian, } *to tame.*
Getemian, }
- Tempel, } III. 1. *temple.*
Templ, }
- Teode. See Teón.
- Geteoh, III. 1. *stuff, matter, implement, utensil.* Ger. Zeug, Dan. Tøi.
- Geteohian, *to resolve.*
- Teolian. See Tilian.
- Teolung, *tilling, culture.*
- Teón, 3 tyhð, pret. teah, pl. tugon, *to draw, go, lead, educate, and pret. teode, to produce, create*; teón forð, p. 30, l. 13, for forð-teon.
- Teona, *injury, injustice, wrong.*
- Teoða, *teope, tenth.*
- Téran, pret. tær, pp. tóren, *to tear.* Gr. 229.
- Terfinna land, *the country between the northern point of the Bothnian Gulf and the North Cape.*
- Teð. See T6ð.
- Ticeswell, *Tichwell in Norfolk, near Hunstanton.*
- Tictator, II. 2. *dictator.*
- Tíd, II. 3. *time, hour, tide, synaxis.* Dan. Tid, Ger. Zeit. Gr. 34.
- Getígan. See Getígian.
- Tige, II. 2. *tie, nexus.*
- Tigel, II. 2. *tile, brick.* Ger. Ziegel, Dan. Tegl.
- Getigged, *tied*; from getígian.
- Getigian, *to tie.*
- Tigris, *tiger.*
- Tihian, *to resolve.*
- Tihtan, } *to persuade,*
Getihtan, } *urge, excite,*
 } *seduce.*
- Tihting, *instigation.*
- Tilia, *tiller, husbandman.*
- Tilian, *to till, prepare, get*; with gen. Gr. 397.

- †Till, *to*. Dan. til.
Getillan, to touch.
 Tillice, *well, aptly*; from
 til, *good.*
 Tilung, *tilling, culture.*
 Tíma, *time, hour, season.*
 Dan. Time.
 Timbrian, } *to build.*
 Getimbrian, }
 Getsmian, *to befall, happen.*
 Tin, II. 1. *tin.*
 Itinbred (sic MS.), for ge-
 timbrod.
 Getingnys, *eloquence.*
 Tintreg, *torment.*
 Tintregic, *infernal*; from
 tintreg.
 Getiǫn, for geteǫn, i. q. teǫn.
 Tioð, for teoð.
 Tir, II. 2. *glory.*
 Tirian, } *to vex, provoke,*
 Tirigan, } *exasperate.*
 Tiðe, *in possession of, com-*
 pos.
 Tipian, } *to grant, give,*
 Getipian, } *allow, præ-*
 stare; gov. gen.
 To, *too*. Ger. Zu.
 To, *to, at, from, in, as, for*;
 in comp. with a verb.
 Lat. dis, Ger. zer.
 Toberstan, pret. -bærst, pl.
 -burston, *to burst, break,*
be dashed in pieces.
 †Tobetet (to-beateð), *beat-*
eth; from beatan.
 Tobrædan, pret. -brædde,
 pl. -bræd, *to spread.*
 Tobrecan, pret. -bræc, pp.
 -brócen, *to break*. Ger.
 zerbrechen.
 Tobrédan, pret. -bræd, *to cast*
off (sleep); with dat.
 To-cyme, II. 2. *coming, ad-*
vent.
 To-dæg, *to-day.*
 Todælan, act. and neut., *to*
deal, divide, share.
 Todál, *division, distinction,*
difference.
 Todón, *to divide.*
 Todrefian, *to scatter, expel.*
 To-eacan, *besides, in addi-*
tion to.
 To-emnes, *along.*
 Tofliǫn, *to flee from*. See
 Fleǫn.
 Toforan, *before.*
 Togædere, *together*; togæ-
 dre fǫn, *to assemble.*
 Togeanes, *towards, to,*
against.
 To-gebindan, *to bind to*. See
 Bindan.
 To-gehyhtan (-geyhtan), ad-
 jicere.
 To-gelædan, *to bring to.*
 To-gelecgan, *to lay to, apply.*
 See Lecgan.
 Getógen, *educated, drawn.*
 See Teǫn.
 To-genydan, *to force to.*
 To-geyhte. See Ycan.
 To-gepeodan, *to add, join.*
 Toglísdan, pret. -glád, pl.
 -glidon, *to glide away.*
 Tohte, I. 3? }
 Getoht, III. 1? } *conflict.*
 To-irnan, *to run to*. See
 Yrnan.
 †Tokenn, *began.*
 Tól, II. 3. *tool, instrument.*

- Tolicgan, *to lie between, separate.*
- †Tome, for tām.
- Tomearcian, *to mark, number, distinguish, tax.*
- Tomearcodnys, *numbering, taxing, census.*
- Tomiddees, *in the midst, amid.*
- Torht, }
 Torhtlic, } *bright.*
- Torhtmód, *bright-minded.*
- Torn, II. 2. *anger.* Ger. Zorn.
- Toslitan, *to rend in pieces, break.* See Slítan.
- Tosloh, *struck.* See Sleán.
- Tosomme, *together.*
- Toswellan, pret. -sweoll, pp. -swollen, *to swell.* Gr. 242.
- Totéran, 3 -tyrð, pret. -tær, pp. -tóren, *to tear, rend.*
- Totwáeman, } *to divide, se-*
 Totwáemian, } *parate, distinguish.*
- Toward, towerd, *future, toward, to come, to be, futur-*
 rus, -a, -um.
- Towurpan, -weorpan, 3
 -wyrpð, pret. -wearp, pl.
 -wurpon, *to destroy, cast down, put an end to.*
- Tôð, *tooth*; topum ontynan, *dentibus aperire, utter?*
 Gr. 96.
- To pæs, *to that degree, adeo.*
- To pon, *so.*
- Topunden, *swollen.*
- To py pæt, *to the end that,*
 eo quod.
- Træf, II. 2. *tent, pavilion.*
 O. Fr. tref.
- Traht-bôc, *commentary, exposition.*
- Trahtnere, II. 2. *interpreter, expounder.*
- Trahtnian, *to treat, expound, interpret.*
- Trahtnung, *exposition.*
- Trendel, *sphere, orb.*
- Treow, III. 1. *tree.* Dan. Tre.
- Treow-cin, II. 1. *tree species, kind of tree.*
- Treowen, *of tree, wooden, woody.*
- †Treoweðe (treoweð), *trust-*
eth; from treowian.
- Getreowlice, *truly, faithfully.*
- Treow-wyrhta, *tree or wood-*
wright, carpenter.
- Treppe, I. 3. ? *trap.*
- Triumpha, *triumph.*
- †Trokede. See Trukeden.
- †Trowwen (treowian), *to*
trou, trust, confide.
- †Trowwp (treowð), *troth,*
faith.
- †Trukeden (trueodon), *fail-*
ed, deficit; from trucian.
- Trum, *firm.*
- Truma, *cohort of 1100 men,*
 turma.
- Trumuncg, *confirmation,*
corroboration. E. Angl.
 for trymming.
- Truso, *a town on the border*
of the mere or lake from
which the river Ulfing (El-
bing) flows in its course
towards Elbing.

- Truwa, *faith, trust*.
 Truwian, } *to trust, con-*
 Getruwian, } *fide, rely on.*
 Trym, *step*. Beow. 5047,
 trem. Dan. Trin?
 Trymian, } *to confirm,*
 Getrymian, } *encourage,*
 Getrymman, } *strengthen.*
 Getrymmian, }
 Trymnes, *exhortation*.
 Tryw. See Treow.
 Getrywe, *true, faithful*.
 †Tu, for pu, after a word
 ending in d or t.
 Tucian, } *to punish, tor-*
 Getucian, } *ment; bys-*
 mere tucian, *to torment*
ignominiously.
 Tugon. See Teón.
 Tún, II. 2. *town, enclosure,*
mansion. Ger. Zaun.
 Tunece, I. 3. *tunic, coat,*
garment.
 Tunge, I. 3. *tongue*. Ger.
 Zunge, Dan. Tunge.
 Tún-gerefa, *town-reeve, vil-*
licus.
 Tungol, tungel, III. 1. *hea-*
venly body, star. P. 110,
 l. 18, tunglon occurs in
 the acc. plur.
 Tungol-witega, lit. *star-pro-*
phet, astrologer; from
 tungol, *star*, and witega,
wise man, prophet.
 Turf, III. 3. *turf*. Gr. 106,
 108.
 †Turnenn (tyrnan), *to turn*.
 Turtle, I. 3. *turtle-dove*.
 †Tuss, for pus, after a word
 ending in d or t.
- Tuwa, *twice*.
 Twá, neut. and fem., *two*.
 Gr. 171.
 Twegen, masc., *twain, two*.
 Gr. 171.
 Twelf, *twelve*. Ger. zwölf,
 Dan. tolv.
 †Twemen (Twásmán), *to se-*
parate, divide.
 Twenti, } *twenty*.
 Twentig, }
 Tweogan, } pret. tweode,
 Tweonian, } or tweogde,
to doubt, hesitate.
 Tweon, } *doubt*.
 Tweonung, }
 Tweowa, *twice*. Gr. 185.
 Twig, III. 1. *twig, branch,*
 Ger. Zweig.
 †Twizzes (twywa), *twice*.
 Twy, *two*; twy-winter, *two*
years (old).
 Twyaina, *a place where two*
ways meet.
 Twyfeald, *twofold*.
 Twylic, *ambiguous, doubt-*
ful.
 Twyn, *doubt*.
 Twynian. See Tweogan.
 Twynung. See Tweonung.
 Tyan, *to teach*; getyd, *in-*
structed.
 Tydder, *weak*.
 Tyddrian, } *to produce,*
 Getyddrian, } *bring forth,*
cherish, alere.
 Tyhtan. See Tihtan.
 Getym, III. 1. plur. getyme,
team, yoke.
 Týman, *to team, beget, pro-*
pagate.

Tŷn, *ten*.

Tyncenum, p. 88, l. 10?

Tyrf. See Turf.

Tytie, *Tityus*.

U.

†Uader (fæder), *father*.

†Uæl (wæl), *slaughter*.

†Uair (fæger), *fair*.

†Ueht (feoht), *fight*, *impe-*
rat., from feohtan.

†Veisip, *departure, decease*.
See Fæisidæ.

†Verd (fyrd), *army*.

†Uest (fæst), *fast*; on ueste,
strongly severely?

Ufan, } *above, from above*.

Ufenan, } *above, from above*.

Geuferian, *to exalt*.

Ufeweardan, *upward, above*.

Uht-sang, II. 2. *nocturns,*
nocturnal lauds; from
uht, *the latter part of the*
night.

†Uinden (findan), *to find*.

†Ulc (ylc), *same*.

Unabliinnendlice, *incessant-*
ly, unceasingly. See
Blinnan.

Unadwæscendlic, *unquench-*
able; from adwæscan, *to*
extinguish.

†Unaleledæ (onælde?), *in-*
flamed, enraged?

Unalyfedlic, *incredible, un-*
allowable.

Unār, II. 3. *dishonour, dis-*
grace.

Unasegendlic, *unspeakable,*
ineffable.

Unaswundenlice, *actively,*
zealously.

†Unbalded (unbealdod), *be*
come less bold, sunk in vi-
gour.

Unbeboht, *unsold*; from be-
bycgan, *to sell*. See Bic-
gan.

Unbefangenlic, *incompre-*
hensible; from befōn.

Unbefohten, *unassailed*.

Unbindan, *to unbind*. See
Bindan.

Unc, *us two*. Gr. 137.

Unclæne, *unclean, impure,*
unchaste.

Uncnyttan, *to untie, unknit*.

Uncuð, *unknown, belonging*
to another, alienus.

Undeadlic, } *immortal*.

Undeaðlic, } *immortal*.

Undeoppancol, *not deeply*
thinking, superficial.

Under, *under, among*. Ger.
unter.

Underbæc, *behind, back-*
wards.

Underdelfan, 3 -dylf, pret.
-dealf, pl. -dulfon, *to delve*
under, undermine.

Underfeng. See Under-
fōn.

Underfōn, *to receive, accept*.
See Fōn.

Undergytan, pret. -geat, *to*
understand, perceive.

Underkyng, II. 2. *under-*
king, tributary king.

Underleggan, *to underlay,*
support, prop. See Lec-
gan.

- Undern, II. 2. *the third hour, terce*, i. e. 9 o'clock *A.M.*
- Undern-tíð, II. 3. *tertia*. See Undern.
- Understándan, *to understand*. See Standán.
- Underwreðian, *to support, sustain*.
- Underpeod, *addicted, prone*, deditus, *subject, suffragan*.
- Underpeodan, *to resign, abdicate, subject*.
- Underpeow, 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*.
- Unforbærned, *unburnt*.
- Unforcuð, *honest, open, undaunted*.
- Unforht, *fearless*.
- Unforhtigende, *fearless*.
- Unforsceawodlice, *unawares*.
- Unforsmolsnod, *un-corrupted*; probably an error for unformolsnod, from formolsnian, *to corrupt*.
- Unfrið, II. 2. *hostility*.
- Ungecnawen, *unknown*. See Gecnawan.
- Ungedefe, *improper, unfitting, evil*; from gedefe, *tranquil, convenient*, etc.
- Ungeföhge, *inconceivably*.
- Ungefótlíc, *impassable on foot*.
- Ungefæglice, *extraordinarily, in an unheard-of manner*.
- Ungehyrsum, *disobedient*. Ger. ungehorsam.
- Ungelæred, *unlearned, ignorant*.
- Ungeleafful, *unbelieving*.
- Ungelimp, II. 1. *misfortune, mishap*.
- Ungelyfedlic, *incredible*.
- Ungemætlic, *immeasurable, vast*; ungemetlice, *immeasurably, exceedingly*.
- Ungemyndig, *unmindful*.
- Ungesewenlic, *invisible*.
- Ungewunelic, *unwonted*. Ger. ungewohnt.
- Unhál, *unhale, sick*.
- Unheh, *not high*.
- Unlæd, *wicked, improbus, perditus*.
- Unlucan, pret. -leac, pl. -lucan, *to unlock, open*.
- Unlyfigende, *lifeless*.
- Geunnan, 1 pres. ic -án, 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. *unrighteousness, injustice, wrong; on unriht, unjustly, wrongly.*
- Unriht, }
Unrihtlic, } *wrong, evil.*
- Unrihtwīsnis, *unrighteousness.*
- Unrōt, *sad.*
- Unrōtnys, *sorrow, sadness, repining.*
- Geunrōtsian, *to sadden, cast down.*
- Unsælig, *unhappy, unblesed, profligate, infelix.*
- Unscæððig, *harmless, innocent.*
- Unscæððignys, *innocence.*
- Unscenþ, *unharnesses; should probably be unscerð, from an unrecorded verb, unscerran. Ger. ausschirren. (Suggested by Mr. R. Taylor.)*
- Unscæððignys, *innocence.*
- Unscryuan, *to undress, unfrock.*
- Unscyldig, *innocent. Ger. unschuldig.*
- Unsið, II. 2. *mishap, misfortune, unfortunate expedition.*
- Unsofte, *unsoftly, severely, rigorously.*
- Unspedig, *less affluent, poor.*
- Unstaðelfæstnes, *instability, unsteadiness.*
- Unstille, *unstill, restless.*
- Unswæslc, *unpleasant.*
- Unsyfer, *unsober, impure.*
- Untigean, *to untie.*
- Untodæledlic, *indivisible; untodæledlice, indivisibly.*
- Untrum, *infirm, sick. Geuntrumian, to afflict with sickness or infirmity.*
- Untrummys, }
Untrymnys, } *infirmity, sickness.*
- Gr. 82.
- Untwylice, *untweonlice, undoubtedly.*
- Untynan, *to open; from Tūn.*
- Unwæclice, *boldly.*
- Unweaxen, *unwaxen, not full-grown.*
- Unweder, III. 1? *bad weather, storm. Ger. Ungewitter, Dan. Uveir.*
- Unwemme, *immaculately.*
- Unwittig, *witless, ignorant.*
- †Unwourð (unweorð), *unworthy, of little value.*
- Unpæslc, *indecent, unfitting, unseemly.*
- Unþancwurde, *disagreeable.*
- Unþeaw, II. 2. *evil habit, vice.*
- †Vor. See Fór.
- Up, *up; þa up, those above.*
- Up-abredan, *to pull or snatch up. See Bredan. Gr. 242.*
- Up-ahebban, 3 -hefð, pret. -hof, pp. -háfen, *to raise, lift up.*
- Up-aréran, *to raise up.*
- Up-aspringan, pret. -aspráng, pl. -asprungon, *to spring up, rise.*
- Up-astigens, *ascension.*

- Up-ateón, *to draw up*. See Teón.
- †Upbræc (up-abræc), *brake forth*; from brecan.
- Up-forlætán, *to divide, distribute (a river into several streams or branches)*.
- Up-gāngan, *to go up*. At p. 134, l. 20, the context seems to require up-gāng. See Gāngan.
- Up-gebóren, *borne on high*. See Beran.
- Up-heofon, II. 2. *high heaven*.
- Uplíc, upplíc, *on high, super-nus*.
- Uppcund, *well-known, notus*.—*Lye*.
- Uppon, *upon, against*.
- Upríht, *upright, erect*.
- Upstífg, II. 3. *ascension*.
- Up-stígan, *to ascend*. See Stígan.
- Upward, *upward*.
- Ure, *our*. Gr. 137.
- Urig, *dewy, humid*. See Grimm, And. and El. p. 140.
- Urnon. See Yrnan.
- Ut, *out*.
- Ut-adrífan, *to drive out*. See Drífan.
- Utan-ymb, *around*.
- Ute, *out, without*.
- Ut-feran, *to go out*. See Feran.
- Ut-gán, *to go out*. See Gán.
- Ut-gong, II. 2. *exit, departure*.
- Uton, utun, *let us*. Gr. 415.
- Uton, *without, beyond*. See Ymbutan.
- †Vuel (yfel), *evil*.
- Uultor, II. 2. *culture*.
- Geuðe. See Geunnan.
- Uðuta, Nor. for uðwíta, *scribe, philosopher, sapiens*.

W.

- Wá, *wo*. Wá worpe, *wo be*.
- Wác, *weak, slender, mean, vile*.
- Wácian, *to watch, be weak, faint, flinch*.
- Wácol, wácel, *watchful, vigilant*.
- Wácollice, *vigilantly*.
- Wádan, pret. wóð, *to wade, go*.
- Wæcce, I. 3. *watch, vigil*.
- Wæccende, wæcende, *watching*; from wæcan.
- Gewæð, III. 1. *weed, clothing*. Gr. 93, 94.
- Wæðla, *poor*. Gr. 121.
- Wæðlian, *to become poor*.
- Wæfels, II. 2. *cloak*.
- Wæg, *wey* (a weight so called).
- Wæg, III. 1? *cup*.
- Wáege, I. 3. *balance*. Ger. Wage.
- Gewáege, *weight*.
- Wáel, II. 1? *slaughter, death*.
- Wæla. See Wela.
- Iwæld, for gewealden. See Wealdan.
- Wáelegian, *to enrich*. E. Angl. for gewelgian.

- Wæl-gifre, *greedy of slaughter*.
 Wæl-hreow, *cruel, blood-thirsty*.
 Wælreowlice, *cruelly, horribly*.
 Wæl-reownes, *cruelty, ferocity*.
 Wæl-rest, II. 3. *slaughter-bed*.
 Wæl-scel, II. 3. *shell (i. e. place) of slaughter*.
 Wæl-spere, III. 1. *death-spear*.
 Wæl-stow, II. 3. *slaughter-place, field of battle*.
 Wæl- (i. e. wel-)willendness, *benevolence*.
 Wæl-wulf, II. 2. *wolf of slaughter*.
 Wælwurðian, *to highly venerate*.
 Gewæmmodlice, *corruptly, impurely*.
 Gewænde. See Wendan.
 Wændon. See Wénan.
 †Wænen, p. 171, l. 15; probably an error for wæuen, *woe (wáwa)*.
 Wæpen, III. 1. *weapon*.
 Wæpned, } III. 2.
 Wæpned-man, } *male*.
 Wær, *wary, cautious, provident*.
 †Wær (hwær), *where*.
 Wære. See Wesan.
 Wærlic, *wary*.
 Wærlice, *warily*.
 Wær-loga, *belier or breaker of his compact, one void of faith*.
 †Wærð (wrað), *wroth*.
 Wæsten, for weston, *laid waste*.
 Wæstm, II. 2. *fruit, form, growth, stature*.
 Wæstmbære, *fruitful*.
 Wæstmbærny, *fruitfulness*.
 Wæta, *fluid, liquor, water*.
 Wæter, III. 1. *water*. Gr. 89.
 Wæter-æddre, I. 3. *vein or stream of water*.
 Wæterian, *to water*.
 Wágian, *to wag, shake, move to and fro*.
 Wáh, wag, II. 2. *wall, paries*.
 †Wakede (wácode), *grew weak; from wácian*.
 †Wal (weal), *wall*. Gán awal, *go to the wall*.
 Wálawá, *alas!*
 Wald, II. 2. *weald, wood, forest*.
 Walde, for wolde.
 †Walden (wealdan), *to rule, govern*.
 Waldend. See Wealdend.
 †Waldinge, for waldend.
 Walsingahám, *Walsingham, in Norfolk*.
 Wan, won, *dark, dusky, swarthy*.
 Wándian, *to fear, blench*.
 Wang. See Wong.
 Wánian, *to wane, v. a. to diminish, v. n. to decrease*.
 Wann. See Winnan.
 Wansið, II. 2. *misfortune*.
 †Warchen (wræcce), *exile*.
 †Iward. See Iwarðe.
 Warnian, *to beware, take heed*.

- Waru, III. 3. *ware, merchandise.* Ger. Waare.
 Waru, III. 3. *the collective body of inhabitants of a place* (Gr. 104, 295); used only in composition.
 † Iwarðe (gewearð), *was, became*; from geweorðan.
 Wást. } See Witan.
 Wát. }
 Water, for wæter.
 Gewaterian. See Wæterian.
 Waxgeorn, *voracious.*
 Wea-gesið, II. 2. *associate in wickedness.*
 Geweald, II. 2. *power.* Used often in plur.
 Wealdan, } 3 wylt, pret.
 Gewealdan, } weold, pp.
 Gewyldan, } wealden, *to wield, govern, slay, have in power.*
 Wealdend, II. 2. *ruler, sovereign.* Gr. 118.
 Weal-gat, III. 1. *wall- or rampart-gate.*
 Wealhstód, II. 2. *interpreter.*
 Weall, II. 2. *wall, murus.* Ger. Wall, Dan. Vold.
 Weallan, pret. weoll, *to burn, boil, run (as a sore), manare.* Gr. 234.
 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.
 Wég, II. 2. *way.* Ger. Weg.
 Wegan, pret. wæg, *to bear, carry.*
 Wégferend, II. 2. *wayfaring.* Gr. 118.
 Wég-nest, } II. 3. *viaticum.*
 Wég-nyst, } See Nest.
 Wei la wei! *welaway! alas!*
 Weig. See Wég.
 Wel, *well, almost*; *wel gehwær, for the most part, pene ubique.*
 Wela, *weal, prosperity*; in plur. *riches.*
 Weldæd, II. 3. *benefit.*
 † Welde (wealdan), *to rule, govern.*
 † Welden (wealden), *governed.*
 Weler, II. 2. *lip.*
 Welgian, } *to enrich.*
 Gewelgian, }
 Welig, weleg, *wealthy, rich, flourishing, bountiful.*
 Welinga-ford, *Wallingford.*
 Welwillendnes, *benevolence.*
 Welwyllende, *benevolent.*
 Geweman, *to seduce, entice.*
 Wénan, pret. wénde, *to ween, think, expect.*
 Wendan, } 3 went, *to*
 Gewendan, } wend, *go, turn, return.* Gr. 207.
 Hence our *went.*
 Wénde. See Wénan.
 Wendel-sæ, II. 2. & II. 3. *the*

- Mediterranean*; *Black Sea*.
 †Wennd, *turned, translated*.
 Weofod, III. 1. *altar*.
 Weonodland. See Winedaland.
 Weop. See Wépan.
 Weorc. } II. 1. *work*.
 Geweorc. }
 Weorcan. } See Wyrcan.
 Geweorcan, }
 Weorpan, 3 wyrpð, pret. wearp, pl. wurpon, *to throw, cast*.
 Weoruld-gebyrdu, III. 3. *worldly birth*.
 Weoruldhád. See Woruldhád.
 Geweorpan, } 3 p. he wyrð,
 Weorpan, } 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*.
 Geweorpian, *to honour, dignify*.
 Weorðmynt, II. 2, 3. *dignity, authority, honour*.
 Weorpung, *honour, glory*. Gr. 83.
 Wépan, pret. weop, *to weep*. Gr. 234.
 Wepnæ, E. Angl. for wæpnu.
 Wepnian, *to arm*.
 Wer, II. 2. *man, husband, vir*.
 Wered, } II. 1. *host, army*;
 Werod, } p. 96, l. 23, *werod* is feminine.
 Werhád, *manhood, male*.
 Werian, *to defend*.
 Werig, *wearry, accursed*.
 Werig-ferhð, *depraved, wicked of soul*.
 Werod, *sweet*.
 †Werri, *to war, waste*.
 Werð, weorð, *worth*.
 †Werðede (wraðode), *irritated, tormented*; from wraðian.
 Wesan, eom, eart, is (ys), imperf. wæs, etc., subj. beo, wære, *to be*. Gr. 233. Ger. wesen.
 West, *west*.
 †West. See Uest.
 Westan, *to lay waste*.
 Westan, *from the west*. Gr. 339.
 West-dæł, II. 2. *the west*.
 Weste, *waste, desert, deserted, barren*.
 Westen, III. 1. *waste, desert, wilderness*.
 Western, *western*.
 West-norð, *north-west*.
 West-Sæ (Vester Hav), *that part of the German Ocean which washes the western shores of Denmark, from the Elbe, and Norway*.
 Westweard, *westward*.
 †Wet (hwæt), *what*.
 Wexan. See Weaxan.
 Gewexen, geweaxen, *waxen, grown*. See Weaxan.
 Weðer, II. 2. *wether*.

- †Whase, *whoso*.
 †Whulchere (hwylc), *which*.
 Wiarald, E. Angl. for wo-
 ruld.
 Wíc, II. 1. *dwelling, con-
 vent*.
 Wieg, II. 1. *horse*.
 Wícian, *to abide, take up
 quarters, encamp, hospiti-
 tari*.
 Wicing, II. 2. *viking, pi-
 rate*.
 Wícner, II. 2. *steward*.
 Wic-stow, II. 3. *place for a
 camp*.
 †Wid, wit (wið), *against*.
 Wíd, *wide, broad; wide,
 widely, far*.
 †Wid } (mid), *with*.
 †Wit }
 Widewe, I. 3. *widow*.
 Wíd, *filth, pollution*.
 Wídmærsian, } *to cele-*
 Gewídmærsian, } *brate, make known*.
 Wíf, II. 1. *wife, woman*.
 Wífhád, *womanhood, fe-*
male.
 Wífian, *to wive, marry*.
 Wífman, III. 2. *woman*.
 Wig, II. 2. *war, warfare,
 battle*. O. N. Víg, cædes.
 Wiga, *warrior*.
 Wig-bed, II. 1. *altar; from
 wig, temple, and bed, ta-
 ble; whence possibly, by
 contraction, the word we-
 fod*.
 Wiggend, II. 2. *warrior*.
 Gr. 118.
 Wig-heard, *bold in war*.
 Wig-hús, II. 1. *war-house,
 tower*.
 Wig-plega, *war-play, battle*.
 Wi-haga, wig-haga, *war or
 battle hay, a compact body
 protected by shields, per-
 haps synonym. with wæl-
 scel*.
 Wiht, *aught*.
 Gewiht, III. 1. *weight*.
 Wíkian. See Wícian.
 Wild, *wild*.
 Gewildan. See Wealdan.
 Wild-deor, II. 1. *wild-beast*.
 Willa, *will*.
 Willan. See Wyllan.
 Willsunnes, *devotion*.
 Wilnian, } *to will, desire*.
 Gewilnian, }
 Willung, } *will, desire*.
 Gewilnung, }
 †Wilning, }
 Wilringawerð, *Worling-
 worth, in Suffolk, between
 Horne and Framlingham*.
 Wimman, i. q. wífman.
 Wín, II. 1. *wine*.
 Wín-bóg, II. 2. *vine-bough*.
 Wind, II. 2. *wind*.
 Windan, } pret. wánd, pl.
 Gewindan, } wundon, *to
 wind, roll, revolve, whirl,
 brandish, surround, to
 come forth with a wind-
 ing motion*.
 Wíne, II. 2. *friend, comrade*.
 O. N. Vinr, Dan. Ven.
 Winedaland, Weonodland,
*the country of the Venedi
 or Wends. Under the
 name of Vinland was*

- at one time comprised the whole coast-land from the Schlei to the mouth of the Vistula.
- Wíneard, } II. 2. vineyard.
Wíngæard, } Dan. Vin-
gæard.
- Wíne-drihten, II. 2. beloved lord.
- Wín-gedrinc, II. 2. wine-drinking, symposium.
- Wínlic, *winelike, resembling wine.*
- †Winn, } possession, win,
†Winne, } gain?
- Gewinn, III. I. war, struggle, labour.
- Winnan, pret. wann, pl. wunnon, to win, war, struggle with.
- 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.*
- Wirian. See Wyrrian.
- Wís, *wise.*
- Gewis, gewiss, *certain, conscious.* Ger. gewiss.
- Wísa, *wise man, sapiens.* Also, *witness.*
- Wiscan, *to wish.*
- Wísdóm, *wisdom.*
- Wíse, I. 3. *wise, manner, thing, business, negotium.*
- †Iwise (gewis), to iwise, to wit.
- Wisian, } to teach, rule,
Wissian, } direct, point
Gewissian, } out.
- Wisle, *the Vistula.*
- Wisleland, *the country formerly called Little Poland, in which the Vistula has its source.*
- Wisle-mupa (Weichselmünde), *mouth of the Vistula. That branch of the Vistula, which, after receiving the Elbing, flows into the sea at Danzig.*
- Wíslice, *wisely.*
- Gewislice, } surely, certain-
Gewisslice, } ly.
- Wist, II. 3. *meal, repast, food.*
- †Wit (wið), *against, with.*
- Gewit, III. 1. *wit, sense, intellect.*
- Wíta, *wise man, senator, counsellor.*
- Gewíta, *witness.*
- Wítan, ic wát, pl. witon, pret. wiste, to know, be conscious of. Gr. 218.
- Gewítan, pret. wát, pl. witon, to go, depart, retire. Generally followed by the dative of the subject.
- Wite, III. 1. *punishment, plague, torment.*
- Wítega, *prophet, wise man.*
- Wítegestre, I. 3. *prophetess.* Gr. 226.
- Wítegung, *prophecy, divination.*

- †Witeles, *irreproachable*.
 Gewitenes, *witness, testimony, departure, death*.
 †Witeun (witan), *to know*.
 †Witerrlig, *certain*.
 Witland, *the country bordering on the east bank of the Vistula*.
 Witleast, II. 3. *folly*.
 Gewit-loc, *mind, sense*.
 Gewitnes, *witness*.
 Gewitnian, *to punish, torment*.
 Witodlice, *verily, for, vero, autem, profecto*.
 †Witt, *we two*.
 Gewittig, *sensible, rational*.
 Wið, *against, towards, with, along, for, in exchange for; as, beagas wið ge-george, in exchange for safety*. Gr. 411.
 Wið-æftan, *behind*.
 Wiðcweðan, *to speak against*. See Cweðan.
 Wiðerian, *to oppose*.
 Wiperleán, II. 1. *retribution, reward*.
 Wiðertrod, *return*.
 Wiðerweard, *adverse*. In North. Gloss, *the adversary, i. e. the devil*.
 Wiperwinna, *adversary*.
 Wið-geondan, *about, throughout*.
 Wiðinnan, *within*.
 Wiðmétan, *to compare, to be like, equal*. Gr. 205.
 Wiðsácan, pret. wiðsóc, *to deny, renounce*. Gr. 237.
- Wiðstándan, *to withstand, oppose*. See Stándan.
 Wiputan, *without*.
 Wlætte, *nausea*.
 Wlanc, *proud, lofty, grand*.
 Wlftan, pret. wlát, pl. wliton, *to look, see*.
 Wlste, II. 2. *form, aspect, beauty*.
 †Wliten (wlste), *aspect, etc*.
 Wlitig, *fair, beautiful*.
 Wlitigian, *to form, beautify*.
 Wó, woh, *curve, bending; to woge bringan, to lead astray*.
 †Woch (hwylc), *which*.
 Wóð, *wood or wode, mad, possessed*.
 †Wodeloker, *more woodly or fervently; from wóð, mad, raging*.
 Wodnes-dæg, *Wednesday*.
 Wódnys, *madness, insanity*.
 Woh. See Wo.
 Wolcen, III. 1. *welkin, cloud*. Gr. 89. Gr. Wolken.
 Wom, II. 2. *stain, spot*.
 Womfull, *sinful, defiled*.
 Wong, wang, II. 2. *field, plain*.
 †Wonien (wunian), *to dwell*.
 Wóþ, II. 2. *whoop, weeping, cry*. Gr. 298. See Wépan.
 Word, II. 1. *word, commandment*.
 †Worþ, worþ, *worth*.
 Worhte, *wrought; pret. of weorcan*.
 Worms. See Wyrms.

- Worn, II. 1? *number, multitude, body.*
- †Woruh (weorðe), *worth.*
- Woruld, II. 3. *world.* Gr. 84.
- Woruld-buende, *world-dwelling, inhabitant of earth.* Gr. 118.
- Woruld-cræft, II. 2. *worldly craft or calling.*
- Woruld-gebyrd, II. 3. *worldly birth.*
- Woruld-gesælig, *rich in worldly possessions.*
- Woruldhād, *secular state or condition.*
- Woruldlic *worldly.*
- Woruld-nyt, II. 3. *worldly or temporal use.*
- Woruld-ping, II. 1. *worldly thing, matter.*
- Wōs, II. 1. *oose, juice.*
- †Wouh, wop (woh), *error, wrong.*
- †Wowe, *woe, misery.*
- Wracian, *to be in exile.*
- Wracu, III. 3. *vengeance.*
- Wræc, II. 3. *exile.*
- Wræcsið, II. 2. *exile, journey.*
- Wræð, II. 3. *wrath.*
- Gewraðian, *to anger.*
- Wrecan, } pret. wræc, pp.
Gewrecan, } -wrecen, *to avenge, punish.* Gr. 229.
- Wrecan, pret. wrehte, *to rouse.*
- †Wrecche, *wretch, exile.*
- Wrecend, II. 2. *avenger.* Gr. 118.
- Wregan, *to accuse.*
- †Wreppede (wraðode), *irritated, tormented.*
- Gewringan, pret. -wrāng, pl. -wringon, *to wring.*
- Writ, } III. 1. *writ, scrip-*
Gewrit, } *ture, writing, letter.*
- Writan, pret. wrāt, pl. wri-ton, *to write.*
- Writere, II. 2. *writer, scribe.*
- Wrixendlice, *in turn, reciprocally.*
- Gewriðan, pret. -wrað, pl. -wridon, *to bind.* Gr. 248.
- Wriðan, *to bud, fructify.*
- 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, III. 1. *glory.*
- Wulder-blæd, II. 3. *glorious fruit, or reward.*
- Wulderful, *glorious.*
- Wuldor-Fæder, *glorious Father.*
- Wuldorfullice, *gloriously.*
- Wuldrian, *to glorify.*
- Wule, for wile.
- Wulf, II. 2. *wolf.*
- †Wun (wyn), *joy.*
- Gewūna, *custom, habit, wont.*
- Wúnd, II. 3. *wound, sore.*
- Wúnd, *wounded.* Ger. wund.
- Wunden-locc, *wunden-lock, having plaited hair.*
- Gewundian, *to wound.*

- Wundor, III. 1. *wonder, miracle*. Gr. 98.
- Wunderful, } *wonderful*,
Wundorlic, } *wondrous*;
wunderlice, *wonderfully*.
- Wundrian, *to wonder, admire*; gov. gen.
- Wundrung, *astonishment, wonder*.
- Wúne, wúna, *wont, practice, custom*.
- Gewunelic, *usual, customary*.
- Wunian, } *to dwell, rest*,
Gewunian, } *stay, continue, exist, be*.
- Gewunian, *to be wont*. Ger. *gewohnen*.
- †Wunliche (wynlice), *agreeably, delightfully*.
- †Wunn (wyn), *joy, pleasure*.
- Wunung, *dwelling*. Ger. *Wohnung*.
- Wurcæð, for wyrcað.
- Wurmes, for wyrmas, or wurmas.
- Wurpan, i. q. weorpan.
- Wurtruma. See Wyrtruma.
- Wurðful, *worthy, venerable, honourable*.
- †Iwurpi (geweorpian), *to honour, revere, value*.
- Wurðian, weorðian, *to worship, honour, revere*.
- Wurðlic, *worthy*; wurðlice, *worthily*.
- †Iwurpen (geweorðan), *to be, become, befall*. Let me al iwurpen, *let all devolve on me*.
- Wurðmynt. See Weorðmynt.
- Wurðscipe, *worship, dignity, pomp*.
- Wutum, for uton.
- Wydewa, *widower*; also corruptly for wydewe, *widow*.
- Wydewe. See Wuduwe.
- Gewyldan. See Wealdan.
- Wylla. See Willa.
- Wyllan, pret. wolde, *to will*. Lat. *velle*. Gr. 217.
- Wyllan, pret. weoll, *to well, flow*. See Weallan.
- Wylm, II. 2. *heat, fervour*.
- Wylsumnes, *devotion*.
- Wylte (Wilzen), *a people who settled in Germany in the sixth or seventh century. They occupied a part of Pomerania, the eastern part of Mecklenburg, and the Mark of Brandenburg. The river Havel was the boundary between them and the Sorabi*.
- Wyn, II. 3. *joy, pleasure, delight*. Ger. *Wonne*.
- Wynsum, *winsome, agreeable, pleasant, sweet*.
- Wynsumnys, *winsomeness, pleasantness, sweetness*.
- Wyrcan, } pret. worhte,
Gewyrcan, } *to work, make, produce, do, construct, dare operam*.
- Wyrd, II. 3. *fate*; from weorðan.
- Gewyrht, III. 1. *deed, de-*

- sert*; buton gewyrhtum, *undeservedly*.
 Wyrhta, *wright, artificer, workman*.
 Wyrian, wyrgan, wyrgan, *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. See Weorpan.
 Wyrse, } *worse*. Gr. p. 51.
 Wyrst, } *worst*, sup. of yfel. Gr. 51.
 Wyrte, II. 3. *wort, herb, plant*. Dan. Urt.
 Wyrte-gemanc, III. 1. *mixture of herbs, perfume*. Gr. 94.
 Wyrtruma, *root*.
 Wyrte, i. q. weorde.
 Gewyslice. See Gewislice.
 Wyrte. See Weaxan.
- Y.
- Ycan, pret. yhte, *to eke, increase*.
 Ydel, *idle, vain, useless*; on idel, *vainly, frustra*.
 Yfel, III. 1. *evil*.
 Yfel, adj. *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*. Gr. 103.
 Ylp, II. 2. *elephant*.
 Ylpen-bænen, *of ivory, eburneus*.
 Ylpen-bân, II. 1. *ivory*. Ger. Elfenbein.
 Ymb, } *about, after, accord-*
 Ymbe, } *ing to*.
 Ymbe-spræc, II. 3. *a speaking about*.
 Ymbgâng, II. 2. *circuit*.
 Ymbhwyrft, II. 2. *circumference, compass, orbit, rotation, world*; on ymbhwyrfte, *around*.
 Ymbryne, II. 2. *circuit, course, ember (week)*.
 Ymbsefnan, } *to shine about*
 Ymbsefnan, } *or around*. See Sefnan.
 Ymbsefnan, *to clothe about, envelope*.
 Ymbsittan, *to sit round*.
 Ymbsprecan, *to speak about*. See Sprecan.
 Ymbtrymian, *to surround, fortify*.
 Ymbutan, *about, circiter*. This word is frequently divided *per tmesin*, as, ymb hancred utan.
 Ync, II. 2. *inch*.

Yppan, *to disclose*.
 Yrie, III. 1. *inheritance*.
 Ger. Erbe.
 Yrfenuma, *heir*.
 Yrmð, III. 3. *misery, distress*.
 Yrnan, pret. arn, pl. urnon,
to run. Gr. 242.
 Yrre, II. 1. *ire, anger*.
 Yrre, *angry*.
 Geysrian, *to be angry*.
 Yrð, II. 3. *produce, seges*.
 Yrðling, II. 2. *husbandman,*
ploughman.
 Ys. See Wesan.
 Ysen, II. 1. *iron*.
 Ysle, *ash, favilla*.
 Ytemest, superl. of út, *last,*
uttermost, utmost. Gr. 51.
 Ytst. See Etan.
 Yttra, *outer, comp. of út*.
 Yttren, *of otter's skin*.
 Yð, II. 3. *wave, flood*.

p.

pa, *when, then, as; paða,*
when, as; pa-gyt, pa gena,
yet. Ger. da.
 pæc, II. 1. *thatch, covering*.
 pæn (peng). See þegen.
 pæne, for þone, acc.; *the,*
that. Gr. 147.
 pænne, i. q. þonne.
 þær, *there, where*.
 þære, fem., *the, that*. Gr.
 146.
 þærinne, *therein*.
 þærmid, *therewith*.
 þæron, *therein, thereon*.

þærrihte, *straightways, forth-*
with, instantly, just.
 þærto, *thereto, thereof, be-*
sides; þærto-eacan, there-
to, besides.
 þær-ufon-on, *thereupon,*
thereover.
 þæs, *for this, therefore, after;*
 þæs for, *therefore, on that*
account; to þæs, to that
degree, so, adeo; þæs þe,
because that, eo quod,
propterea quod.
 þæslic, *apt, equal*.
 þæt, neut., *the, that*. Ger.
 das. Gr. 146.
 þæt, *that, ut, so that*. Ger.
 daß.
 þætte, for þæt þe. Gr.
 149.
 þáfan, } *to consent, ap-*
 Gepháfan, } *prove, allow*.
 þage, i. q. þa.
 †þaht (þoht), *thought; from*
þencan.
 †þan (þonne), *than*.
 þanc, II. 2. *thank*.
 Gepanc, II. 2. *thought, mind,*
thanks.
 þances, *gratis, gratia; Driht-*
nes þances, Dei gratia vel
causa.
 þancian, } *to thank; with*
 Gepancian, } *dat. of pers.*
and gen. of thing.
 þancol-móð, *grateful-mind-*
ed.
 þancung, *thanking, gratia-*
rum actia.
 Gepang, gepwang, II. 2.
thong, sinew.

- Panon, } *thence.*
 Panonne, }
 Par, i. q. pær.
 Parin, } *therein, thereon.*
 Paron, }
 Pe, E. Angl. for se. Gr. p. 51. Also, *thee.*
 Pe, *who, which, that.* Gr. 154.
 Pe, *or.* See Hwæper . . . pe.
 Pe, *as, in proportion as.*
 Pe . . . pe, in interrogative sentences, is used like the Latin *an*: see p. 10, v. 30.
 Pe, py, used before comparatives, like the Engl. *the.*
 †Peæwes (peawas), *manners.*
 Peah. See peōn.
 Peah, *though, yet, still, however.*
 Peah-hwæpere, *yet, nevertheless.*
 Gepeaht, III. 1. *council, counsel*; from gepencan.
 Gepeahta, *counsellor, adviser.*
 Gepeahtynd, -tend, II. 2. *counsellor, adviser.* Gr. 118.
 Pearf, II. 3. *need*; to þearfe, *in need.*
 Pearfa, *poor, needy.*
 Pearfan, pret. þorfte, *to need, may.* Gr. 218. Ger. dürfen.
 Pearfleas, *needless*; þearflease, *needlessly.*
 Pearle, *very, exceedingly, very much, too much.*
 Pearlmōd, *bold, strenuous.*
 Peaw, II. 2. *thew, custom, rite, in pl. morals, manners.*
 Peawlice, *decently, mannerly, obediently.*
 †Peod (peod), *people.*
 Pegen, II. 2. *thane, servant, minister.*
 Pegenlice, *thanelike, in a manner becoming a faithful follower.*
 †Pe33, *they.*
 †Pe33m (pam), *them.*
 †Pe33re, *their.*
 Pegon. See Picgan.
 Peh. See peah.
 †Pe-3et (pa-gyt), *yet, still.*
 Pe-læs, *lest*; þe læs pe, *lest that.*
 Pen. } See Pegen.
 Peng. }
 Pencan, } pret. pohte, *to*
 Gepencan, } *think, devise.*
 Gr. 214.
 Penden, *while.*
 †Pene (ponne), *than.*
 Penian, *to serve, minister.*
 Penne, i. q. ponne.
 Gepensum, *serviceable, officious.*
 Penung, *service (divine), repast, cœna.*
 Peo, E. Angl. for seo.
 †Peo, þo (pa), *then.*
 Peod, II. 3. *people, nation*; peoda folc, *nation.*
 Gepeod, II. 1. *language, tongue, country.*
 Gepeodan, *to join, associate, enjoin.*
 Peoden, II. 2. *lord, chief, king*; formed from peod,

- people*, analogously with drihten, from driht. Goth. *piudans*.
Peod-guma, *man of the country, man*.
Gepeodnes, *association, desire*.
Peodscipe, *people, nation, discipline*.
Peof, II. 2. *thief*.
Peoġn, } 3 *pyhð*, pret. *peah*,
Gepeoġn, } pl. *puġon*, to *thrive, grow, flourish*. Gr. 250.
Peonan, for *panon*.
Peos, *she, this*, fem. Gr. 146.
Peostru, i. q. *pystru*.
Peotan, 3 *pyt*, pret. *peat*, pl. *puton*, to *howl*. Gr. 250.
Peow, II. 2. }
Peowa, I. 2. } *servant*.
Peowdōm, *service, worship*.
Peowe, I. 3. } *female ser-*
Peowen, II. 3. } *vant, ancilla*.
Peowian, to *serve*.
Peowracu, III. 3 ? *threat*.
Per-inne. See *pærinne*.
Pes, masc., *this*. Gr. 146.
Peues (*peawas*), *manners*.
Pic, *thick*.
Pieġan, pret. *pāh*, pl. *peġon*, to *take, partake, eat*.
Gepihð. See *peoġn*.
Pi-læs, *lost*.
Pīn, *thy, thine*. Gr. 137.
Pincan, } pret. *puhte*, to
Gepincan, } *seem*.
Gepincō, II. 3. *honour, dignity, merit, excellence*.
Pinen, II. 3. *female servant, ancilla*.
Ping, II. 1. *thing*; for his *pingum*, on his account.
Pingian, to *pray, intercede*.
Pingræden, II. 3. *intercession*.
Piod, i. q. *peod*.
Piostro, for *pystru*.
Pire, for *pīnre* and *pīnra*.
† *Pirngen* (*pringan*), to *throng, crowd*.
Piwen, II. 3. *female servant, ancilla*.
Gepoht, II. 2. *thought, council, machination*.
Gepoht, pp. of *geþencan*.
þōlemōd, *patient*.
† *þolenn*, for *þōlian*.
þōlian, } to *suffer, endure*,
Gepōlian, } *tolerare*; Dan. *taale*, O. N. *pola*.
þōlmōd. See *þōlemōd*.
þon, for *þam*; to *þon þæt*, in order that, and similar phrases.
Geþonc, II. 2. *thought*.
þoncol, *thoughtful, meditative*.
þonc-wyrġe, *thankworthy*.
þone, acc. masc., *him, that*. Gr. 145.
þonne, *then, than, when, yet, but*, *þonne þonne, when then*.
þonon, i. q. *panon*.
þononweard, *thenceward*.
þorfte. See *pearfan*.
þoterung, *wail, lamentation, howling*.
þræl, II. 2. *thrall, slave*. O. N. *þræl*, Dan. *Træl*.

- Prafung, *blame, reproof.*
 Prah, prag, II. 3. *time, space of time.*
 Gepráing, *throng, press.*
 Preagan, preán, } pret.
 Gepreagan, } preade,
 to vex, torment, punish,
 blame, reproach, reprove.
 Preat, II. 2. *company, band.*
 Pred, *thread.*
 Preo, *three.*
 Preottyne, *thirteen.*
 Pre-repre, *trireme.*
 Pri. See Preo.
 Pridda, *third.*
 Pringan, pret. práing, pl.
 prungon, *to throng, press,*
 crowd.
 Prinnys. See Prynny.
 Prio, preo, *three.*
 Priste, *daring, bold.* Ger.
 dreist, Olg. thrist.
 Gepristian, *to dare.*
 Prittig, *thirty.*
 Priwa, *thrice.* Gr. 185.
 Proc, III. 1. *table.*
 Prote, I. 3. *throat.*
 Prowian, *to suffer.*
 Prowung, *suffering, passion.*
 Pry. See Preo.
 Pryccan, *to tread on, op-*
 press.
 Pryfeald, *threefold, triple.*
 Prym, II. 2. *glory, magnifi-*
 cence, grandeur. Also,
 body (of men), turma,
 heap, congeries.
 Prymme, i. q. prymmum,
 fortiter? See Kemble,
 Gl. to Beow. v. prym.
 Prymful, *glorious.*
 Prymlie, *grand, magnificent.*
 Prym-setl, III. 1. *seat of*
 majesty, throne.
 Prynes, }
 Prynny, } *Trinity.*
 Pryste, *daring, bold.*
 Pry-wintre, *three years old.*
 Pufe, II. 2. *standard, tufa.*
 Gepuge, from gepeón.
 Puhte. See Pincan.
 Ipunggen, for gepungen.
 †Punched (pincō), *seems.*
 Gepungen, *ripe, advanced,*
 profectus. Also, *illus-*
 trious, venerable, upright,
 religious. From pingan.
 Purh, *through, by.* Ger.
 durch.
 Purhbrucan, *to enjoy, per-*
 frui. See Brucau.
 Purhdón, *to pierce, penetrate;*
 purhdyd, *penetrated.* See
 Dón.
 Purhfaran, *to pass through,*
 pierce. See Faran.
 †Purhlokenn, *to look through.*
 †Purhsekenn, *to seek through.*
 Purhwádan, pret. -wóð, *to*
 pass through, penetrate.
 Purhwunian, *to continue,*
 persist, permaneo. This,
 like many other A.S. com-
 pounds, is a literal trans-
 lation of the Latin word.
 Purstig, *thirsty.*
 †Purðout, *throughout.*
 Pus, *thus.*
 Pusend, II. 1. III. 1. *thousand.*
 Gr. 177. Ger Tausend,
 Dan. Tusind. Gr. 177.
 Pusend-híw, *assuming a*

- thousand shapes*, milleformis.
- Dusend-mælum, *by thousands*.
- Puton. See Peotan.
- Gepwærian, *to agree*.
- ƿwærlæcan, pret. læhte; *to consent*.
- Gepwærnes, *concord, consent*.
- ƿwang, II. 2. *thong*.
- †ƿwerret, *thwart*. Also, *entirely, quite*; as, ƿwerret ut, *quite out*. Dan. tvert, used in the same sense.
- ƿwyrnys, *cross, affliction, perversity*.
- ƿy. See ƿe.
- ƿy, *for, because, therefore*, nam. Dan. thi.
- ƿy-læs. See ƿe-læs.
- ƿyder, *thither*.
- ƿyfel, II. 2. *shrub, thorn*.
- Gepyhte, for gepyhti (gepyhtig), *doughty?*
- ƿyle, contr. of ƿyllic.
- Gepyld, II. 3. III. 1. *patience*. Ger. Geduld.
- Gepyldig, *patient*. Ger. Geduldig.
- ƿyllic, *the like, such*.
- ƿyrfan. See ƿearfan.
- ƿyrfen. See ƿearfan.
- ƿyringas, *the Thuringians*.
- ƿyrl, III. 1. *hole*.
- ƿyrscel-flór, II. 3. *threshing floor*; from ƿyrscel, *threshold*.
- ƿyrstan, *to thirst*.
- ƿys, *this*.
- ƿyslic, *such*.
- ƿyster, ƿystre, *dark*.
- ƿystru, ƿystro, plur. III. 1. *darkness*. Gr. 92.
- ƿyſwan, *to drive, urge*.

ERRATA.

- Page 82, last line, *for huutaðe read huntaðe*.
- „ 87, line 14, *for forwhæga read forhwæga*.

THE END.

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