

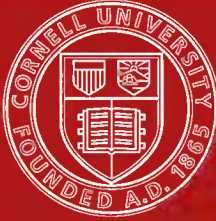
PR

1730

C77

1888

Cornell University Library



Cornell University Library

The original of this book is in
the Cornell University Library.

There are no known copyright restrictions in
the United States on the use of the text.

<http://www.archive.org/details/cu31924013340975>

141

JUDITH

AN OLD ENGLISH EPIC FRAGMENT

*EDITED, WITH INTRODUCTION, TRANSLATION,
COMPLETE GLOSSARY, AND VARIOUS
INDEXES*

BY

ALBERT S. COOK, PH.D. (JENA)

PROFESSOR OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN THE UNIVERSITY
OF CALIFORNIA

BOSTON

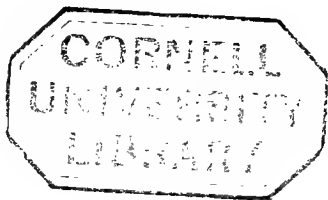
D. C. HEATH & CO., PUBLISHERS

1888



~~296 F 144~~ *ml*

A.28365



Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1888, by
ALBERT S. COOK,
in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

TO

Francis A. March,

THE LOVER OF ENGLISH SPEECH AND THE
EVER-HELPFUL FRIEND.

PREFACE.

I HAVE endeavored to edit the Old English poem of Judith in a manner which, while not unacceptable to the scholar, should enable the general reader to form an intelligent opinion concerning its merits, and furnish the academic student with a helpful introduction to the study of the poem. Fortunately for my purpose, the existing fragment is so short that the labor of examining it under different aspects has seemed within the possibilities of a rather scanty leisure. That my conclusions upon matters of mere opinion will be generally accepted I can hardly bring myself to expect; but I would fain believe that I have classified and tabulated some of the materials upon which sounder conclusions may eventually be based.

The nucleus from which this volume has grown is the translation, made by five University students of Old English: George D. Boyd, Fanny Cooper, Alice K. Grover, Adolph C. Miller, and Catharine E. Wilson. This translation I have retouched, and in some portions refashioned, so that I am bound to assume the responsibility for its present form, while gratefully acknowledging the assistance derived from the earlier draft.

ALBERT S. COOK.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	ix
<i>Manuscript</i>	ix
<i>Date</i>	ix
<i>Sources</i>	xxviii
<i>Art</i>	xxxi
Selection	xxxi
Arrangement	xxxiii
Amplification	xxxv
Invention	xxxv
<i>Grammar</i>	xxxvi
Phonology	xxxvi
Inflection	xliv
Syntactical Note	xlix
<i>Prosody</i>	xlix
Old English Verse in General	xlix
Prosody of Judith	liv
<i>Ælfric's Homily on Judith</i>	lv
TESTIMONIES	lxix
JUDITH	2
TRANSLATION	3
GLOSSARY	29
KENNINGS	49
COMPOUNDS	53
VERBAL CORRESPONDENCES	57
REPEATED PHRASES	67
CERTAIN PHRASES PECULIAR TO JUDITH	69
BIBLIOGRAPHY	71
APPENDIX. — Collation in Detail	75
ADDENDA	79

we ða inocean idese wdonða to
hlide hæled hōna hæppian cyðan
pæt sō halige mē pte gebuort on hu
bun ge telde þa pearnð yebūana on
mode blide bunza saton þortē ða
beophitan idese mid wile 7 mid wōme
be smitan. ne polde þ̄ puldnes dāna
daxian þ̄w mes hynde achesū þa
inges gefōnde. dnylitan duzeda pal
end gepatða redwful cunda gul þald
gumna dnate bealo full his beddes
wasan þa he scalde his blæd poulfa
dne binnan ane nihte hæfde ða his
ende gebidene on cyðan unspæslene
fōlcne he aþ afz pōnlte þeant mod
dō ða gumna þendā he ondyffe
poulde punode undā polena hōpe
geþolða pwe spa dnuncā. sēuca
on his neste middan spahnyfste nade
danne on gepit locan pyggend fēopon

INTRODUCTION.

I

MANUSCRIPT.

THE manuscript is the well-known Cotton Vitellius A XV of the British Museum, which likewise contains (fol. 129^a-198^b) the poem of Beowulf. The whole manuscript was first described by Wanley, *Catalogus*, pp. 218-9. Beowulf ends on fol. 198^b, and Judith begins on fol. 199^a, continuing through fol. 206^b (a more recent numbering increases each of these numbers by three). The accompanying autotype page (fol. 200^b), of the same size as the original, may answer the purpose of a general description, and enable experienced palæographers to assign a date to the handwriting. The scribe has not avoided errors, chiefly omissions, and these render it difficult in some instances to restore the metre. The mixture of dialectic forms seems to indicate that a Northern original passed through one or more hands, and that the last scribe, at all events, belonged to the Late West Saxon period. Forms like *héhsta* and *néhsta* for example, point to the North, while such as *hýhsta* are clearly LWS.

Further particulars will be found in the collations by other hands, appended to the text of the poem, and in my own comparison with the autotype facsimile of the whole manuscript given on pp. 75-77.

II

DATE.

The most discrepant dates have been assigned to our poem. On the one hand, Stephens and Hammerich would attribute it

to Cædmon, which would fix the inferior limit of the composition at A.D. 680. Ebert (*Allg. Gesch. der Literatur des Mittelalters im Abendlande*, III 24 ff.), without naming an author, refers its origin to the closing decades of the seventh century, and expressly declines to accept Kluge's view, as stated below. Ten Brink says (*Early Eng. Lit.* p. 50) : "The majority of the works mentioned arose probably during the eighth, or in the beginning of the next century; including also the Exodus, the Daniel, and the Judith." E. Groth (*Composition und Alter der Altenglischen Exodus*, Berlin, 1883), basing his conclusion upon the comparative frequency in different poems of the definite article, and of the weak adjective when no article precedes, associates Judith with *Byrhtnoth*. Kluge, writing later in the same year (*Beiträge*, IX 448-9), approves of the methods originated by Lichtenheld and adopted by Groth, and adds other tests according to which Judith would belong to the tenth century. These are, passing over the verbal correspondences between Judith and *Byrhtnoth*, which are discussed below, the sporadic use of rime, and certain transgressions of the metrical rules observed in earlier poems. Luick, who investigates the metre of Judith in Paul and Braune's *Beiträge*, Vol. XI, is of the same opinion. The treatment of middle vowels, together with the frequency of expanded lines, leads him to the conclusion (pp. 490-1) that Judith is a comparatively late poem. Vigfusson and Powell, *Corpus Poeticum Boreale*, I lv-lvi, seem also to regard it as late, and would apparently assign it to the tenth century. Their words are : "The Brunanburh Lay is book poetry of the same type as the later bits in the English Chronicle. It has several lines almost identical with lines in Judith. . . . Judith is a Christian epic, also of the long modified style, composed by a bookman, who, however, knew and used snatches of good old verse."

Which of these views shall we accept? Before deciding, it will be necessary to examine them somewhat more critically. Stephens argues from the occurrence of expanded lines in Judith : "Now, as far as I know, this rhythmical peculiarity is

unknown in Old-English verse except here, in Cædmon's Paraphrase, and in that noble epical fragment 'Judith.' And I venture to assert that all these three are by the same Scop. Cædmon wrote them all. They have all the same color, all the same Miltonic sublimity, the same 'steeling' of phrase, the same sinking back not only to the two-accented line but sometimes to an almost prosaic simplicity in the intervals of his flights of genius" (*Runic Monuments*, II 420). To this argument Hammerich and Ebert add nothing. Let us see what it is worth. As far as Stephens knew, expanded lines occur only in the *Dream of the Rood*, in Cædmon's Paraphrase, and in *Judith*. But Sievers has shown (*Beiträge*, XII 454-5), that many other poems, including *Andreas*, *Elene*, *Christ*, and even *Alfred's Metres*, exhibit the same peculiarity, and that in no stinted measure. Evidently Stephens' argument from metre proves nothing. May we affirm the same of his argument from more purely æsthetic considerations? What of the color, the Miltonic sublimity, the 'steeling' of phrase? To my mind there is — if I understand the word 'steeling' aright — a steeling of phrase in the *Battle of Brunanburh*, perceptible even through the translation by Tennyson, and certainly perceptible to him :

Athelstan King,
Lord among Earls,
Bracelet-bestower and
Baron of Barons,
He with his brother,
Edmund Atheling,
Gaining a lifelong
Glory in battle,
Slew with the sword-edge
There by Bruuanburh,
Brake the shield-wall,
Hew'd the lindenwood,
Hack'd the battle shield
Sons of Edward with hammered brands.

As regards similarity of color, it may be possible to decide after comparing different versions of what may be termed a commonplace of epical adornment in Old English.

In the Judith, the preparations for an attack upon the Assyrians are described, and the poet continues (vv. 205-12) :

þæs se blanca gefeah
 wulf in walde, and se wanna hrefn,
 wælgifre fugel : wistan bégen
 þæt him ƿá þéodguman þóhton tilian
 fylle on fægum; ac him fléah on lást
 earn áetes georn, úrigfeðera,
 salowigpáda sang hildeléoð,
 hýrnednǣbba.

As a parallel to this may be adduced the following passages from Genesis and Exodus :

Gen. 1983-5 :

Sang se wanna fugel
 under deoreðsceaftum déawigfeðera
 hræs on wénan.

Ex. 161-8 :

On hwæl hréopon herefugolas
 hilde grædige;
 déawigfeðere ofer drihtnæum,
 wǣnn wælcéasega. Wulfas sungon
 atol éfenléoð áetes on wénan,
 carléasan déor, cwyldróf béodan
 on láðra lást léodmægnes fyll,
 hréopon mearcweardas middum nihtum.

While raven and wolf are both introduced with the same general effect in Judith and Exodus, yet the verbal correspondences are but insignificant. The adjective *wann(a)* is employed in all three extracts, and *áetes* in two, but no identical phrase is common to all, though *se wǣnna hrefn* is found in Beowulf (l. 3024), and Byrhtnoth has a strikingly similar phrase to the *earn áetes georn* of Judith in *earn éses georn* (l. 107).

If we turn, however, to the Battle of Brunanburh, we shall find the 'color,' so far as color is associated with particular phrases, much more exactly reproduced (ll. 60-5) :

Léton him behindan hrá bryttigean
 salowigpádan, ðone sweartan hrefn
 hyrnednebban, and ðone hasupádan
 earn æftan hwít æses brúcan,
 gráedigne gúðhafoc, and ðæt gráege déor
 wulf on wealde.

Nor is the likeness less unmistakable in Elene (ll. 27-30, 110-2) :

	Fyrdleoð ágól
wulf on walde,	wælrúne ne máð,
úrigfeðera earn	sang ahóf
láðum on láste.	
.
	Hrefn weorces gefeah,
úrigfeðra earn	síð behéold
wælhreowra wíg;	wulf sang ahóf.

This very poem of Elene contains much that reminds us of Judith, apart from the verbal correspondences noted on page 60, or the general likeness between longer passages. Thus, for example, notwithstanding the different words which fill the spaces here left blank, the general sequence is of the same nature, and employs in part the same expressions :

	Gewát ðá
.	gumena ðréate
his beðdes néosan (Jud. 61-3).	
	Cóm ðá
þegna þréate	
	burga néosan (El. 150-2).

If for 'sublimity' we substitute 'energy,' is there not much resemblance between the color and energy with which these two battle-pieces are painted?

	Híe ðá frǫmlíce
léton forð fléogan	flána scúras
hildenædran	of hornbogan
strælas stēdeheardē;	styrmdon hlúde
grame gúðfreacan,	gáras sēndon

in heardra gemang; hæleð wæron yrre,
landbúende láðum cynne,
stópon styrmóde. (Jud. 220-7.)

On þæt fáege folc flána scúras
gáras ofer geolorand on gramra gemang
hetend heorugrimme hildenæðran
þurh fingra geweald forð onsendan;
stópon stíðhýdige. (El. 117-21.)

The resemblances here printed out, together with those collected in the list of Verbal Correspondences (pp. 57-65), persuade me that the poem is Cynewulfian rather than Cædmonian, though I have no doubt that the author was conversant with Genesis A and Exodus. The almost total lack of correspondences with Genesis B might indicate that the latter was of subsequent composition, though this hypothesis is not absolutely necessary. If the list above referred to is carefully scanned and the comparative length of the poems taken into account, it must be conceded, I think, that Judith, if not by Cynewulf's own hand, emanated from what, in the larger sense, might be termed the Cynewulfian school. Judith is not, at all events, earlier than Cynewulf; for this the peculiarities common to it and the undoubted Cynewulfian poems are too numerous, not to mention those which connect it with other poems that are sometimes referred to Cynewulf. To assume that these peculiarities were all derived from the one short fragment of 350 lines, and incorporated into the several longer poems from the hand of Cynewulf and his disciples, would be to attribute to Judith an extraordinary popularity, such as but few poems have ever enjoyed, none, in fact, save the great epics which have educated nations and contributed powerfully to civilization. This has been the prerogative of the Iliad, the Divina Commedia, Paradise Lost, and perhaps Beowulf, but nothing would warrant us in advancing such a claim for Judith.

If numerous peculiarities were common to merely two poems, Judith and one other, it might be impossible to determine, from this evidence alone, which poem was the earlier, though

the fact of relationship would undoubtedly be recognized ; but when similarities are detected between the language of Judith and that of a whole group of poems, all of which are known to be by a single author, it is almost impossible to escape the conclusion, either that Judith is by the same hand, or that it is a production of some later poet saturated with the diction of this group.

Judith, then, we may conclude, is either by Cynewulf or by some one of his disciples or successors. If by one of his successors, is it as late as Groth, Kluge, Luick, and the editors of the *Corpus Poeticum Boreale* would have us believe?

Luick's language is so vague that it would be futile to base an argument upon it. With reference to Groth's proofs, based upon Lichtenheld's tests, it may be sufficient to remark that the cogency of the latter is disputed. Sarrazin, for example, thus impugns their validity (*Anglia*, IX 531-2) in words which I translate : "Though Lichtenheld has attempted, in the *Zeitschrift für deutsches Alterthum*, XVI 327 ff., to establish the omission of the article, and the frequent occurrence of the strong(?) adjective with the noun, and without the article, as marks of peculiar antiquity, it is to be objected that the validity of this criterion has not been demonstrated, and that the earliest prose employs the definite article quite as freely as the later, and more freely than is done by contemporaneous poetry. It may therefore be surmised that what Lichtenheld regards as a mark of great age is rather a peculiarity of the poetical style. . . . Moreover, Kynewulf makes very frequent use of the noun without the article, and of the strong adjective in the attributive relation with nouns, as will appear from the following examples." In the poem on the death of Edward (*Sax. Chr. A.D. 1065*) there are five occurrences of the definite article, or about half as many in relation to the number of lines as in Judith. In *Brunanburh* there are seven instances of the definite article, or about one-third of the relative number in Judith. These two poems are dated, and both are late ; yet they do not conform

to the tests proposed. Shall we determine the date of Judith, then, on the assumption that these tests are valid?

To show the untrustworthiness of such criteria of age, Groth's instrumental-test (p. 38) may be adduced. According to this, the instrumental case denoting agency will be found more frequently without the preposition *mid* in the oldest poems, while the later ones prefer to employ *mid*. The pure instrumental is never found, for example, in Byrhtnoth, remarks Groth. Exodus, on the contrary, has 29 instrumentals without, and 12, or more strictly speaking 10, with *mid*. Hence Exodus is an early poem. Judith, being late according to Groth's other tests, should have few pure instrumentals, if any. Nevertheless, the pure instrumental is found in ll. 8, 10, 35, 36, 37, 62, 67, 70, 80, 99, 101, 104, 114, 115 (2), 118, 129, 171, 194, 213, 214, 229, 241, 263, 264, 289, 294, 295, 299, 300, 302, 322, 329, 332, 339, in all 35 times; *mid* is used with the instrumental in ll. 29, 59 (2), 88, 89, 95, 97 (2), 184, 272, 287, in all 11 times. Hence Judith is an early poem. Since Groth's article-test and his instrumental-test lead to directly contrary results in this case, which is to have the preference?

Kluge's rime-test is scarcely sufficient of itself to fix the date of a poem, especially when other signs point in an opposite direction, or neutralize each other. As for the transgressions of metrical law, Kluge's reference is but incidental, and would need elaboration and verification, particularly in view of such recent investigations as those of Sievers (Beiträge, X 209-314).

Vigfusson and Powell appear to regard Judith as a production of the tenth century, though the express statement is nowhere made. To this opinion they seem to be led by the expanded lines, and by the partial identity of lines in the Battle of Brunanburh with certain ones in Judith.

But these expanded lines occur already in the Cædmonian poetry, and this criterion cannot therefore be relied on for establishing the age of the poem. Such partial identity of lines as exists between Judith and the Battle of Brunanburh also exists between the former and more than one poem beside.

As we have seen, this fact would only imply relationship of some sort, either that both poems were composed by the same author, or that one served as a model to the other. No one, I suppose, would contend that *Judith* and the *Battle of Brunanburh* are by the same hand. The difference in tone would alone forbid this supposition. *Judith* is deeply religious in spirit, *Brunanburh* as distinctly warlike. The heroine of the former is represented as invoking Divine assistance on her undertaking, and returning thanks for the success vouchsafed her. She regards herself as a mere instrument of Divine vengeance and deliverance, and remains humble notwithstanding the honors and riches which are heaped upon her by the gratitude of her countrymen. Quite otherwise is victory conceived by the panegyrist of *Athelstan*. His glorification of the prowess which freed the land from treacherous invaders, however agreeable to the feelings of the victors and of all good patriots, savors not a little of boasting. No one can read the closing words of the two poems without perceiving how different are the tempers from which they emanated, though both are designed to commemorate triumph over a foreign foe :

Ealles ðæs Iudith sægde

wuldor weroda Dryhtne,

but

swilce þá gebróðer	bégen ætsamne
cyning and æðeling	cýððe sóhton
West-seaxna land	wíges hrémige.

‘Glory to the Lord’ and ‘exulting in war’; in these two expressions lie the keynotes of the two poems.

If, then, they cannot be by the same author, which is the earlier, the poem which breathes humility, reliance upon God’s help in extremity, awe at his judgments, and a tempered joy when deliverance has been effected, or that which is characterized by great rapidity, vehement martial ardor, and a tendency to unrestrained exultation in the hour of victory?

To answer this question, we must first inquire whether the religious age of Early England preceded or followed the year

937, the date of the Battle of Brunanburh. No one at all familiar with Old English history can hesitate to reply that the distinctively religious age antedated that period. If, therefore, these two poems reflect the spirit of the epochs in which they were respectively produced, Judith must be the earlier of the two.

Not earlier than Cynewulf, and not later than the year 937—to this point our reasonings have conducted us. What follows is more conjectural, but perhaps not wholly extravagant or fantastic. Neither extravagant nor fantastic, but simple, literal fact, is the recapitulation of a fragment of Old English history which shall serve to preface the theory.

In the year 856 there came to England the ancestress of the whole line of English sovereigns from William Rufus down, the stepmother of Alfred, the great granddaughter of Charlemagne. Her grandfather was the sole successor of the Emperor of the West, and her father, not yet emperor, was king of the Western Franks. To maintain the glory of this royal house through three generations, the fame of its great progenitor would alone have sufficed; but its renown is derived from better titles. It cherished learning, and was cherished by religion. The Palace School, established by Charlemagne, continued to exist during the reign of Louis the Pious, and sprang into new life under the patronage of Charles the Bald. The latter, following the example of his mother Judith, attracted to his court the most learned men of his time. So flourishing had the School of the Palace become, that Charles' royal seat was known, by a significant inversion, as the Palace of the School.

The sceptre of Charlemagne, which only his powerful hands could wield, had become a reed in those of his feeble and vacillating son. No longer adequate to the sway and protection of the people, it was virtually abased before the crozier during those years when Louis was a fugitive or a prisoner in his own realm. While the ambitious Charles was struggling for a nominal supremacy, it was Hincmar, Archbishop of Rheims, who exercised sovereignty in his name. The clerk had taken the

place of the warrior in the council, and sometimes on the battle-field. The ecclesiastic had supplanted the duke, and was fast supplanting the king, whom yet, in order the more freely and safely to govern, he permitted to exist and wear the semblance of royalty. Learning and religion, which had been transplanted to the shores of England, were now, after having been borne from that country to Germany, enjoying their first Continental Renaissance north of the Alps. Otfrid was writing, in Old High German, his Poetical Harmony of the Gospels. The year which probably witnessed the birth of Charles' daughter also witnessed, according to the usual reckoning, the birth of the French language, in the famous Strassburg Oath.

This daughter, who was now voyaging across the narrow seas to Britain, must have been fascinating to an unusual degree. Her grandmother, who bore the same name, Judith, was undeniably the most beautiful woman of her generation; her grace and accomplishments won the hearts of all who came within the sphere of her personal influence, and were acknowledged even by those antagonists who most bitterly condemned her intrigues, and deplored the calamitous effects of her maternal ambition. In an age when music was but little cultivated, she was an admirable performer on the organ. Walafrid Strabo, a poet of the day, describes her in the following eulogistic terms:

*Est ratione potens, est cum pietate pudica,
Dulcis amore, valens animo, sermone faceta.*

Everything indicates that the younger Judith inherited, with her grandmother's amatory disposition and somewhat of her fondness for intrigue and power, the same lovable traits. Though now in her earliest teens, and perhaps not more than twelve years of age, she had gained the affections of Æthelwulf, a mature man, one of the best-loved of English kings. She was yet to disarm by her attractions the animosity of this king's eldest son and heir, and to share the throne with him after his father's death. Finally, after the decease of her second English husband, she was to return to her father's court, and, not

yet twenty years old, was to win the hand of Baldwin, Count of Flanders, a man of whom it was said in the eleventh century: "Flanders never had a man his superior in talent and warlike ability"—a man powerful enough to incur the sentence of excommunication at the instance of his father-in-law, but afterward to obtain its revocation from the Pope himself.

The marriage of the youthful bride with her elderly husband was solemnized by Archbishop Hincmar, the first ecclesiastic and chief power of the realm. Judith went forth richly dowered, with her father's blessing, the approbation of the whole clergy, and the love of a devoted husband.

The wedded pair were received in England with the acclamations of the people, and Judith took her seat beside her husband, as his equal in rank and dignity, by the consent of the whole body of the nobles, — a thing contrary to the prejudices of the West Saxon nation, and unknown for many years previous. Only Æthelbald, the disaffected son of King Æthelwulf, emboldened by the support of a few conspirators, grudged that his father should return with a young wife, and attempted to exclude him from the kingdom; but this insurrection was quickly allayed by the good sense of the father and the counsel of the nobility.

The warmth of this reception cannot be ascribed, however, solely to the good qualities or pleasing manners of Judith; a large share of the credit is certainly due to King Æthelwulf himself. He was not only easy-tempered, but devout; he had just completed a pilgrimage to Rome, and in the same year had made a donation which so far bore the character of a tithe as to furnish the basis of the whole system of English tithes until the present day. It was no doubt his piety and munificence which led Charles the Bald to provide him with a royal escort to the frontiers of his kingdom on his setting out for Rome, which conciliated the stern and zealous Hincmar, and which won him golden opinions from the nobles and commonalty of his own land.

Yet, however warm the welcome that awaited Æthelwulf, had he returned alone, there can be little doubt that his reception was all the more cordial because of the bride who accompanied him. Not only was she of royal descent, and charming in person and manner; she was likewise descended from that Charlemagne at whose court Egbert had resided during his exile from his native country, and whence he had derived many of his notions concerning the duties and prerogatives of kingship. She came of a house which loved the people, their traditions, their songs, and their language.

Charlemagne, says his biographer and personal friend, used to "write down and commit to memory the very ancient German poems, which related the deeds and wars of the early kings. He likewise began a grammar of his native language." It was chiefly at the instance of the elder Judith that Otfrid, according to his own statement, undertook to versify the Gospel narrative in German. His words are: "a quibusdam memoriæ dignis fratribus rogatus, maximeque cuiusdam venerandæ matronæ verbis nimium flagitantis, nomine Judith, partem evangeliorum eis Theotisce scriberem . . ." Finally, it was for the ears of the people that Charles and Louis exchanged their pledges in French and German, while their armies stood by to echo and applaud the fraternal engagements.

Judith can hardly have lived at the Frankish court through the susceptible years of childhood without imbibing somewhat of these traditions and this spirit. The Saxons, to whom she was coming, had been the missionaries by whom the evangelization of Germany had been effected. They had sent Alcuin, one of their ablest teachers, to the court of Charlemagne, and thus had been instrumental in founding that School of the Palace which she knew so well. Had she not herself, perchance, been taught the rudiments of learning by John Erigena, the present head of the school, who had emigrated to France about the time of her birth? Had he not instilled into her his own doctrines concerning the freedom of the will, thus making her somewhat more thoughtful and less volatile, at the risk

of strengthening in her an imperious and even headstrong disposition?

Strong in purpose she must already have been, notwithstanding a liability to be enslaved by a love of art and splendor, or by her own wilder passions. Strong, for she had fallen heir to the energy of Charlemagne, and the resistless will of the elder Judith. Strong, for she had been born into all the troubles of a stormy reign, had heard the savage Norsemen at their work of rapine and slaughter, and nevertheless retained enough self-possession to win half the throne of England's rightful overlord, and to take her seat in the face of precedent, at the risk of insult and civil war, overthrowing all opposition with the authority of her husband and her own girlish smile.

The Danes were still harrying France ; but now for eight years, after repeated invasions and alternate successes and defeats, they cease to harry England. This very year is the year of their withdrawal, though they go on to capture Orleans, and, a few months afterward, to burn the churches of Paris. Might it not seem, to the excited national imagination, to a people wild with delight at the departure of their cruel foe, wild with admiration of this graceful, queenly presence and courtly speech, that the very coming of their youthful but keen-witted ally had banished the spoiler, and enabled the defenders of England, in the strength of their enthusiasm, to complete the final expulsion of the heathen? Would the clergy have been unapt to flatter Æthelwulf, by attributing such powers to this idolized creature, the very whimsicality of whose caprice must have seemed to him superhuman wisdom? May they not themselves have believed that her coming at this time was opportune and providential, cementing, as she did, an alliance between the two civilized kingdoms, and bringing the terror of France to unite, against the barbarian, with the terror of England? After her marriage with Æthelbald, the clergy may have stigmatized her, and conspired to blacken her memory from that day to this, even as was afterwards done by the servile Frankish bishops at the command of her father ; but at this

moment they are more likely to have overwhelmed her with adulation, to have ascribed to her the salvation of the realm, and even to have paid court to her with poems, in which delicate flattery should play upon the name which had suddenly grown dear, and, in glorifying the national heroine of the ancient people of God, should indicate the position accorded to herself by the loyalty and gratitude of those whom he had chosen to be emissaries and soldiers of the faith in their later age.

Poems, or a poem — the poem a fragment of which we still possess.

This, then, is the theory I would propound: The poem of Judith was composed, in or about the year 856, in gratitude for the deliverance of Wessex from the fury of the heathen Northmen, and dedicated, at once as *epinikion* and *epithalamion*, to the adopted daughter of England, the pride, the hope, the darling of the nation.

It may be objected that there is no proof of such popular enthusiasm and fervent piety as would be implied by this hypothesis. But the fact is attested by contemporary historians: Asser is authority for the second, and both Asser and the English Chronicle for the first. It is Asser who records the institution of what have since been called tithes and Peter's pence as occurring within the years 855–858; and it is Asser who says: "When Æthelwulf, therefore, was coming from Rome, all that nation, as was fitting, so delighted in the arrival of the old man, that, if he had permitted them, they would have expelled his rebellious son Æthelbald, with all his counsellors, out of the kingdom. But he, as we have said, acting with great clemency and prudent counsel, so wished things to be done, that the kingdom might not come into danger; and he placed Judith, daughter of King Charles, whom he had received from her father, by his own side on the regal throne, without any controversy or enmity from his nobles, even to the end of his life, contrary to the perverse custom of that nation." With the statement concerning the rejoicing, the English Chronicle substantially agrees.

Again, it may be urged that such marks of honor were not

customary at that period, that to praise a Teutonic princess, and especially such a Teutonic princess, by likening her to a Jewish heroine, was not only unheard-of, but would have been impossible and inconceivable.

The rejoinder is not far to seek ; it is matter of record that a poet of whom mention has already been made, Walafrid Strabo, addressed a poem to the Frankish royal family just twenty-seven years before this time, in which he compares the elder Judith to her Biblical namesake. It is likewise matter of record that in 836, just twenty years before, the learned Rabanus Maurus, one of the first theologians and scholars of that epoch, dedicated to the same Judith, wife of Louis the Pious and mother of Charles the Bald, his commentary upon the Book of Judith, accompanying it with a prayer for his empress, couched in heroic verse, and with an Epistle Dedicatory, in which he averred that he had inscribed his work to her because she bore the name of Judith, and that he also dedicated to her his commentary on Esther, because she occupied a similar station to that illustrious queen. These are his words : “*De cætero, quia vos compari laudabili excellere ingenio, et sanctarum mulierum quas sacra Scriptura commemorat, virtutes ac studium in bono opere imitari, non frustra arbitratus sum quarumdam illarum historiam, allegorico sensu ad sanctæ Ecclesiæ mysterium a nobis translatam, vestro nomini dicare atque transmittere, Judith videlicet, atque Esther : quarum unam cœquatis nomine, alteram dignitate. . . . Accipite ergo Judith homonymam vestram, castitatis exemplar, et triumphali laude perpetuis eam præconiis declarate . . . Esther quoque similiter reginam regina, in omni pietatis et sanctitatis actione imitabilem, vobis ante oculos cordis semper ponite.*” (Migne, *Patrologia CIX* 539 ff.) If this be regarded as a puerility, it is still of a higher order than the acrostic written on the name of Charles the Bald, or at all events than the poem of three hundred lines in his honor, every word of which began with C.

That the subject of Judith was a popular one among the poets of that reign, most probably because the Danes, who

exulted in their heathenism, and lost no opportunity of manifesting their contempt and hatred of Christianity, were supposed to be prefigured by the Assyrians, is indicated by the existence of a fragmentary Latin version of the Biblical narrative, which one of its editors assigns to the close of the eighth century or the beginning of the ninth, while the latest historian of that literature declares that it cannot possibly be later than the year 871, and may belong to the preceding period (Du Ménil, *Poésies Populaires Latines*, p. 184; Dümmler, in *Zeitschrift für Deutsches Alterthum*, XI 261 ff.; Ebert, *Geschichte der Literatur des Abendlandes im Mittelalter*, II 316-7).

Assuming for an instant the truth of our conjecture — that the poem was composed in honor of Judith, Queen of England, and that it was written in or about the year 856, who can have been its author? Shall we go far astray in supposing it to have been Swithun, Bishop of Winchester, who is known to have been Æthelwulf's teacher, his bosom friend and confidant, and to have survived him by four years? Who would look with more complacency upon Æthelwulf's deeds, or rejoice more sincerely in the welfare of the land, secured by the king's benefactions, the repulse of the Danes, the foreign alliance, and the exultant satisfaction of the people? That we have nothing else from his pen can hardly be urged against this supposition. He was a man of varied activities, and, if not a poet by profession, might well have been seized by the divine afflatus at such a moment, when affection for his king, the pride of a patriot, and the gratified longings of a Churchman, were all blended in a single feeling, and perhaps warmed into still livelier sensibility by the sight of youthful buoyancy and loveliness, creating happiness, and revelling in the happiness it created.

A collateral circumstance, insufficient of itself to form the basis of a theory, but not to be disregarded as a corollary or confirmation of our hypothesis, is to be found in the well-known story of Alfred's introduction to the lore contained in books. According to Asser, King Alfred remained illiterate

till he was twelve years old or more, that is, we may infer, till the year 860 or 861. Asser goes on to state: "On a certain day, therefore, his mother was showing him and his brothers a Saxon book of poetry, which she held in her hand, and said, 'Whichever of you shall the soonest learn this volume shall have it for his own.' Stimulated by these words, or rather by the Divine inspiration, and allured by the beautifully illuminated letter at the beginning of the volume, he spoke before all his brothers, who, though his seniors in age, were not so in grace, and answered, 'Will you really give that book to one of us, that is to say, to him who can first understand and repeat it to you?' At this his mother smiled with satisfaction, and confirmed what she had before said. Upon which the boy took the book out of her hand, and went to his master to read it, and in due time brought it to his mother and recited it."

It is frequently assumed that Alfred's own mother, Osburgha, was alive at the time of this event, and that it was she who thus incited him to learning. But Æthelwulf married Judith in 856, on his return from a pilgrimage to Rome, the solemn ceremonial, which is still extant, being conducted by the highest clerical potentate in France. Is this fact consistent with the belief that Osburgha was still living? She was "noble both by birth and by nature," and the exemplary king could have had no cause for putting her away. And even had he been so minded, and had gone so far as to perpetrate this inconceivable folly and iniquity, could he have done so with the tacit connivance and approval of the Pope, whom Hincmar would have been elated to detect in such a fault, and of Hincmar himself, who was closely watched by his brother prelates and by emissaries from Rome? But, supposing Æthelwulf had escaped this double scrutiny, would his nobles and the great body of his subjects have extended to him so hearty a welcome upon his return, if his true and lawful wife, "noble by birth and by nature," had still been living, repudiated and disgraced, to witness the triumph of her successor? Only two years after, on the occasion of Æthelbald's marriage,

the nation proved very sensitive with respect to wickedness of a similar kind. Would they have closed their eyes to it in one whose years should have conspired with his honor to fortify him against such a temptation, and whose reputation for saintliness of life must have been coextensive with the knowledge of his name?

Osburgha, then, must have been dead before Æthelwulf wedded Judith. When Alfred learned to read, Judith was either the wife of Æthelbald, or only recently widowed for the second time. Her inherited love for learning (of which we know nothing in Osburgha's case) would naturally lead her to devote much of her leisure to reading. In purely theological books she would scarcely have taken a deep interest. The granddaughter of the most highly cultivated woman in France, who excelled in the dance as well as in her knowledge of polite letters, is much more likely to have been attracted to poetry than to profound disquisitions on subtle points of controversy. It is not to be wondered at if, in conformity with the example of her great grandfather, she spent much time over the songs of her adopted people, akin in blood and sentiment to her own race, and still nearer to her heart because they had accepted her so frankly and cordially on her first coming among them. Nor is it surprising that, with her artistic instincts, she should have preferred illuminated manuscripts to those which were merely legible. Winsome in herself, would she not appear still more winsome to the adolescent Alfred when bending over the poems he loved, and which, through his whole life, he was never weary of persuading others to learn by heart? Would she not be peculiarly attractive when scanning the pages written in her own praise, and blending the sensation of gratified vanity with passionate admiration of the heroic ideal presented? The volume composed as a tribute to herself, written and embellished for her own use, would have a peculiar value in her eyes. May it not have been this volume, the Judith, that Alfred learned to read, and that inspired him with deeper abhorrence of paganism, and a more resolute

determination to defend his own people against its foreign adherents, while he confirmed them in their attachment to Christianity by his teachings and his life?

Whatever may be thought of this latter hypothesis, its acceptance or rejection in no way affects the considerations advanced in favor of the principal theory. This theory appears, better than any hitherto propounded, to harmonize with all the relevant facts; and may perhaps be allowed to stand until superseded by a better.

III

SOURCES.

The sources of our poem are contained in the Apocryphal Book of Judith, particularly in the portion included between VIII 33 and XVI 1 inclusive. The order of events is not that of the original narrative. Many transpositions have been made in the interest of condensation and for the purpose of enhancing the dramatic liveliness of the story. Besides, the poet has not scrupled to add embellishments of his own invention, as will be more fully pointed out under the next head. The passages which seem to have been directly interwoven into the substance of the narrative are here subjoined, in the order adopted by the Old English poet.

“For thy power standeth not in multitude, nor thy might in strong men: for thou art a God of the afflicted, an helper of the oppressed, an upholder of the weak, a protector of the forlorn, a saviour of them that are without hope (IX 11). . . . And make every nation and tribe to acknowledge that thou art the God of all power and might, and that there is none other that protecteth the people of Israel but thou (IX 14). . . . And in the fourth day Holofernes made a feast to his own servants only . . . (XII 10). . . . And Holofernes . . . drank much more wine than he had drunk at any time in one day since he was born (XII 20). . . . Now when the evening was come, his

servants made haste to depart . . . (XIII 1) . . . Then said he to Bagoas the eunuch, who had charge over all that he had, Go now, and persuade this Hebrew woman which is with thee, that she come unto us, and eat and drink with us (XII 11) . . . And they that lay near Holofernes went out, and all his servants, and they brought her into the tent. Now Holofernes rested upon his bed under a canopy, which was woven with purple, and gold, and emeralds, and precious stones (X 20, 21) . . . And they came about her, as she stood without the tent of Holofernes, till they told him of her (X 18) . . . And Holofernes took great delight in her . . . (XII 20) . . . His heart was ravished with her, and his mind was moved, and he desired greatly her company ; for he waited a time to deceive her . . . (XII 16) . . . Holofernes lying along upon his bed : for he was filled with wine (XIII 2) . . . They went to their beds : for they were all weary, because the feast had been long (XIII 1) . . . Then she . . . took down his fauchion . . . (XIII 6) . . . And said, Strengthen me, O Lord God of Israel, this day (XIII 7) . . . And took hold of the hair of his head . . . (XIII 7) . . . And she smote twice upon his neck with all her might, and she took away his head from him (XIII 8) . . . And anon after she went forth, and gave Holofernes his head to her maid ; and she put it in her bag of meat : so they twain went together . . . ; and when they passed the camp, they compassed the valley, and went up the mountain of Bethulia, and came to the gates thereof (XIII 9, 10). Then said Judith afar off to the watchmen at the gate . . . (XIII 11) . . . (Ye shall stand this night in the gate . . . VIII 33) . . . Open, open now the gate : God, even our God, is with us . . . (XIII 11) . . . He hath not taken away his mercy from the house of Israel, but hath destroyed our enemies . . . (XIII 14) . . . Now when the men of her city heard her voice, they made haste to go down to the gate of their city . . . (XIII 12) . . . So she took the head out of the bag, and shewed it, and said unto them, Behold the head of Holofernes . . . ; and the Lord hath smitten him by the hand of a woman (XIII 15) . . .

And so soon as the morning shall appear, and the sun shall come forth upon the earth, take ye every one his weapons, and go forth every valiant man out of the city . . . (XIV 2). . . . So ye . . . shall pursue them, and overthrow them as they go (XIV 4). . . . And as soon as the morning arose . . . every man took his weapons, and they went forth by bands . . . (XIV 11). . . . And the residue . . . fell upon the camp of Assur . . . (XV 6). . . . They all fell upon them with one consent, and slew them . . . (XV 5). . . . But when the Assyrians saw them, they sent to their leaders, which came to their captains and tribunes, and to every one of their rulers (XIV 12). . . . So they came to Holofernes' tent and said . . . Waken now our lord (XIV 13). . . . When the captains of the Assyrians' army heard these words . . . their minds were wonderfully troubled . . . and there was a cry and a very great noise throughout the camp (XIV 19). . . . For he thought that he had slept with Judith (XIV 14). . . . Then went in Bagoas, and knocked at the door of the tent. . . . But because none answered, he opened it, and went into the bed-chamber, and found him cast upon the floor dead . . . (XIV 14, 15). Therefore he cried with a loud voice . . . and rent his garments (XIV 16). . . . Behold, Holofernes lieth upon the ground without a head (XIV 18). . . . And fear and trembling fell upon them . . . rushing out altogether, they fled into every way . . . (XV 2). . . . And they that were in Galaad, and in Galilee, chased them with a great slaughter . . . (XV 5). . . . And the villages and the cities, that were in the mountains and in the plain, gat many spoils . . . (XV 7). . . . And the people spoiled the camp the space of thirty days : and they gave unto Judith Holofernes his tent, and all his plate, and beds, and vessels, and all his stuff . . . (XV 11). . . . Then Judith began to sing this thanksgiving in all Israel . . . (XVI 1)."

IV

ART.

The modes in which the poet's art is displayed may be considered under the four heads of Selection, Arrangement, Amplification, and Invention. To these might be added his mastery of language and skill in the handling of metre.

Selection.—The characters are limited to three,—Judith, Holofernes, and Judith's attendant. Hardly worthy to be ranked with these is the warrior who enters Holofernes' tent and announces his violent death. He is merely one of the group of officers, though a little bolder than the rest, and drops out of the action immediately. There is no mention of Achior, none of Ozias, none of Bagoas, none of Nebuchadnezzar. The latter seems to be merged in Holofernes, who is accordingly both general and king. Judith's handmaid serves to enhance the importance of the protagonist, as in the original narrative, though perhaps in a greater degree. Thus not only does she carry the bag, but it is she whom Judith commands (ll. 171-3) to exhibit the head of the slain captain, instead of drawing it forth herself (XIII 15). Judith is continually before us; she inspires, directs, or executes everything. The result is a foregone conclusion, and everything tends irresistibly towards it. At the very beginning of the poetic fragment we are assured that she was defended from the peril that menaced her, though the fulness of the triumph is not foretold. The note of the beginning—"á tó ðám Ælmihtigan"—recurs also at the end.

Yet we are not permitted to overlook the formidable nature of Judith's antagonist, his wickedness and his power. His servants, even the principal warriors and councillors, remain at a distance until he summons them (ll. 51-4), and fear to awaken him, even amid circumstances of the greatest danger (ll. 257-8). The epithets applied to him, beginning with those descriptive of his station, soon alternate with such as

characterize his evil disposition and purposes ; the latter grow relatively more and more numerous, until they culminate in the "heathen hound" of l. 110, a variant of this being repeated in l. 179, where Judith is telling the story of his discomfiture. But his character is not left to be inferred from epithets alone ; in ll. 181-3 his hostility and malice are plainly set forth. When the action opens, it is Holofernes who occupies the scene, and he remains in possession of it, glorying in his authority and rejoicing over the banquet, long enough to challenge the attention of the reader, and make him apprehensive lest Judith may succumb in the unequal contest. The peripetia is then introduced with considerable art, being heightened by the prayer of Judith while holding the weapon, by her manipulation of the stupefied chieftain before raising her hand to strike, and by the appreciable interval between the two blows.

There is thus a regular gradation of personages, the handmaid being but a shadow of Judith, and her foil, Holofernes a redoubtable foe, and Judith the triumphant heroine. To invest the latter with all the womanly attributes most revered by his countrymen, the poet endows her with virginal purity, and converts her from a Jewess of profound religious conviction to an orthodox Christian and believer in the Trinity (ll. 83-4).

So far as we can judge, all is frankness and fair dealing on Judith's part. We hear nothing of her requesting permission to go beyond the lines for prayer, and there is no hint of her practising deception or otherwise compromising herself, in the whole course of the poem. She is a heroine *sans peur et sans reproche*, unless we account her deed in itself as the exploit of a vulgar assassin. Admitting the purity of her intentions, and the essentially righteous character of the blow she inflicted, she remains the unsullied champion and deliverer of her people, as stainless and single-minded as the Maid of Orleans.

The chief actors are thrown into relief upon a background formed by the two armies respectively. Moreover, the remarks of each are addressed to a kind of dumb chorus, in which all distinct individualities are suppressed. Such are the retainers

whom Holofernes feasts, and the citizens who surround Judith on her return to Bethulia.

It will be apparent, from what has been said, that the characters have been selected and shaded with reference to maintaining the dramatic unity of impression through a whole series of events, and that it is in the person of the heroine that this dramatic unity centres, as it is about her that all the incidents revolve.

In the selection of these incidents, again, equal soundness of judgment is displayed. The order of events in the latter part of the Biblical narrative is, on the whole, preserved, those of lesser dramatic importance being eliminated. The poet's object is manifestly to depict only the cardinal situations and occurrences, and to impress these upon the mind by the free play of his invention in elaborating scenes and incidents, introducing transitional passages to render the sequence obvious, and otherwise preparing or heightening the effect.

Arrangement. The topics of the poem are these :

- a) Divine assistance granted to Judith (1-7^a).
- b) Feast (7^b-34^a).
- c) Judith brought to Holofernes' tent (34^b-57^a).
- d) Evil purposes and slaying of Holofernes (57^b-121).
- e) Return to Bethulia (122-170).
- f) Account of Holofernes' death and advice to the warriors (171-198).
- g) Departure of the Hebrew army (199-216^a).
- h) Surprise of the Assyrians and discovery of Holofernes' dead body (216^b-290^a).
- i) Flight and defeat of the Assyrians (290^b-312^a).
- j) Return of the Israelites and taking of spoil (312^b-335^a).
- k) Recompense of Judith (335^a-342^a).
- l) Judith's thanksgiving (342^b-347^a).
- m) Poet's ascription of praise (347^b-350).

In the main, as has been said, the order is that of the Apocryphal book, but two remarkable transpositions must be observed.

In the poem, Judith is brought in after the conclusion of the banquet; in the original, while the feast is still in progress. The poet is thus left free to emphasize the license and clamor of the feasters, since Judith is not present, and therefore has no part in their eating and drinking (cf. XII 18, 19). By this means, too, a direct motive is provided for Judith's conduct in the slaying, Holofernes' evil desires and intentions (XII 12, 16) being referred to the moment of his entry into the pavilion (ll. 57^b-59^a), which immediately precedes his drunken stupor and his death.

The other transposition has the air of an invention, but it may be, as indicated in the Sources, only a skilful employment of the hint furnished by the original in the twofold division of the attacking forces (XV 5, 6). I refer to the actual engagement with the Assyrian army, or its vanguard, described so powerfully in ll. 216^b-235. This would be the natural sequel, to the Teutonic mind, of the array and hostile sally of the Hebrew troops (199-216^a), though we are expressly told (XIV 2, 11) that no actual conflict then took place, but merely a hostile demonstration. The rage and terror of the Assyrian leaders are accentuated by means of this change, a moment of suspense, charged with ever increasing agony of apprehension, is introduced, and the despair which precedes the rout and final overthrow is rendered complete and overwhelming. Nearer and nearer approaches the noise of battle (261 ff.), until the leaders can no longer endure the responsibility and the dread, and one of their number, breaking through the ceremonial restrictions which surround with inviolability the person of an Oriental despot, is brought face to face with the reality which eclipses all previous disaster. Besides, the poet's audience would demand a conflict and not merely a pursuit. To gratify such a demand, the battle proper must be introduced before the climax of consternation is reached, and the actual panic has begun. On these grounds the new arrangement is amply justified. Flight and combat are aptly interwoven in the description of the Assyrians' panic (290^b-

312^a) : they flee (290^b-292^a), they are cut down (292^b-297^a), still flee (297^b-298^a), and are still cut down (298^b-312^a) ; finally, after a list of the spoils is given, the fulness of the patriots' triumph is again rehearsed (319^b-324^a).

Amplification. It is somewhat difficult to effect a clear severance of invention from amplification, nor indeed is such analytic painfulness necessary beyond certain obvious limits.

The poet dwells with especial fondness on feasting and war. This is a national trait, and should be considered without prejudice to the controlling art visible in every part of his production. Amplification rises to the dignity of invention in the lines which describe the wolf, the raven, and the eagle, haunters of the battle-field (205^b-212^a). But the continuation (212^b-235^b) also abounds in powerful strokes, which reveal a master of this species of poetry. The spoils are enumerated with a profusion of descriptive epithets (314^b-319^a, 335^b-342^a). The impression of a vast concourse of joyful and expectant people is admirably communicated (159^a-170^b). Something like a lyric element is introduced into Judith's prayer (80^b-93^a), and into her speech before the people (177^a-198^b), with its dramatic accompaniments (171^a-175^b). The feast is a drunken orgy (7^b-34^a), with the shadow of death hanging over it (19^b-21^a). Of minor interest, but still worthy of mention, are the escorting of Judith to the tent (37^b-46^a), the description of the canopy and its use (46^b-54^a), and the account of the journey from the Assyrian camp to Bethulia (125^a-141^a).

Invention. Here, as elsewhere in Old English poetry, the bard occasionally marks his satisfaction or prevision by passages of reflective comment. Thus he anticipates the doom of Holofernes and affirms its justice (59^b-67^a), dwells upon the Divine assistance vouchsafed to Judith, as to every believing mortal (93^b-98^a), and ends the poem with a doxology of his own (347^b-350). Akin to these are resumptive paragraphs, like 122^a-124^b or 236^a-241^a), which are introduced at the beginning of a fit or canto, to effect a transition. Sometimes such a com-

ment is merely retrospective, and not transitional (332^a-335^a), and is intended to bind the work more firmly together, as well as to exalt the heroine. A prediction may be put into the mouth of a subordinate personage, as in 285^a-289^a. From a result a previous action may be inferred, and expanded into a brief episode; thus Holofernes is depicted in the act of falling (67^b-69^a), and the watchmen in that of holding guard (141^b-146^a). Similarly, it is a consequence of the transfer of Judith from the banquet-hall to the bed-chamber, that the warriors who had accompanied Holofernes (62^b) immediately depart (69^b-73^a); this retinue may be compared with that of Hrothgar (Beowulf 662-665^a, 920-924). The preparations for the slaying of Holofernes are multiplied, partly to increase the suspense, and partly for the purpose of rendering the narrative more graphic and lively. Thus Judith devises her plan while Holofernes sleeps (73^b-77^a), unsheathes his sword with her right hand (79^b-80^a), and places him in such wise as is most convenient for her (99^b-103^a). Not only does the officer who discovers Holofernes dead rend his garments and cry, but he falls to the earth and tears his hair (280^b-282^a). Finally, the poet consigns Holofernes to the abode of darkness, the hall of torturing serpents, with evident satisfaction at the retribution which is there meted out to him (112^b-121^b).

V

GRAMMAR.

The outline of Grammar consists of two parts, Phonology and Inflection, each of which will be treated with the utmost brevity.

PHONOLOGY.

The Phonology is limited to that of the stressed vowels. Simple vowels precede diphthongs; the short vowels are first discussed as a whole, then the long.

a.

1) *a* represents *WG. a*: ac, atol, -fate, -gate, hafað, -hata, hraðe, late, mago-, magon, -pað, -sade, salowig-, sparedon, starian, swaðe, -ðafian.

2) *Before nasals, West Germanic a* is sometimes represented by *a*, and sometimes by *o*.

By a: anbyht- 38; camp 200; -fana 219; ongan 80, 281; (ge)gangan 54; gram 224, 238; hand 198; hlanc 205; land-226; gemang 225; mann 98, 101, 235; manode 26; genam 98; nama 81; rand- 188; ðancol- 172; ðانونne 132; wand 110; wan 206; wlanc 16, 326.

By o: blōnden 34; cōmp- 333; frōmlīce 41, 220, 302; -hōm 192; hōnd 130; -hōngen 48; lōnd- 315; gemōng 193, 304; mōn(n) 52, 181, 292, 300; rōnd- 11, 20; -sōmne 255; sōmod 163, 269, 282, 288; -ðōnc- 13, 105, 131, 145, 153, 265, 331; ðōnan 118; -ðrōng 185; wōm(m) 59, 77; wōng 295; *to these add* on, on-, ðone, ðonne 330.

æ.

æ is

1) *WG. a*: (be)æftan, æfter, æfðonca, æt, æðele (*umlaut?*), bælc, cwæð, dæg, fæder, -fæst, fæste, (ge)fræg(e)n, frætwan, glæd-, hæfde, hrægl, hwæne, læg, mæg, mægð, sæcce, sægde, spræc, træf, ðæs, ðæt, wæl-, wæs (næs).

2) *The i-umlaut of a and æ, WG. a*: ælf-, æsc-, fæsten, (ge)hæftan, hæleð, (ge)hlæstan, mæcg, mæge, mægen, ræfnan, wæccende; *and possibly mægð above.*

ē.

ē is

1) *The i-umlaut of a and æ, WG. a*: bēd, ēcg, ēft, ēgesa, ēglan, ēl-, ēllen, ēllor, fētigan, flēt-, gēgnum, hēlle-, hēre (hēr-), hēte-, hēttende, -nēbb, nērgend, -nēt, rēst, rēstan, -scēl, sēcg, sēcgan, -sēle, slēge-, (ge)slēgen, stēde-, stērced-, -swēfed, -wēccan, wrēhton.

2) *The i-umlaut of WG. a before a nasal, OE. a and o:* bęc, dręcан, ęnde, fręcian, -gęnga, gręcian, lęng, nęcman, sęcdan, ęcenden.

3) *In one case as the representative of æ:* forlęton.

e.

e is

1) *WG. e:* beran, brego, ed-, ferhđ-, -feđere, -freca, ge(?), helm, help, hređer, medo-, metod, nest, -plega, recene, se, snell, spel, swegel, -(ge)teld, teran, đe(?), đegn, wel, wer, werod, (ge)wrecan.

2) *WG. i:* be, ne, westan (*for wiston*).

3) *The representative of æ, WG. a:* -ern; hrefn.

i.

i is

1) *WG. i:* (ge)biden, biddan, binnan, cwic, -(ge)drinc, -(ge)flit, -friđian, ginn, grist-, hild, him, hin-, hira, hit, hring, ic, ides, in, inn, licgan, (be)liden, lind, list, micel, mid, milts, rinc, sige-, sigor, sinc, singan, sittan, -(ge)swing, swiđorian, tilian, đing, đringan, inwid, wiga, wiht, willa, wind, wine, -(ge)winn, (ge)wit-, (ge)witan, wiđ, wiđer-, wlitig.

Exception: westan (*for wiston*) 207.

2) *The result of palatal influence upon a following e:* -gifa, -gifan, gifeđe, gifu, scild.

3) *The representative of ie, i-umlaut of ea:* girwan. *The representative of ie, i-umlaut of eo:* cirman, cirran.

4) *The result of palatal influence upon a preceding e (eo):* riht, geriht.

5) *The result of palatal influence upon a preceding ie, i-umlaut of ea:* mihtig, mihton, niht.

6) *The representative of y before a palatal:* hige.

7) *The representative of i before gg:* wiggend.

o.

o is

1) *WG. o:* bodian, -boga, bolla, bord, boren, cohhetan, collen-, (ge)cost, dolh-, dorste, (ge)fohten, folc, folde, folm,

for, fore-, forht-, forð, god, gold, -golden, (á)goten (groten?), hogian, hopian, horn, hosp, -hroden, -loca, -locc, losian, molde, morgen-, morðor, of, ofer, ofost, roder, snotor, sorg, -toga, tohte, torht, torn, -trod, ðolian, wolcen, wolde, word, worden, worhte, worn.

- 2) *WG.* e : oððe, woruld.
- 3) *WG.* u : or-.
- 4) *Lat.* u : orc.

u.

u is

1) *WG.* u : brugdon, bunden, burg, cumbol (*Lat.* cumulus?), -cund, (ge)cunnian, drugon, druncen, duguð, flugon, fram-, fuhton, funde, grund, guldon, -gunnen, hlummon, hund, hup-, lungre, lust, mund, sculon, sum, sundor-, trum, ðrungen, ðungen, ðurh, ðus, un-, under, unnan, up, urnon, wuldor, -wund, wunden, wundor, wunnen, wurdon, wurpon.

- 2) *WG.* o : fugel, full, murnan, ufan, wulf.
- 3) *WG.* o *before nasals* : cumen, guma, wunian.
- 4) *WG.* au, *OE.* éa, *in the second syllable of* fultum.

y.

y is

1) *The i-umlaut of u* : -bryne, -bryrdan, brytta, -byrd, byrig, byrne, cyn, cyne-, cyning, dryht-, dryhten, dynian, frymðu, fylgan, fyllo, fyrn-, -gylden, gylían (?), gyte-, hlynian, hlysnian, hyht, hylðo, hyrned-, hyrst, lyft, -lystan, -mynd, -myndig, myntan, styrman, styrm-, sym(b)el, (ge)synto, ðrym, (for)ðylman (?), ðyrfen, wynn, wyrcean, (for)wyrð, wyrm, ymbe.

2) *The i-umlaut of ea or eo* : (ge)byldan, fyllan, fyrð-, fyrst, gyrnan, hyrde, hyra, hyre, swyrð (?), sylf, -wyrðe, yldesta, yrfe, yrre.

3) *The result of palatal influence upon a following e or ę* : gyst-, scyppend.

4) *The representative of i after w* : -hwylc, nyste (*with fusion of negative prefix*), wylle ; *of ę after w* (?) : swylc(e), *cf. Goth.* swáleiks.

5) *The representative of i*: anbyht-, bysmerlice, hyne, hyt, lyfdon, -lyfigende, nymðe, nyðerian, symbol (= *perpetuity*), syndon, syððan, ðyder, ðysne, ðyssa, ðysse, ys.

ea.

ea results from a transformation of WG. a

1) *Before r + consonant*: bearhtme, bearn, cearf, earn, gearwe (and *gegearewod*?), heard, hearra, hwearf, scearp, ðearf, ðearfende, ðearl-, weard, wearð.

2) *Before l + consonant*: beald, eald, ealdor, eal(l), healdend, healf, hwealf, scealc, wealdan, weal(l).

Exceptions are: ælmihtig 7, 301, 346; aldre 120, 348; alwalda 84; baldor 9, 32, 49, 339; wald 206; waldend 5, 61.

3) *Before h final or h + consonant*: (ge)feah, feaht, feax, geneahhe, -seax, -ðeahte.

4) *Through the influence of u-umlaut*: beado-, -u, bealo, gearo-, heaðo-, searo-.

5) *Through the influence of a preceding palatal*: geaf, geat, sceacan, sceal, sceaða.

eo.

eo results from a transformation of WG. e

1) *Before r + consonant*: beorht, beorn, eorl, eornoste, eorðe, -feorme, feorran, georn, heorte, -sceorp, sweorcend-, sweord, weorc, weorð-.

An exception is swyrd 230, 240, 264, 302, 318, 322.

2) *Before l + consonant*: heolfrig, heolstor(?).

3) *Before h + consonant*: (gè)feoht.

4) *Through the influence of u-umlaut*: heofon, heoru-
u-umlaut fails to occur in medu-, -o-, metod, werod. *In*
worold the e has disappeared under the influence of w.

5) *It likewise springs from i, as a result of u- or o-umlaut*: heora, sweotol-, but geswutelod 285; and from u, under the influence of a preceding palatal: geong.

6) *It springs from o, under the influence of a preceding palatal*: geond, sceolde.

7) *Finally, in neowol it results from a contraction of nihol(d).*

á.

á is

1) *The representative of WG.* ai : á(áwa), ágan, án, ár-, blác, brád, -dráf, fág, flán, gál-, gár, hálig, hámm, hár, hátan, -háte, hláfurd, lár, lást, láð, mára, máðm, nán, -pád, sár, -sáwle, swátig, tácnian, ðá, ðám, ðára, ðrág, (ge)wát.

2) *The representative of WG.* á, *Germ.* é : lágón, -sálum, wágon.

3) *Lengthened from a, when final* : hwá, swá.

4) *Of unknown origin* : áfor, árod, gán.

ǣ.

ǣ is

1) *WG.* á, *Germ.* é : ædre, bæron, blæd, fær-, (un)læd, -mæled, -mælum, -nædre, ræd, sæton, slæp, stræl, swæsendo, -swæslíc, ðær, wæpen, wær-, wæron.

2) *The i-umlaut of æ and á, WG.* á and ai : (n)ǣfre(?), æghwylc, (n)ǣnig, ær, ærest, æt, (ge)bæran, dæd, dæl, fæge, fættels(?), gæst, (on)hætán, hæðen, hræw, -læcan, lædan, læððu, mægð, mære, mærdðu, mæst(?), (be)næman, ræswa, sægan, sælan, sæte, ðæm, ðære, -wæða.

3) *Secondarily lengthened from æ before a palatal* : fæger, fægre.

4) *Lengthened from æ, with ecthipsis of following g* : (á)bræd.

é.

é is

1) *The i-umlaut of ó* : bégen, bréme, céne, déma, déman, dréfan, éhtan, éðel, féran, féðe, -hréðig, -médu, néðan, -rétan, réðe, sécan, wénan, wérig.

2) *WG.* é : hér, léton, méd.

3) *Lengthened from e, with ecthipsis of following g* : (á)léde, (tò)brédan, (ge)rénian.

4) *An occasional form of æ, the i-umlaut of WG.* ai or á, *OE.* á : gésne, méce.

- 5) *An occasional form of æ, WG. á: ðégon.*
- 6) *The i-umlaut of éa: béhð, héhsta, néhsta.*
- 7) *Lengthened from e, when final: gé, hé, ðé.*

i.

í is

1) *WG. í: -bitian, blícan, blíðe, -gífre, hwíl, -lice, líf, mín, níð, -(ge)níðla, ríce, -(ge)rím, scír, síd, sín, -smítan, stíð-, swíma, tíð, tír, tíð (or under 2?), ðín, -ðríste, -wíc, wíd, wídl(?), wíf, -wíg, wín, (ed)wít, wíte, wítan, -wriðan.*

2) *Lengthened from i, with loss of following n or g: líð, síð, -(ge)síð, swíð, ðínen.*

3) *The representative of íe, the umlaut of ío before w: níwian.*

4) *The representative of íe, the i-umlaut of éa: bígan, -scíne.*

5) *Lengthened from i, with the loss of h after following consonant: fíras.*

6) *Lengthened from i, when final: hí (also híe).*

ó.

ó is

1) *WG. ó: blódig, bróga, dógor, dóm, dón, flór, fór (fóron), frófor, gód, hlóh, hróf, -hwón (under 3?), (ge)lóme, móð, móte (móste), róf, (un)rót, slógon, slóh, sóhte, stódon, stópon, tó, (on)wóce.*

2) *Lengthened from o, with loss of a following nasal: a) óð, óðer, -sófte, sóð, tóð; b) bróhte, fón, ðóhte.*

3) *The representative of WG. á before a nasal: cóm(cómon), mónað.*

4) *Lengthened from o: ónettan, óret.*

5) *A variant of á, perhaps due to the influence of following w: nó (ne áwa).*

ú.

ú is

1) *Equivalent to WG. ú: brún, -búend, búne(?), búr-, dún, fúl, hlúde, húru(?), rúm, rún, scúr, snúde, súsl(?), ðúsend-, úrig-, út (bútan).*

- 2) *Lengthened from u, with ecthliipsis of n*: gúð, úðe.
- 3) *The result of contraction*: hú.
- 4) *Lengthened from u, when final*: nú.

ý.

ý is

- 1) *The i-umlaut of ú (WG. ú)*: hlýdan, lýt-.
- 2) *The i-umlaut of ú (from un)*: cýðan, cýðð(u), fýsan.
- 3) *Lengthened from y, with loss of following g*: -hýdig.
- 4) *The representative of ie, as i-umlaut of éa*: hýhsta, hýran, nýd, scýne, -sýfre, ýcan, -ýwan.
- 5) *The representative of ie, as i-umlaut of éo*: dýre, dýrsian, -stýran, ðýstre.
- 6) *The representative of i, lengthened from i, with loss of following n*: swýðe.
- 7) *The result of contraction of i + e*: sý, ðrýnes.
- 8) *Of unknown origin*: gýt, ðýs.

éa.

éa is the representative

1) *Of WG. au*: -béad, béag, déad, déað, dréam, éac, -éacen, éad (éadig), éastan, éað-, fléah, gléaw, héafod (behéafðian), héah, héan, héap, héawan, geléafa, (on)léah, léan, léap, léas, réad, -réaf, stéap, stréam, téah, ðéah, ðéaw, ðréat, wéa-; *with loss of following h*: fléam; *with absorption of the following vowel*: fréa.

- 2) *Of WG. á, OE. æ before h*: néah, néa-.
- 3) *Of WG. á, OE. æ + u, in a contract form*: néar.
- 4) *Of palatalized æ*: -géafon, géaton, scéað.

Exception: scæron.

5) *Of lengthened and palatalized e (æ), with ecthliipsis of following g*: ongéan, togéanes.

éo.

éo arises

1) *From WG. eu*: bréost, fléogan, fléoh-, fréorig, gréot, héo, -hléor, hréoh, hréowig-, léode, léof, léoht, -léosan, -léoð,

réocan, scéotend, séo, ðéod-, ðéoden ; *with loss of following h* : léoma, néosan.

2) *From ó, under the influence of a preceding palatal* : géomor, -scéop.

3) *From contraction of i + a* : déofol-.

4) *From contraction of e + o or ó* : -séon, twéogan.

5) *From contraction of e or ę with a secondary u(o) generated before following w* : cnéoris, féorða, méowle, ðéowen.

6) *From contraction of i with a following u(o) generated before following w* : éow, éower.

7) *From contraction of i + o* : féond.

8) *From contraction in the preterit of reduplicating verbs* : -féoll, héoldon, héowon, spéow.

9) *From WG. au* : éowan (*see -ýwan*).

10) *From WG. í* : swéora, swéot(?).

It is of unknown origin in éodon.

INFLECTION.

Nouns.

STRONG DECLENSION.

Masculines.

1. *Stems in -o. Here belong :*

a) *Monosyllables* : béag, beorn, blæd (*orig. u-stem*), camp, dæg, déað, dóm, dréam, earn, eorl, fléam, gæst, gár, god, grund, hám, héap, helm, hosp(?), hring, hróf, hund, hwearf, lást, léap, list, lust, nið, orc, ræd, rinc, scealc, scild, scúr, síð, slæp, stræl, stréam, tír, torn(?), ðéaw, ðréat, ðúf, wald, weall, weard, wer, wind, wqm, worn, wulf ; (*plur.*) fíras.

b) *Disyllables* : baldor, cyning, dryhten, ealdor, éðel, fætels, fugel, fultum, hæleð, heofon, hláfod, hrefn, hreðer(?), máðm, metod, mónað, roder, gesið, ðegn, ðéoden, geðqnc.

c) *Compounds* : byrnhqm, hępað, hinsið, (éðel-, héafod) weard, sigewqng.

2. *Stems in -jo* : ęnde, hęre, hyrde, sęcg, ðrym ; óretmæg.

3. *Stems in -i* : dæł, fyrst, hige, hyht, méce, wyrn ; hęllebyrne, gytesæł, wyrmsęle, folcstęde, goldwine ; (*plur.*) léode.

4. *Stems in -u* : brego.
5. *Consonant stems* :
 - a) *Monosyllabic* : man, tóð.
 - b) *In -r* : fæder.
 - c) *In -nd* : féond ; healdend, nærgend, scéotend, scyppend, waldend, wiggend ; (hér-, land-, woruld) búend, ealdhættend, (benc-, burg-, flæt)sittend.
 - d) *In -os, -es* : sigor.

Neuters.

1. *Stems in -o* :

a) *Monosyllables* : æt, beorn, bord, bréost, éad, feax, folc, geat, gód, gold, gréot, inn, léan, líf, mód, nest, sinc, sweord, swéot, træf, ðing, wíf, wín, word.

b) *Dissyllables* : cumbol, ealdor, edwít, ellen, gefeoht, gemang, geriht, geteld, héafod, hrægl, mægen, morðor, súsl(?), swegel, symbol, wæpen, werod, wídl(?), wolcen, wuldor, wundor.

c) *Compounds* : gystern, síðfæt, hērefolc, hildeléoð, hēreréaf, dægred, hupseax, gúðsceorp, færspel, wiðertrod, dægeweorc, fyrdwic, cōmpwíg ; wíngedrinc, fyrngeslit, héafodgerim, swyrd-geswing, gárgewinn.

2. *Stems in -jo* : bēd, cyn, fléohnēt, wælsceþl(?) ; rice, wite, sundoryrfē ; fæsten.

3. *Stems in -wo* : hræw.

4. *Stems in -os, -es* : dógor.

To these must be added the plur. swæsendo, and the rare lýthwón.

Feminines.

1. *Stems in -á* : béhð, ðuguð (*orig. i-stem*), dún, flán(?), flór (*orig. u-stem*), folm, frófor, gúð, help, hwíl, ides (*orig. i-stem*), lár, lind(?), méð, mund, ofost, rún, scéað, sorg, tíð, ðearf, ðrág, weard ; bēðrēst, eþðéod ; gifu, sacu, swaðu ; fyllo, hyldo, gesynto, ðýstru, éaðméðu ; cýðð(u), frymðu, læððu, mærdðu, mægð, weorðmynd.

2. *Stems in -já* : eþg, hild, milts, hyhtwynn ; ðéowen, ðinen ; ðrýnes ; cnéoris.

3. *Stems in -wá* : beadu.
4. *Stems in -i* : beŋc, hand (*orig. u-stem*), hyrst, lyft, nýd, tíd, woruld (*orig. u-stem*) ; mundbyrd, ęllendæd, forwyrd.
5. *Consonant stems* : burg, mægð, niht.

WEAK DECLENSION.

Masculines : hornboga, bolla, bróga, brytta, morgencolla, déma, ęgesa, gúðfana, fréa, gúðfrecra, foregenga (*fem. in meaning*), goldgifa, guma, léodhata, hearra, geléafa, léoma, gewitloca, wærloga, manna, nama, ealdgeniðla, (æsc-, ęcg)plega, ræswa, sceaða, swéora, swíma, folctoga, æfðonca, hęrewæða, alwalda, (byrn-, cumbol)wiga, willa.

Feminines : búne, byrne, eorðe, folde, winháte, heorte, méowle, molde, hildenædre, tohte.

Adjectives.

1. *Stems in -o. Here belong :*

a) *Short monosyllables* : gram, trum, wan.

b) *Adjectives in -lic* : swiðlic, torhtlic, ðrymlíc, unswæslíc.

c) *Long monosyllables* : án, beald, beorht, blác, brád, brún, cwic, déad, eald, eall, fág, fúl, full, geong, georn, ginn, hár, héah, healf, héan, heard, hlanc, hréoh, hwealf, láð, léas, léof, léoht, réad, riht, róf, rúm, sár, scearp, scír, síd, snell, sóð, stéap, swið, torht, wíd, wlanc.

d) *Compounds ending in a monosyllable* : déofolcund, árfæst, (collen-, gál-, stęrced-, sweorcend-, wérig)ferhð, (bealo-, ęges-, ðrym-, wǫm)full, medugál, (nið-, stęde)heard, bláchléor, wundenlocc, (gál-, géomor-, glæd-, hréowig-, stið-, styrn-, swið-, torht-, ðancol-, ðearl)mód, salowigpád, (æsc-, cyne-, ęllen-, hige-, sige)róf, wínsæd, dolhwund.

e) *Dissyllables consisting of a monosyllable with a prefix* : gecost, unlæd, unrót, tóward, inwid(?).

f) *Adjectives in -ig* : blódig, éadig, fréorig, hálig, heolfrig, mihtig, módig, gemyndig, swátig, wlitig ; éadhréðig, gléawhýdig, ælmihtig, ęlðéodig, medowérig.

g) *Adjectives in -en*: druncen, hæðen, geðungen; mægen-
éacen, eallgylden, béahhroden.

h) *Adjectives in -el and -ol*: atol, micel, neowol; (gearo-,
heþe-, hige-, searo)ðoncol.

i) *Adjectives in -er, -or*: áfor, fæger, géomor, heolstor, óðer
snotor.

k) *Adjectives in -ed, -od*: árod; scírmæled.

l) *Adjectives in -isc*: Ebréisc.

2. *Stems in -jo and -i*: æðele, bliðe, bréme, céne, dýre, fæge,
gésne, gifeðe, mære, réðe, rice, scýne, ðýstre, yrre; foremære,
orfeorme, orsáwle, unsýfre; slægafæge, úrigfeðere, wælgífre,
ælfscíne, ęllenðriste, ðoncwyrðe; hýrnednēbb.

3. *Stems in -wo*: gléaw, ferhðgléaw.

4. *Ordinals*: féorða.

5. *Participles (see also Nouns)*: ðearfende, unlyfigende.

Comparison. Comparatives are: gingra, lęngra, mærra,
mára. *Superlatives are*: héhsta (hýhsta), láðost (-est-), mærost,
mæst, yldesta, and, from an adverb in the positive, néhsta.

Pronouns.

1. *Personal Pronouns. These are* ic, ðú, hé, héo, hit, for
which see Glossary.

2. *Possessives*: mīn, ðīn, sīn, éower; for his, hyre, heora,
etc., see *Personal Pronouns*.

3. *Demonstratives*: sé, séo, ðæt; ðés; sylf.

4. *Relatives. The relative is usually* ðe, though the demon-
strative ðæt is occasionally employed for this purpose; see also
swylc.

5. *Indefinites*: sum, hwá, gehwá; æghwylc, gehwylc; áenig;
nænig, nán.

Verbs.

STRONG VERBS.

The Strong Verbs, represented by one or more forms each,
are as follows:

First Ablaut Class: *bidan*, *blican*, (for) *drifan*, (be) *líðan*, (be) *smitan*, (ge) *wítan*, *wlitan*, (on) *wríðan*.

Second Ablaut Class: (a) (be) *béodan*, *dréogan*, *fléogan*, (á) *géotan* (?), *hréoðan*, *réocan*; (b) *fléon*, (for) *léosan*, (on) *léon*, *téon*.

Third Ablaut Class: (a) *bindan*, *drincan* (*only pp.* *druncen*), *findan*, (on) *ginnan*, *hlimman*, *irnan*, *singan*, *ðringan*, (be) *windan*, (ofer) *winnan*, (*besides the pp.* *geðungen*, *from* *ðéon*); (b) *gildan* (*forgildan*); (c) (for) *ceorfan*, *feohtan*, *hweorfan*, *weorpan*, *weorðan*; (d) *bregdan* (*-brédan*), *murnan*.

Fourth Ablaut Class: (a) *beran*, *sceran*, *teran*; (b) *cuman*, *niman*.

Fifth Ablaut Class: (a) (á) *cweðan*, *sprecan*, *wegan*, (ge) *wrecan*; (b) *gifan*, (on) *gitan*; (c) (ge) *féon*, (ge) *séon*; (d) *biddan*, (ge) *fricgan*, *licgan*, *sittan*, *ðicgan*.

Sixth Ablaut Class: (a) *farán*, *sceacan*, *wacan* (?) (*only opt. pret.* *onwóce*); (b) *sléan*; (c) *standan*; (d) *hlihhan*, (ge) *sccyppan*, *stéppan*.

Reduplicating Verbs: (a) *blōndan* (*only pp.* *geblōnden*), *fón*, *hátan*, (á) *hón*, *létan*; (b) (ge) *feallan*, (ge) *gangan*, *healdan*, *héawan*, *spówan*, *wealdan*.

WEAK VERBS.

First Conjugation. Here belong:

a) *Original short stems:* *frēmian* (*frēmman* ?), *grēmian*, (á) *lęcgan*, (á) *swębban*.

b) *Original long stems and polysyllables:* (a) (ge) *bæran*, (for) *bígan*, *byldan*, (on) *bryrdan*, *cirman*, *cirran*, *cýðan*, *déman*, *dréfan*, *dręcnan*, *ęglan*, *éhtan*, *féran*, *fylgan* (?), *fyllan* (= *fell*), *fýsan*, *gyrnan*, *hæftan*, (on) *hæftan*, *hlęstan*, *hlýdan*, (ge) *hýran*, *lædan*, (ge) *lystan*, *myntan*, (be) *næman*, *nęmnan*, *néðan*, *ræfnan*, *ręstan*, (á) *rétan*, *sęgan*, *sęlan*, *sęndan*, *stýran*, *styrman*, (for) *ðylman*, *wénan*, *ýcan*; (b) *cohhetan*, *ónettan*.

c) *Irregular Verbs:* *bringan*, *éowan*, *girwan*, *néalęccan*, *sęccan*, (be) *ðęccan*, *ðęcnan*, (á) *węccan*, *wręccan*, *wyrcean*, (*æt*) *ýwan*.

Second Conjugation: bodian, (ge)cunnian, dynian, dýrsian, frætw(i)an, (ge)frīðian, gearwian, gristbítian, gylían, (be)héafdi-an, hlynian, hogian, hopian, losian, manian, nyðerian, níwian, (ge)rénian, sparian, starian, swutelían, swiðrian, tácnian, tilían, (ge)ðafian, ðolian, wunian; néosan, twéogan.

Third Conjugation: fetigan, habban, hogian (hycgan), libban, (á)seccgan, wæccan (wacian? *only pres. part. wæccende*).

PRETERITIVE PRESENTS.

ágan, *durran, *mótan, *mugan, sculan, ðurfan, unnan, witan.

VERBS IN *-mi*.

béon (wesán), dón, gán, willán.

The actual forms of béon (wesán) are: ys 86, 87, 93, 154, 156, 285, 286; *ind. pres. 3d plur. syndon* 195; *ind. pret. 3d sing. wæs* 12, 46, 56, 73, 113, 146, 161, 168, 272, 314, næs 107, 257; *ind. pret. 3d plur. wæron* 17, 225, 238, 255, 284, 305, 323; *opt. pres. 3d sing. sý* 347; *opt. pret. 3d plur. wæron* 31. *Of dón*: *ind. pres. 3d sing. déð* 95. *Of gán*: *inf. gán* 149 (gegangan 54); *ind. pret. 3d plur. éodon* 15, 55, 132, 243, ge-éodon 332; *pp. gegán* 140, 219. *Of willán*: *ind. pret. 1st sing. wylle* 84, 187; *ind. pret. 3d sing. wolde* 183.

SYNTACTICAL NOTE. — *The dependent sentences may be readily found and classified by reference to the Glossary under the following connectives*: ær, ær ðon ðe, hú, nýmðe, óð, óð ðæt, swá (ll. 38, 123, 143, 197, 277), swylc, swylce, syððan, ðá (ll. 3, 145), ðá ðe (ll. 214, 238, 297, 323), ðæs ðe (*under ðæt, dem. prn.*), ðæt, *cf.*, ðe, *rel. prn. and cf.*, ðeah, ðenden, ðonne.

VI

PROSODY.

OLD ENGLISH VERSE IN GENERAL.

Old English verse is rarely strophic, but almost without exception stichic; that is, consists of ungrouped lines, following each other as in Modern English blank verse.

The line of poetry consists of two hemistichs, separated by the cæsura. Example :

bord for bréostum and byrnbqmas.

The hemistich may be either normal or expanded. A normal hemistich contains two metrical feet. Example :

his goldgifan.

An expanded hemistich contains three metrical feet. Example :

féran folces ráeswan.

A metrical foot is a portion of a line containing one primary stress. The syllable receiving the primary stress may or may not be followed or preceded by one or more lighter or slurred syllables.

Of the lighter syllables following or preceding a primary stress, one may, under certain circumstances, receive a secondary stress. A syllable which receives neither primary nor secondary stress is called unstressed.

The primary stress nearly always falls upon a long syllable ; this long syllable may, however, be represented by two syllables, of which the first is short, and the second so light as to admit of syncopation. The substitution of two such short syllables for a single long one is called resolution.

A long syllable is one which contains a long vowel or diphthong, or a short vowel followed by two consonants. A short syllable is one which contains a short vowel followed by a single consonant. Long and short syllables are represented in metrical schemes by the macron, —, and the breve, ∪, respectively. Stressed syllables are indicated by the acute or grave accent, according as the stress is primary or secondary. Unstressed syllables are represented by the oblique cross, ×.

The syllable which receives the primary stress is usually the root syllable of a word, while the lighter or slurred syllables comprise the terminations, enclitics and proclitics ; occasionally, however, the second element of a compound word is reckoned as a slurred syllable.

Old English metrical feet may be classified as follows :

1. Monosyllabic : The monosyllabic foot regularly consists of a long syllable under the primary stress, $\underline{\text{L}}$. This foot is never found except in conjunction with one of the dactylic type having a secondary stress (i. *h* to i. *k*, p. liv).

2. Dissyllabic : The dissyllabic foot may be either trochaic, $\underline{\text{L}} \times$, or iambic, $\times \underline{\text{L}}$. In the trochaic foot, the unstressed syllable may be replaced by a long syllable under the secondary stress. The dactyl formed by the resolution of the trochee may be called the light dactyl, to distinguish it from the heavy or normal dactyl, in which the first syllable is long.

3. Trisyllabic : The trisyllabic foot is either dactylic, $\underline{\text{L}} \times \times$, or anapæstic, $\times \times \underline{\text{L}}$. If dactylic, either the second or third syllable has in some cases secondary stress.

4. Polysyllabic : If tetrasyllabic, this foot resembles either a first pæon, $\underline{\text{L}} \times \times \times$, or a fourth pæon, $\times \times \times \underline{\text{L}}$. If it contains a greater number of syllables, it is still essentially dactylic or anapæstic in effect, $\underline{\text{L}} \times \times \times \dots$, or $\dots \times \times \times \underline{\text{L}}$.

In any of the foregoing feet, resolution may take place, thus apparently increasing the number of typical syllables.

Anacrusis. Before hemistichs beginning with a primary stress, one or more unstressed syllables may occur. These unstressed syllables constitute what is known as the anacrusis. It is rare at the beginning of the second hemistich, but more frequent before the first.

Expanded hemistichs. These are formed by prefixing a foot of the form $\underline{\text{L}} \times \dots$ (less frequently $\underline{\text{L}}$, and rarely in the first hemistich $\times \underline{\text{L}}$) to a regular hemistich of two stresses. Expanded lines are employed in passages of peculiar elevation and solemnity or expressive of unwonted agitation.

Alliteration. Alliteration is a poetical ornament which is constantly employed in Old English verse. It consists in the employment of the same or similar sounds at the beginning of a syllable which receives the primary stress. The second hemistich contains one such alliterative syllable, as a rule that which has the first primary stress; the first hemistich has

regularly two, though frequently only one. The alliterative sound must be the same throughout, if consonantal; if vocalic, it is usually different in the three syllables. In the following examples, as throughout the text of *Judith*, the alliterative letter is denoted by full-faced type :

- a) bealde byrnwiggende. þær wæron bollan stéape.
 b) on Ʒæt dægred sylf: dýnedan scildas.
 c) ealles orsáwle: slóh Ʒá eornoste.

In expanded lines, the additional foot frequently takes alliteration, thus removing it from one of its normal positions.

The first hemistich frequently differs from the second, not only in the number of its alliterative syllables, but also in that of the unstressed syllables admitted between two primary stresses, or in the form of anacrusis.

Rime. Rime and various forms of assonance are occasionally employed by Old English poets, sometimes for the purpose of uniting more closely the two halves of the same line, less frequently to associate the second half of a line with the first or second half of the following line, rarely in formulas or compounds within the same hemistich.

Masculine or monosyllabic rime is perfect, when the riming vowels are identical, and are followed by the same consonants or consonant combinations. Example :

éode yrremód: him of éagum stód.

Feminine or polysyllabic (usually dissyllabic) rime is perfect when the first riming syllables are perfect masculine rimes and the following syllables are identical. Example :

scildburh scáeron, scéotend wæron.

Imperfect rime is of various kinds. Thus, rime is imperfect

a) when the consonants or consonant combinations of the riming syllables are identical, and the preceding vowels are similar, but not identical ;

b) when the consonants are as in *a*, and the vowels are dissimilar ;

c) when the vowels are identical, and the following consonants or consonant combinations are dissimilar (assonance) ;

d) when there is a blending of masculine and feminine rimes ; that is, when two syllables rime perfectly or imperfectly, but the one is, and the other is not, followed by one or more syllables in the same word.

Examples :

- a*) geðafian, þrymmes Hyrde, ac hé him þæs ðinges gestýrde.
b) þone hæðnan hund bæť him bæť héafod wand.
c) þrunġon and urnon.
d) bá wearð hyre rúme on móde
 háligre hyht ġeníwod.

A species of perfect rime is the suffixal, in which two grammatical terminations rime with each other, or a grammatical termination rimes with the radical syllable of another word. Example :

fréorig tó foldan onġan his feax teran.

The suffixal rime may also be imperfect, as in example *d* of the last paragraph.

Intermediate between alliteration and imperfect rime is a kind of rime which we may designate as etymological, the resemblance of sound being effected by the employment of different words derived from the same root, like *gedémed* and *dóm* in the following example :

gedémed tó deaðe and ġe dóm áġon.

kennings. A characteristic ornament of Old English, as well as of early Teutonic poetry in general, are the kennings. This term, which is of Norse origin, designates those synonyms or periphrastic phrases which are employed to diversify the expression of a thought, or to avoid the repetition of the same word, usually a noun. Many of these are striking metaphors, but by no means all ; some, though metaphorical in their origin, were undoubtedly so familiar to poet and audience that their peculiar significance was overlooked, and they were regarded as stereotyped and convenient synonyms. A list of

the kennings occurring in Judith will be found on pp. 49-51, those peculiar to this poem being distinguished by the double dagger, †.

PROSODY OF JUDITH.

Before proceeding to examine the metrical constitution of the hemistich, it is desirable to consider the ordinary sequences of long and short syllables in Old English, and particularly in Old English poetry.

1. Long syllables followed by short or slurred syllables. A long stressed syllable may be followed :

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| a) by a derivative or inflectional syllable : scúras | ∠ × |
| b) by a monosyllabic proclitic : niht séo | ∠ × |
| c) by a monosyllabic prefix : mód á(réteð) | ∠ × |
| d) by a derivative or inflectional syllable + a monosyllabic prefix or proclitic : dreñcte mid | ∠ × × |
| e) by a dissyllabic proclitic or prefix : fýnd ofer(wunnen) | ∠ × × |
| f) by a monosyllabic proclitic + a monosyllabic prefix : gléaw on ge(poñce) | ∠ × × |
| g) by two monosyllabic words : út of ðám | ∠ × × |
| h) by two syllables, derivative or inflectional : (a) módigre | ∠ ∩ × |
| i) by the second, dissyllabic element of a compound word : | |
| (a) scírmæled | ∠ ∩ × |
| (β) eñlenróf | ∠ × ∩ |
| j) by a dissyllabic word, with the stress upon its second syllable : néar ætstóp (Béow.) | ∠ × ∩ |
| k) by a derivative or inflectional syllable + a monosyllabic word : ætes georn | ∠ × ∩ |
2. Long syllables preceded by short or slurred syllables. A long stressed syllable may be preceded :
- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| a) by a monosyllabic prefix : geféoll | × ∠ |
| b) by a monosyllabic proclitic : and tír | × ∠ |
| c) by a derivative or inflectional syllable : (eal)ne dæg | × ∠ |

- d*) by a derivative or inflectional ending + a monosyllabic prefix or proclitic : (healf)ne forcearf $\times \times \angle$
e) by a dissyllabic ending : (lár)ena gód (Béow.) $\times \times \angle$
f) by a dissyllabic proclitic : bútan end(e) $\times \times \angle$
g) by two monosyllabic words : and þæt word $\times \times \angle$

3. Long syllables followed by long or stressed syllables. In addition to the cases instanced under *r*, *h* and *i*, which belong under the head of secondary stress, stressed syllables proper are here to be considered. A long syllable may be followed :

- a*) by a monosyllabic word : brád swyrd $\angle \angle (\angle \sphericalangle)$
b) when a monosyllable, by the first syllable of a dissyllabic word : néar hét(e) $\angle \angle (\angle \sphericalangle)$
c) when a monosyllable, by the first syllable of a trisyllabic word : sang hild(eleóð) $\angle \angle (\angle \sphericalangle)$
d) when the second syllable of a dissyllabic word, by the first syllable of a dissyllabic word : (ge)gán hæfd(on) $\angle \angle (\angle \sphericalangle)$
e) when the first syllable of a polysyllabic word (often a compound), by the second syllable of the same word : niðheard, burhléod(um), þencsitt(ende) $\angle \angle (\angle \sphericalangle)$

4. Short stressed syllables followed by short or slurred syllables. A short stressed syllable may be followed :

- a*) by a single unstressed syllable, forming with it two metrical syllables : cyning $\sphericalangle \times$
b) by an unstressed syllable, forming with it the metrical equivalent of a single long syllable, and capable of being substituted for the latter in every position : hraðe $\sphericalangle \times (= \angle)$

Compounds are metrically regarded, for the most part, as composed of two independent words, but their length, taken in connection with the invariability of their typical forms, restricts the employment of certain compounds to particular metrical schemes. Thus, compounds like hildenæðran are adapted to hemistichs of the trochaic type, $\angle \times | \angle \times$; those like þencsittende to the type $\angle | \angle \times \times$.

Constitution of the hemistich. There are five normal types of the hemistich, which may be called respectively the 1) trochaic (dactylic), 2) the iambic (anapæstic), 3) the iambic-

trochaic, 4) the monosyllabic-bacchic (or -cretic), and the 5) bacchic-monosyllabic. Types 4 and 5 occasionally become trochaic-bacchic and bacchic-trochaic respectively.

Every hemistich ends either in a stressed syllable, or in a stressed syllable followed by a single short syllable.

Occasionally a greater number of unstressed syllables than three occur together, but without destroying the character of the verse as belonging to one of the foregoing types.

Constitution of the various types.

1. The first or trochaic (dactylic) type is formed by the union of two feet like those found in 1. *a* to 1. *g* above. Thus :

biddan wylle	∠ × ∠ ×
gumena ǫréate	∪ × × ∠ ×
ǣrest gesóhte	∠ × × ∠ ×

With anacrusis :

in ǫys ginnan grunde	× × ∠ × ∠ ×	?
----------------------	-------------------	---

Occasionally, by the introduction of two consecutive long syllables, as in 3. *e*, there occur hemistichs of these forms :

torhtlic tóward	∠ ∩ ∠ ×
druncen and dolhwund	∠ × × ∠ ∩

A short stressed syllable is rare :

árfæst cyning	∠ × ∪ ×
---------------	-----------

2. The second or iambic (anapæstic) type is formed by the union of two feet like those found in 2. *a* to 2. *g* above. Thus :

se hǫhsta dáel	× ∠ × ∠
in ǫám heolstran hám	× × ∠ × ∠
nú ic gumena gehwæne	× × ∪ × × × ∪ ×

With extra unstressed syllables :

þæt hé in þæt búrgeteld	× × × × ∠ × ∠
-------------------------	-----------------

3. The third or iambic-trochaic type is formed by the union of two feet like those found in 1. *a* to 1. *g* and 2. *a* to 2. *g* respectively. Thus :

and compwige	× ∟ ∟ ×
þær was eallgylden	× × ∟ ∟ ×
and on hyne nænig	× × ∟ × ∟ ×

Rarely a short stressed syllable :

of hornbogan	× ∟ ∟ ×
of ðám wyrmsęle	× × ∟ ∟ ×

With two extra unstressed syllables :

þe hie ofercuman mihton	× × × × ∟ × ∟ ×
-------------------------	-------------------

It will be observed that where two long syllables meet in the middle of the hemistich there is such a sequence as in 3. *a* to 3. *e*, the examples above being both under 3. *e*.

4. The fourth or monosyllabic-bacchic type is formed by the union of a monosyllabic foot with such as are found in 1. *h* and 1. *i* (*a*). Thus :

mægð módigre	∟ ∟ ∟ ×
mægen néaláhte	∟ × ∟ ∟ ×

Similarly, the monosyllabic-cretic takes groups like 1. *i* (*β*), 1. *j*, and 1. *k* for the second foot :

gæst ęllor hwearf	∟ ∟ × ∟
ides ęllenróf	∟ × ∟ × ∟

An example of the trochaic-bacchic type (found only in first hemistichs) is :

stópon styrnmóde	∟ × ∟ ∟ ×
------------------	-------------

Where two long syllables belonging to different feet come together in the pure type, we have various cases under 3, the one above being under *e*.

5. The fifth or bacchic-monosyllabic type is formed by the union of such feet as are found in 1. *h* and 1. *i* (*a*) with a monosyllabic foot. Thus :

ðrýnesse ðrym	∟ ∟ × ∟
foremærne bláed	∟ × ∟ × ∟

An example of bacchic-trochaic (only in first hemistichs) is :

dryhtguman síne	∟ ∟ × ∟ ×
-----------------	-------------

Expanded lines. These are 66½ in number, or constitute nearly one-fifth of the entire poem. They are ll. 2-12, 16-21, 30-34, 54-61, 63-68, 88-99 (excluding 96^a), 132, 272-74^a, 289^b-91, 298^a, 338-50 (excluding 350^a). Those of the first hemistich are distributed between the first, third, fourth, and fifth types in the proportion of 53, 3, 9, and 1; those of the second hemistich nearly all (66) belong to the first type, the fifth type having only one.

The expansion consists in prefixing two or more syllables of the trochaic or dactylic type to an ordinary hemistich; only exceptionally is a single stressed syllable or a foot of the iambic order prefixed. The expanded hemistich has three stresses, instead of the normal two, since the prefixed portion differs from the anacrusis in having a primary stress. As a rule, the first and second stresses of the first hemistich, when expanded, take alliteration, while in the second hemistich the place of the alliterative syllable is unchanged, coinciding normally with the (new) second stress. Example:

mundbyrd æt ðám mæran þéodne, þá héo áhte mæste þearfe.

Numerical representation of the various types. Certain hemistichs are excluded from consideration, either because they contain foreign names, whose accentuation is undetermined, or because they are corrupt. Such are 1^a, 62^a, 138^a, 218^a, 232^a, 241^a, 249^a, 287^a, 288^a, 310^a; 201^b, 265^b, 273^b, 288^b, 306^b, 327^b. Subtracting these, there remain 340 first hemistichs, and 344 second hemistichs. These are distributed as follows:

	FIRST HEMISTICHS.			SECOND HEMISTICHS.	
	NOR- MAL.	EX- PANDED.		NOR- MAL.	EX- PANDED.
Trochaic (dactylic),	129	53	Trochaic (dactylic),	128	66
Iambic (anapæstic),	36		Iambic (anapæstic),	76	
Iambic-trochaic,	52	3	Iambic-trochaic,	51	
Monosyllabic-bacchic,	42	9	Monosyllabic-bacchic,	13	
Bacchic-monosyllabic,	15	1	Bacchic-monosyllabic,	9	1
Totals,	<u>274</u>	<u>66</u>	Totals,	<u>277</u>	<u>67</u>

Alliteration. The alliterative letters are distributed as follows, the exponential ³ and ² signifying the number of alliterative syllables in the line :

Vowel³: 7, 10, 14, 21, 64, 65, 70, 95, 108, 109, 146, 169, 210, 237, 246, 252, 257, 265, 273, 337, 346(?).

Vowel²: 28, 35, 38, 46, 50, 75, 76, 102, 112, 133, 135, 150, 166, 170, 176, 180, 183, 185, 190, 215, 217, 218, 228, 231, 232, 242, 250, 253, 284, 310, 316, 321, 332.

B³: 17, 18, 39, 57, 58, 63, 192, 213, 254, 267, 318, 327, 341.

B²: 27, 36, 48, 84, 100, 128, 137, 138, 159, 174, 175, 187, 248, 276, 278.

C³: 200, 312, 324, 333.

C²: 134, 155, 235, 243, 259, 270, 311.

D³: 31, 61, 107, 196, 300.

D²: 29, 204, 266, 319.

F³: 5, 12, 19, 33, 41, 47, 99, 111, 189, 194, 195, 202, 209, 221, 264, 281, 297, 301.

F²: 24, 83, 104, 122, 127, 139, 143, 162, 220, 244, 262, 292, 302, 320.

G³: 2, 22, 32, 123, 132, 149, 224, 279, 306, 329, 342.

G²: 9, 13, 40, 62, 83, 112, 140, 144, 148, 168, 171, 186, 219, 238, 256, 271, 308, 334.

H³: 4, 56, 87, 94, 98, 110, 116, 121, 130, 179, 203, 216, 263, 290, 303, 317, 328.

HI³: 23, 205.

HR³: 37, 282.

H²: 51, 96, 105, 117, 126, 131, 160, 161, 173, 212, 222, 225, 234, 239, 251, 260, 294, 309.

HW²: 214.

L³: 72, 101, 147, 184, 191, 280, 298, 347.

L²: 42, 150, 158, 178, 226, 288(?), 304, 311, 315, 323.

M³: 3, 26, 92, 154, 167, 181, 261, 325, 330, 335, 344.

M²: 52, 85, 90, 165, 198, 229, 236, 245, 253, 293.

N³: 34, 81, 113, 277, 287(?).

N²: 45, 53, 73, 233.

R³: 11, 20, 54, 68, 97, 314, 339, 349.

R²: 44, 188.

S³: 30, 55, 88, 89, 114, 182, 201 (?), 338, 340, 345.

Sc³: 230, 305.

St³: 223, 227.

Sw³: 240, 322.

S²: 15, 124, 136, 145, 152, 177, 211, 269, 275, 285, 289, 295,
299, 331, 336, 350.

Sc²: 78, 79, 193.

Sl²: 247.

Sn²: 125, 199.

St²: 25.

Sw²: 80, 106.

T³: 6, 93, 157, 197, 272, 286.

T²: 43.

Ð³: 60, 66, 74, 86, 91, 118, 120, 129, 153, 164.

Ð²: 85, 165, 172, 208, 268, 307, 332.

W³: 8, 16, 59, 67, 71, 77, 103, 115, 142, 156, 163, 206,
249 (?), 274, 291, 296, 313, 326, 343, 348.

W²: 49, 69, 82, 119, 137, 141, 151, 207, 241, 255, 258, 283.

Summing up the lists, we obtain the following as the totals
for triple alliteration and double alliteration respectively:

Vowels: 21, 33.

Semi-vowel: W 20, 12.

Liquids: L 8, 10; R 8, 2.

Nasals: M 11, 10; N 5, 4.

Labials: B 13, 15; F 18, 14.

Dentals: T 6, 1; D 5, 4; Ð 10, 7; S (including combina-
tions) 16, 25.

Gutturals: C 4, 7; G 11, 18; H (including combinations)
21, 19.

Total for triple alliteration, 177; for double, 181.

It will be observed that the added totals for triple and double
alliteration amount to 358, while the whole number of lines is
only 350. The discrepancy is accounted for by the fact that,
while the first line of the poem is necessarily omitted, nine
lines, viz. 83, 85, 112, 137, 150, 165, 253, 311, 332, have

two alliterating letters each, and are therefore counted twice.

The gutturals are most numerously represented, 80; next come the dentals, 74; labials, 60; vowels, 54; *w*, 32; nasals, 30; liquids, 28.

Of the consonants, *s* occurs most frequently, 41; *h* stands next, 40; *w* and *f*, 32 each; *g*, 29; *b*, 28; *m*, 21; *l*, 18; *ð*, 17; *c*, 11; *r*, 10; *d* and *n*, 9 each; *t*, 7.

199 lines, or more than one-half of the entire number, alliterate upon vowels, the semi-vowel *w*, or the spirants *f*, *s*, and *h*; the sonant and nasal labial stand for 49 lines; the liquids for 28; the surd stops for only 18.

No distinction is observed between the guttural and the palatal *g* in alliteration, and the initial *I* of Iudith is treated like *g*.

In lines 249 and 314, *w* apparently alliterates with *hw*.

In line 223, *str* alliterates with *st* + vowel.

When the first hemistich contains but one alliterative syllable, this is usually the first stressed syllable of the hemistich (145 times), but occasionally the second or last stressed syllable takes the alliteration. This is the case in ll. 15, 49, 75, 122, 134, 158, 159, 160, 168, 174, 176, 177, 238, 258, 259, 278, 285, 323. In every instance but one (l. 259) these hemistichs are of the trochaic-dactylic type.

Accentual principles. The accentual principles observed by Old English poets in their management of alliteration virtually reduce themselves to one: that the most important syllables of the most important words should receive primary stress. It must be borne in mind, however, that the stress is sometimes rhetorical, that is, depends not so much upon the intrinsic weight of the word as upon that which belongs to it in virtue of its relation to other words in the same sentence. For example, a preposition might be expected to have less intrinsic weight than a following noun, yet instances occur where the preposition alliterates.

A general rule is that if a noun and a verb are found in the same hemistich, it is the noun that alliterates. In Judith the rule is transgressed in the following instances: ll. 9^a, 29^b, 44^b, 72^b, 183^b, 204^b, 207^b, 209^b(?), 211^b, 253^b, 292^b(?).

The principle that the alliterative syllable of the second hemistich must be the first stressed syllable of that hemistich, except in expanded hemistichs, where it is usually the second stressed syllable, is disregarded in l. 273.

The law that, where a participle or infinitive depends upon a verb, it is the former which receives the stress, is broken in ll. 208^b, 260^b.

Adverbs are frequently employed in Judith to bear the alliteration of the second hemistich: thus, ll. 2, 14, 24, 35, 37, 39, 50, 53, 74, 75, 86, 97, 102, 118, 125, 129, 139, 146, 147, 150, 158, 190, 199, 202, 216, 246, 252, 263(?), 268, 274, 280, 284, 287, 307.

In 91^b a possessive pronoun takes the alliteration, though its noun does not occur till 92^a.

Peculiarities of Word Order. It may deserve to be noted that the poet is fond of beginning a hemistich with a verb, pronoun, or conjunction followed by *ðá*. This is more common in the second hemistich, though not avoided in the first. Examples in second hemistich: *éodon ðá* 55, 132, *geféol ðá* 67, *genam ðá* 77, 98, *gewát ðá* 61, *hæfde ðá* 64, *hét ðá* 34, *næs ðá* 107, *ongan ðá* 80, *slóh ðá* 103, 108, *wæs ðá* 146; *hí(e) ðá* 54, 94, 138, 220, 269, 290, *hé ðá* 280; and *ðá* 41, 147, 169. In first hemistich: *funde ðá* 278, *hæfde ðá* 122, *spræc ðá* 176; *hí(e) ðá* 15, 302, and *hit ðá* 130. *Ðá wearð* is common: 21^b, 57^b, 97^b, 199^a, 275^a; *ðá wurdon* 159^a. *Wæs*, preceded by its subject or an adverb, frequently begins the second hemistich: *hære wæs* 161^b, *rúm wæs* 314^b, *ðá wæs* 73^b, 272^b, *ðær wæs* 46^b, *ðæt wæs* 12^b, 56^b, 168^b; similarly, *ys* preceded by dative object: *éow ys* 154^b, *ðæt éow ys* 156^b. A hemistich is begun by *stópon* followed by its subject: *stópon cynerófe* 200^b, *stópon heaðorincas* 212^a, *stópon styrynmóde* 227^a. *Hér*, whenever found, is always used to begin a hemistich: 177, 285, 289.

Rime. 1. Perfect masculine rimes. These are all suffixal, with one exception :

héhstan Déman : héhstan brógan	4
geléafan : Ælmihtigan	6 ^b -7 ^a
hlýdde : hlynede : dynede	23
fletsittendum : bearnum	33
ealra : woruldbúendra	81 ^b -82 ^a
þínre : þearfendre	85
under neowelne næs and ðær genyðerad wæs	113
wornum : héapum : ðréatum : ðrymmum	163 ^b -164 ^a
ræswan : láðestan : starian	178-79
sęcgas : gesíðas : þúfas	201
úrigfeðera : salowigpáda	210 ^b -211 ^a
ongéaton : wáeron	238
gecunnian : cumbolwigan	259
cohhetan : cirman : gristbitian	270 ^a , ^b -271 ^a
licgan : goldgifan	278 ^b -279 ^a
foldan : teran	281
geswutelod : getácnod	285 ^a -286 ^a
sweordum : wulfum : wælgífrum : fuglum	295-297
geweorðod : gedýrsod	299 ^b -300 ^a
gedýrsod : God	300
worhton : héowon	303 ^b -304 ^b
helmas : máðmas	318 ^b -319 ^a
grundas : stréamas	349

2. Perfect feminine rimes :

in ðýs ginnan grunde; héo ðár ðá gearwe funde	2
hlynede and dynede	23
dryhtguman sine dręncte mid wíne	29
bealofull his beðdes néosan þær hé sceolde his bláed forléosan	63
wyrmum bewunden, wítum gebunden	115
Iudith æt gáðe swá hyre God úðe	123
ęcgum gecoste slógon eornoste	231
scildburh scæron scéotend wáeron	305
swylce éac réðe stréamas	
and swegles dréamas	349 ^b -50 ^a

Suffixal feminine rimes :

mid tóðon torn þoligénde; þá wæs hyra tíres æt ende	272
-----------------------------------------------------	-----

3. Imperfect rimes, classified as above (a partial list) :

a)	będręste : gęhlęste	36
	hyrde : gęstýrde	60
	sceacan : męgenęacen	292 ^a -293 ^a
	ręndwiggęde : węnde (suffixal)	20
b)	hund : wand	110
	þing : lęng	153
	hęrewęđđan : onwriđđan	173
	gęfęohte : gęrihte	202
	gęfęoll : dęł	308 ^b -309 ^a
	ealdfęondum : unlyfigęndum	316
c)	þrungon : urnon	164
	fyrngęfitu : swyrdum	264
	tide : niđum	286 ^b -287 ^b
	gęhęawen : behęafđod	289 ^b -290 ^a
	flęam : ęacen	292 ^a -293 ^a
	sceacan : feaht	292
	fuglum : flugon	297
	gręot : gęfęoll	308
	lythwđn : becđm	311
	oninnan : nimanne	313 ^b -314 ^b
	đęodguman : gęęodon	332
	sigorlęan : gęlęafan	345
d)	mode : geniwod	97 ^b -98 ^a
	lęg : gęsęged	294

An example of etymological rime is

gedęmed : dđm	196
---------------	-----

and an unclassified specimen is

þringan : ęninga	249 ^b -250 ^a
------------------	------------------------------------

Persistence of Type. There is a tendency to repeat a form once introduced. The ear becomes accustomed to it, and shrinks from a change. Thus hemistichs with a single alliterative syllable are apt to occur in groups :

Of nine lines : 170-78.

Of six lines : 48-53, 231-36.

Of five lines : 42-46, 124-28, 158-62, 241-45.

Of four lines : 133-36, 138-41, 185-88, 217-20, 268-71, 282-85, 292-95, 307-10.

Of three lines : 27-29, 78-80, 104-6, 143-45, 258-60, 319-21.

Besides these there are 17 groups of two lines each, and only forty single lines of this type.

This fact may assist in determining the nature of the loss in l. 62. The group preceding, ll. 54-61, has double alliteration in the first hemistich; so does likewise the following group, ll. 63-68. Consequently it is rendered probable that at least one word, and that alliterative, followed *gálferhð*.

There is a similar persistence of type in the case of hemistichs which alliterate the second stressed syllable, as in ll. 158-60, 176-77, 258-59.

The same may be observed in the sequence of lines alliterating on the same letter. Thus, Vowel³ 64-65; Vowel² 75-76, 217-18, 231-32; Vowel³ + Vowel² 169-70, 252-53; B³ 17-18, 57-58; B² 137-38, 174-75; C² + C³ 311-12; F³ 194-195; F² + F³ 220-21; F³ + F² 301-2; G² + G³ 148-49; H³ + H² 116-17, 130-31; S³ 88-89; S² 124-25; Sc² + Sw² 78-79, 80; Ð² + Ð³ 85-86; Ð³ + Ð² 164-65; W² + W³ 141-42, W³ + W² 206-7. These include ll. 85, 137, 253, 311, which have double alliteration.

The occurrence of expanded lines in groups is still another illustration of the same persistence.

With respect to metrical structure, examples abound. The second hemistichs of ll. 1-21, for example, are all constructed on the trochaic-dactylic model. Even more striking is the sequence of first hemistichs in ll. 182-85 and 190-93 (Luick *Beitr.* XI 490).

VII

ÆLFRIC'S HOMILY ON JUDITH.

The artistic excellence of our poem is thrown into bold relief by a comparison with Ælfric's Homily on the same subject, published by B. Assmann in *Anglia*, X 76-104. The latter is written in rhythmical prose, or rather, as Professor Skeat says, in a loose sort of alliterative verse, and composed,

according to Assmann, between 997-1005 A.D. The manuscripts (of the 12th century) are C.C.C.C. 303 (S) and Cotton Otho B. 10 (O), the latter being fragmentary in consequence of much damage by fire. Wanley mentions both, the former on p. 137 of the Catalogus, the latter on p. 192. The homily ends abruptly in both manuscripts, in S at the end of l. 393, and in O near the end of l. 445, according to the metrical arrangement of Assmann; about 75 lines appear to be wanting after the 445 originally contained in O. The story of Judith had already, however, been brought to an end with l. 403, what follows being an allegorical interpretation, to which is appended a laudation of chastity. Certain verbal resemblances between Ælfric's version and the older poem might suggest that he was acquainted with the latter: such are the words *ætýwan*, 318; *blíðe*, 293; *dægred*, 355; *dréam*, 384; *fætel*s, 272; *gemyndig*, 217; *hæreréaf*, 425; *hlýdan*, 357; *wlitig*, 205; and the phrases *bebéad ðám folce*, 232; *hét hire þinene*, 303; *him þæs ne spéow*, 362; *hire wæs gerymed*, 302. But against these must be placed the large number of words peculiar to Ælfric, or of prosaic tone and currency, which are substituted for expressions in the poetical Judith: among these are *ænlíc*, 192, 230, 378; *þeðdcláð*, 306; *burhgeat*, 310; *déorwurð*, 380; *ealdormann*, 237; *fercung*, 272; *gebéorscipe*, 291; *héafodléas*, 369; *sceat*, 380; *tíma*, 191, 255; *wimman*, 192; *wundorlice*, 293, 370; *on ærne mærgen*, 236. The gulf that separates the two authors in respect to poetic talent becomes evident when one reads in succession two passages like ll. 189^b-216^a of the epic fragment and ll. 355-58 of the metrical homily:

Hí dydon þá swá sóna on dægred,
and gewæpnode útferdon mid folclicum truman,
swíðe hlýdende, tó þám ungeléafullum,
6ð ðæt þá Syriscan gesáwon heora fær.

Or, since there is much poetical expansion in this extract from the older poem, compare ll. 312^b-319^a, describing the return of the Israelites, and the spoiling of their enemies, with the following (ll. 378-81):

Israhela folc þá mid ænlicum sige
wendon him hámweard, and þá heḡeláfa
dældon betwux him on déorwurðum sceattum,
swá þæt hí wurdon swiðe gewelegode.

The portion of the homily which corresponds to the existing fragment of the epic is only 105 lines in length (ll. 280–384), and since it comprises more of the original narrative, as, for example, the episode regarding Achior (ll. 338–47, Ch. XIII 27, 29, 30) than is covered by our poem, it is manifestly but a bare outline, following, with almost literal fidelity, the words of the Apocryphal story. In a word, Ælfric's version is prose, in conception and language; while the earlier Judith, though it may not fully satisfy a taste formed upon the purest Greek models, displays at least an elevation characteristic of the noblest poetry.

TESTIMONIES.

I

THE Anglo-Saxon was the earliest vernacular Christian poetry, a dim prophecy of what that poetry might become in Dante and Milton. While all the Greek and Latin poetry labored with the difficulties of an uncongenial diction and form of verse; and at last was but a cold dull paraphrase of that which was already, in the Greek and in the Vulgate Bible, far nobler poetry, though without the technical form of verse; the Anglo-Saxon had some of the freedom and freshness of original poetry.

[MILMAN, *History of Latin Christianity*, Bk. IV ch. 4.]

II

The fragment which remains of the poem on Judith may be deemed another Anglo-Saxon poetical romance. The subject of this poem is taken from the Apocrypha, but the Anglo-Saxon poet has borrowed merely the outline of the story. All the circumstances, the descriptions, and the speeches, which he has inserted, are of his own invention. He has, therefore, done what all the romancers did. He has applied the manners and characters of his day to the time of Judith, and thus really made it an Anglo-Saxon romance. It is curious, from another circumstance. It is a romance written while the old Anglo-Saxon poetry was in fashion, but when it began to improve: for, while it displays the continuity of narration and minuteness of description of the more cultivated romance, it retains some metaphors, the periphrasis, and the inversions which our stately ancestors so much favoured. It has only laid aside their abrupt transitions and more violent metaphors.

[TURNER, *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, 3d ed. III 349.]

III

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. [THORPE, *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*, p. x.]

IV

Of the poem of Judith, one of the finest specimens of Anglo-Saxon, we have only a fragment.

[WRIGHT, *Biographia Britannica Literaria, Anglo-Saxon Period*, p. 24.]

V

Formosissimi hujusce carminis maximam partem temporis injuria deperditam queri libet. [ETTMÜLLER, *Scôpas and Bôceâras*, p. xii.]

Hoc carmen, omnium hujus generis facile pulcherrimum.

[*Ibid.* p. 140.]

VI

Das bruchstück Judith, denkmal einer dichterischen begabung, mit der sich Cynevulf kaum messen kann.

[RIEGER, *Alt- und Angelsächsisches Lesebuch*, p. xiv.]

VII

There is a noble fragment of a poem on Judith in the same Ms. which contains Beowulf. [MORLEY, *English Writers*, I 327.]

VIII

Of the poem of *Judith* only the last three cantos are preserved; the first nine, with the exception of a few lines of the last, are entirely lost. The fragment opens with the description of a banquet, to which Holofernes invites his chiefs. Then follows the death of Holofernes at the hands of Judith, the attack on the Assyrian camp at daybreak, and slaughter of the Assyrians. Mutilated as it is, this poem is one of the finest in the whole range of Anglo-Saxon literature. The language is of the most polished and brilliant character; the metre harmonious, and varied with admirable skill. The action is dramatic and energetic, culminating impressively in the catastrophe of Holofernes' death; but there is none of that pathos which gives Beowulf so much of its power: the whole poem breathes only of triumph and warlike enthusiasm. In constructive skill and perfect command of his foreign subject, the

unknown author of *Judith* surpasses both Cædmon and Cynewulf, while he is certainly not inferior to either of them in command of language and metre.

[SWEET, in *Warton's History of English Poetry*, II 16.]

IX

Of this poem only the last three cantos have been preserved. Enough, however, is left to show that the complete work must have been one of the noblest in the whole range of Old English poetry. It clearly belongs to the culminating point of the Old Northumbrian literature, combining, as it does, the highest dramatic and constructive power with the utmost brilliance of language and metre.

[SWEET, *Anglo-Saxon Reader*, 4th ed. p. 157.]

X

Dieses stellt einen grossartigen Heldengesang dar, bilderreich und in der Form abgerundet, durchweg durchdrungen von dem Einen leitenden Gedanken: Judith als des Herrn Schildjungfrau. Selbst Thorpe kann nicht umhin, seine Bewunderung auszusprechen. Es erinnert lebhaft an die Gestalten der Heldenfrauen bei den alten Sachsen, in den eddischen Gesängen und im Nibelungenliede. Seiner ganzen Färbung nach verhält es sich zu der biblischen Erzählung, wie die Germanen sich verhalten zu dem Volke Israel. Aber seine alttestamentlich-religiöse Leidenschaftlichkeit weist uns zugleich in die Zukunft, gewissermaassen ein Vorbild der schottischen Puritaner. So reich und lebensvoll ist sein Inhalt. Es dürfte sich besser, als alle bisher besprochenen Dichtungen, dazu eignen, als Ganzes in neuere Sprachen übersetzt zu werden. Es dient, neben vielen andren Denkmälern, zu einem Zeugnisse dafür, dass auch die christlichen Skalden ganz besonders die Ehren des Kampfes und mannhafte Tugend liebten.

[HAMMERICH, *Aelteste Christliche Epik*, pp. 69, 70.]

XI

But in the art of working out a plot, all the writers of religious epics, belonging to that period, are surpassed by the author of *Judith*. If indeed his subject-matter is extraordinarily happy, offering, as it does, a well-rounded plot of almost dramatic interest, still we are wont to consider a judicious choice of material an added merit in the talent that can shape it worthily. Only the close of the

poem, little more than a quarter of the whole, is preserved. This fragment, however, produces an impression more like that of the national epos, than is the case with any other religious poetry of that epoch. To a lucid, well-constructed narrative are joined epic profusion, vigour, and animation. In the highest degree effective is the portrayal of Judith's return to Bethulia, of the warlike advance of the Hebrews, of the surprise of the Assyrian camp, the terror of the Assyrian nobles, who dare not disturb their lord in his rest, and finally of the disbandment and flight of the heathen host. If the poet seems stirred by his theme, if he does not refrain from giving a moral judgment, and occasionally anticipates the story, yet he resembles in all this, not only most of the religious, but also the national epic singers of his time.

[TEN BRINK, *Early English Literature* (Kennedy's Trans.), pp. 46, 47.]

XII

Von diesem Gedichte ist nur das folgende Bruchstück erhalten, dessen grosse dichterische Vorzüge den Verlust des Anfanges um so beklagenswerter erscheinen lassen.

[KÖRNER, *Studium des Angelsächsischen*, p. 234.]

XIII

Dies ist ohne Zweifel das gelungenste der uns aus dieser Periode erhaltenen angelsächsischen Gedichte, welche alttestamentliche Stoffe behandeln. Der epische Stil wird hier weder durch ein Uebermass der Rhetorik, noch durch Ueberfülle malerischer Schilderung beeinträchtigt und verdunkelt, der klare Fluss der Erzählung schreitet ungehemmt, wenn auch episch verweilend, vorwärts; der Ausdruck, von Schwulst und Weitschweifigkeit frei, hat eine subjective religiöse Wärme durch die innige Theilnahme des Dichters an seinem Gegenstand: erscheinen doch auch hier die Juden als die Altvordern der Christen, Judith als eine christliche Heldin, welche selbst die Dreieinigkeit anruft. Um so eher rechtfertigt sich das angelsächsische Kostüm, das, wie ich angezeigt habe, auch hier nicht fehlt.

[EBERT, *Allgemeine Geschichte der Literatur des Mittelalters im Abendlande*, III 26.]

JUDITH

JUDITH.

* * * twéode gifena

in ðýs ginnan grunde ; héo ðár ðá gearwé funde
mundbyrd æt ðám mæran þeodne, þá héo áhte mæste þearfe
hyldo þæs héhstan Déman, þæt hé hie wið þæs héhstan brógan
gefriðode, frymða Waldend ; hyre ðæs Fæder on-roderum 5
torhtmód tíðe gefremede, þe héo áhte trumne geléafan
á tó ðám Ælmihtigan. Gefrægen ic ðá Holofernus
winhátan wyrcean georné, and eallum wundrum þrymlíc
girwan úp swæsendo : tó ðám hét se gumena baldor
ealle ðá yldestan ðegnas : hie ðæt ofstum miclum 10
ræfnodn rondwiggende, cómon tó ðám rican þeóðne
féran folces ræswah. Þæt wæs þý féorðan dógor
þæs ðe Iúðith hyne gléaw on geðonce,
ides ælfscínu, ærest gesóhte.

X.

Hie ðá tó ðám symle sittan éodon, 15
wlance tó wingedrince, ealle his wéagesiðas,
bealde byrnwiggende. Þær wæron bollan stéape
boren æfter bencum gelóme, swylce éac búnan and orcas

1^a No firmetodes *Gr.*; Torhtes tirfruman no *K.* — 1^b | :: eode *Ms.* —
2^a gr : : d | *Ms.* — 2^b ðær *Thw. Th. Ett. Gr. R. K.* ðár *Sw.* — 5^b hire *Ett.*
and so always. — 6^a tíðe *Ett.* — 7^a þæm *Thw. Th. Gr. R.* ðam *Ett. Sw. K.*
— 7^b gefrægn *Ett.*; ðam *Ms.* ða *Edd.*; Holofernus *Ms. Thw. Th. Gr. K.*
Olofernus *Ett. R. Sw.* — 8^a win hatan *Ms. Thw. Th. Ett.* winhatan *Gr. R.*
Sw. K. — 11^a wiggende *Ett. always.* — 12^b dogore *Ms. Edd.* — 13^a hine *Ett.*
always. — 15^a symble *Sw.*

JUDITH.

She doubted *not* His gifts

In this spacious realm ; readily then she found
Favor from the famed Prince, when she felt the most need
Of grace from the greatest Judge, — that God the Creator
Might free her from fear. To her the Father in Heaven,
Glorious one, granted this boon, because of her great faith
Aye in the Highest. Holofernes (so heard I)
A wine-bidding wrought well, and with wonders uncounted
Made ready a banquet ; to this the boldest of captains
Summoned all his chief servants ; with speed they obeyed,
The bearers of bucklers ; came to the brave lord
The fighting folk-leaders. That was the fourth day
Since that Judith, judicious in mind,
The elf-bright damsel, erst had sought him.

Then they to that supper went to sit,
The o'erweening to the wine-feast, all his comrades in woe,
Bold burny-warriors. There were bumpers deep
Borne oft to the benches, with bowls and beakers

fulle flētsittendum : hīe þæt fæge þegon 20
 rōfe rōndwiggende, þeah ðæs se rīca ne wēnde, 20
 egesful eorla dryhten. Ðá wearð Holofernus,
 goldwine gumena, on gytēsálum ; 20
 hlóh and hlýdde, hlynde and dýnde, 20
 þæt mihten fira bearn feorran gehýran,
 hú se stíðmóda styrnde and gylede, 25
 módig and medugál manode geneahhe
 bēncsittende þæt hī gebærdon wel.
 Swá se inwidda ofer ealne dæg
 dryhtguman síne drēncte mid wine,
 swíðmód sínces brytta, óð þæt hīe on swíman lágon, 30
 oferdrēncte his duguðe ealle, swylce hīe wæron deaðe geslēgene,
 ágrotene góða gehwylces. Swá hét se gumena baldor
 fyllan flētsittendum, óð þæt fira bearnum
 néalæhte niht séo þýstre. Hét ðá níða geblōnden
 þá éadigan mægð ofstum fetigan 35
 tó his bēdrešte béagum gehlæste, 35
 hringum gehrodene. Hīe hraðe frēmedon
 anbyhtscaalcas, swá him heora ealdor bebéad,
 byrnwigena brego : beartme stópon
 tó ðám gysterne, þær hīe Iúdithe 40
 fundon ferhðglēawe, and ðá frōmlīce
 lindwiggende lædan ongunnon
 þá torhtan mægð tó træfe þám héan,
 þær se rīca hýne rešte on symbel, 40
 nihtes inne, Nergende láð 45
 Holofernus. þær wæs eallgylden
 fléohnæt fæger ymbe þæs folctogan
 bēd áhongen, þæt se bealofulla

19^b þægion Sw. — 21^a drihten Gr. — 22^b gyste-salum Th. — 23^a hloh an Gr. — 32^a agotene Ms. Edd.; agrotene? K. — 32^b : aldor Ms. (b expunged) aldor Th. Ett. Gr. R. baldor Thw. Sw. K. — 33^a fylgan Ms. Edd. fyllan? K. — 34^a nealæhte Ms. — 38^a anbiht- Ett. ambyht- Sw. — 40^a gist- Ett. — 40^b iudithðe Ms. Th.² Iuditpe Thw. Th.¹ Judiðe Ett. R. Judithe Gr. Sw. K. — 44^b symle Leo. — 46^b þa Ett. — 47^a fleohnett K.; and ymbe Ms. Thw. Th. Leo Gr. R. and fæger Ett.; om. and Sw. K. — 48^a bedd K.

Full to the festive ones, and fey they received it,
The spirited shield-warriors, though their sovereign weened it not,
Dread despot of earls. / Then was Holofernes,
The gold-friend of men, in glee o'er his cups ;
Laughed he and shouted, and loudly he dinned,
That men far off the mirth might hear,
How the stout-hearted cheered and stormed,
How, rampant and raving, he roused with his urging
The bench-sitting barons to clamor blithely.
So the hateful one through the whole day
Deluged with wine all of the drinkers,
The strong-souled wealth-giver, till in stupor they lay,
So drenched all his dukes as if by death they were slain
Glutted with good things. ♪ The prince gave order
To fill for the feasters until the day faded,
The darksome night neared them. Then the pernicious one
Bade the blest maid be brought in haste,
The ring-adorned, to his resting-place,
The bracelet-laden. Forthwith obeyed they,
The satellites, what their sovereign bade,
The mailed warriors' master : marched they quickly
To the guest-hall, where Judith they found
Prudent in mind, and promptly then
The buckler-bearers began to bring
The virgin bright to the vaulted tent,
Where Holofernes, hateful to God,
Rich in power, always rested,
Nightly reposed. There was of pure gold
A finely-wrought fly-net round the folk-leader's
Royal bed hung, that the baleful one,

mihte wlltan þurh, wigena baldor,
 on æghwylcne þe ðær-inne côm 50
 hæleða bearna, and on hyne nænig
 mōnna cynnes, nymðe se mōdiga hwæne
 niðe rôfra him þe néar héte
 rinca tó rúne gegangan. Hie ðá on reſte gebróhton
 snúde ðá snoteran idese; éodon ðá ſtercedferhðe 55
 hæleð heora hearran cýðan þæt wæs séo hálge méowle
 gebróht on his búrgetelde. Þá wearð se bréma on móde,
 þliðe burga ealdor, þóhte ðá beorhtan idese
 mid wíðle and mid wōmme besmítan; ne wolde þæt wuldres
 Déma,
 geþafian, þrymmes Hyrde, ac hé him þæs Þinges geſtýrde, 60
 Dryhten, dugeða Waldend. Gewát ðá se deófulcunda,
 gálferhðe gumena ðréate
 bealofull his beðdes néosan, þær hé ſceolde his blæd forléosan
 ædre binnan ánre nihte; hæfde ðá his ende gebíðenne
 on eorðan unswæſlicne, swylcne he ær æfter worhte, 65
 þearlmód Þéoden gumena, þenden hé on Þyſſe worulde
 wunode under wolcna hrófe. Geféol ðá wine ſwá druncen
 se ríca on his reſte middan, ſwá he nyste ræða nánne
 on gewitlocan: wiggend stópon
 út of ðám inne ofſtum miclum, 70
 weras wínsade, þe ðone wærlogan,
 láðne léodhatan, læddon tó beðde
 néhſtan síðe. Þá wæs Neſgendes

50^b ðær inne *Ms. Thw. Ett. Gr. R. K.* ðær-inne *Th. Sw.* — 52^b nimðe *Ett. K.*; hwane *Ett.* — 53^a niðe-rofra *Th.* niðerofra *Ett.* — 53^b het *Th. Ett.*
 hete *Ms. other Edd.* — 54^b gebrohten *Ms.* gebrohten *Thw. R.* — 55^a þuude
Ms. — 55^b ste... | ferhðe *Ms.* stercedferhþe *Thw. Th. Gr. K.* snelferhðe *Ett.*
because of alliteration, swercedferhðe? *Gr.* swercendferhðe *R.* sweorcend-
 ferhðe *Sw.* — 55^b hæleð | *Th. Ett.* | hæleð *Gr. R. Sw. K.* — 56^b halige *Ms.*
Edd. — 60^a gefaſgan *Gr.* gefaſjan *Ett.* and always -jan in verbs of this
 class; hirde *Ett.* — 61^a drihten *Thw.* — 61^b deofolcunde *Ett.* — 62^a galferhð
 [cyning] *Gr. K.* — 62^b þreate garberendra *Ett.* — 63^a bealoful his bedes *Gr.*
 — 63^b forleosa. | *Ms.* — 66^b þisse *Ett. K.* — 67^b winessa *Thw.* — 71^a wares
Th.² — 72^a leod-hátan? *Gr.* — 72^b lædon *R.*

Leader of legions, through it might look
On every one that entered therein,
The children of heroes, but none on him
Of human kind, unless the haught one
Perchance invited some valiant soldier
To come to council. To the couch they brought
With speed the seeress ; then went the stout-souled
Their prince to apprise that the holy maid
Was brought to his bower-tent! Then was the burg-lord,
The brave in heart, blithe ; the bright virgin meant he
With foulness and filth to pollute ; the Dispenser of fame would
not,
Guardian of splendor, suffer that, but stayed him from it,
Wise Wielder of hosts. The wicked one passed thence,
The wanton caitiff, begirt with warriors,
The baleful his bed to seek, where life he should lose
In a single night ; shocking the end
He awaited on earth, though this he had wrought out,
The daring despot, while here he yet dwelt
In this world under welkin. So wine-drunken fell
The regal to rest, that no rede now remained
In the cell of his sense : the soldiers paced forth
Out of the hall with mickle haste,
The wine-sated warriors, who the word-breaker,
The terrible tyrant, to bed had attended
For the last time. Then the Lord's servant,

þéowen þrymful þearle gemyndig
 hú héo þone atolan éaðost mihte 75
 ealdre benæman ær se unsýfra,
 womfull onwóce. Genam ðá wundenlocc,
 Scyppendes mægð, + scearpne méce,
 scúrum heardne, and of scéaðe ábræd *drew*
 swiðran folme; ongan ðá swegles Weard *heaven* 80
 be naman nemnan, Nergend ealra
 woruldbúendra, and þæt word ácwæð:
 ' Ic ðe frymða God, and frófre Gæst, *joy*
 Bearn Alwaldan biddan wylle
 miltse þinre mé þearfendre,
 ðrynesse ðrym. Þearle ys mé nú ða *ever singly* 85
 heorte onhæted and hige géomor, *don cast*
 swýðe mid sorgum gedréfed; forgif mé, swegles Ealdor,
 sigor and sóðne geléafan, þæt ic mid þys sweorde móte
 gehéawan þysne mordres bryttan; geunne me mínra gesynta, 90
 þearlmód þéoden gumena: náhte ic þinre næfre *have*
 miltse þon máran þearfe: gewrec nú, mihtig Dryhten,
 torhtmód tíres brytta, þæt mé ys þus torne on móde, *me*
 háte on hreðre mínum.' Hí ðá se héhsta Déma
 ædre mid ðne onbryrde, swá hé déð ánra gehwylcne 95
 hér-búendra þe hyne him tó helpe séceð
 mid ræde and mid rihte geléafan. Þá wearð hyre rúme on móde,
 háligre hyht geniwod; genam ðá þone hæðnan mannan
 fæste be feaxe sínum, téah hyne folmum wið hyre weard
 bysmerlice, and þone bealofullan 100
 listum áléde, láðne mannan,

handwritten: *hæðnan*
 74^a ðrymfull *Thw.*—75^b myhte *Gr.*—76^a benéman *Et.*—77^a womful *Gr.*
 —78^a scyppendes *Et.*—83^b gást *Et.*—84^b wylle *Ms. Sw. wille other Edd.*
 —85^b þearf|fendre *Ms.*—86^a þrynesse *Et.*—86^b is *Et. and always; nuða Th.*
 —87^a heorte ys *Ms. Thw. Gr. heorte (heorte ys note) Th. Et. R. Sw. heorte*
K.—87^b hyge *Et. and always; swýðe | Th. swiðe | Et. | swýðe Gr. R. Sw.*
K.—90^a mordres *Th.*¹—90^b me *above line in Ms.*—91^b naht *Ms.*—92^b driht-
 en *Thw.*—96^a *Th. ends half-line with hyne, Et. + with buendra.*—98^b hæðne-
 nan *Ms. Edd.*—99^b wið | *Th. folmum | Et. weard | Gr. R. Sw. K.*—101^a
 alegde *Et.*

The matchless maiden, was wholly mindful
How most lightly to rob of life
That wicked one before he awoke,
The carnal caitiff. The curly-locked
Took a bright brand, the Master's maiden,
Sharp from scouring, and drew from the sheath
With her right hand. The Ruler of Heaven
By name she besought, the Saviour of all
Who dwell in the world, and spake these words :
'O God of beginnings, and Giver of comfort,
The Almighty's Son, I seek for thy mercy ;
Be now benignant to me in need,
O Power of the Trinity. Terribly now
My heart is heated, and heavy my soul,
Sore troubled with sorrows ; vouchsafe, Lord of Heaven,
True faith and full triumph, that I may o'erthrow
With this steel the destroyer ; bestow on me weal,
O masterful Monarch, for ne'er of thy mercy
My need was more vast : revenge, mighty Lord,
Splendid glory-dispenser, the rage of my spirit,
In my bosom the burning.' The highest and best Judge
Straight dowered her with daring, as each one he doth
Of those dwelling here who seek for his help
With reason and right faith. Her spirit grew roomy,
To the holy new hope came ; she seized then the heathen
Hard by the hair ; with her hands she there haled him
Disdainfully toward her, the treacherous man,
And laid him along, the bulk unlovely,

swá héo ðæs unlædan éaðost mihte,
 wel gewæaldan. Slóh ðá wundenlocc
 þone féondsceaðan fágum méce
 hēteþoncolne, þæt héo healfne forcearf 105
 þone swéoran him, þæt hé on swíman læg,
 druncen and dolhwund. Næs ðá déad þá gýt,
 ealles orsáwle : slóh ðá eornoste
 ides ellenróf ópre síðe
 þone hæðnan hund, þæt him þæt héafod wand 110
 forð on ðá flóre ; læg se fúla léap
 gésne beæftan, gæst ellor hwearf *ch. ure, fæd*
 under neowelne næs and ðær genyðerad wæs,
 súslē gesæled syððan æfre,
 wýrmum bewunden, wítum gebunden, 115
 hearde gehæfted in hellebryne
 æfter hinsíðe. Ne ðearf hé hopian nó,
 þýstrum forðylmed þæt hé ðonnan móte
 of ðám wýrmslē, ac ðær wunian sceal
 áwa tó aldre bútan ende forð 120
 in ðám heolstran háam hyhtwynna léas.

XI.

Hæfde ðá gefohten foremærne blæd
 Iúðith æt gúðe swá hyre God úðe,
 swegles Ealdor, þe hyre sigores onláh.
 Þá séo snotere mægð snúde gebróhte 125
 þæs hērewæðan héafod swá blódig
 on ðám fætelse, þe hyre foregenga,
 bláchléor ides, hyra bégea nest

105^a hete þoncolne *Thw. Th. Ett.* — 107^b git *Ett. and always.* —
 108^b eornost *Thw.* — 109^b .. re *Ms.* 110^a hæðenan *Ms. Edd.* — 112^a be æftan
Ms. Thw. Th.¹ Ett. Gr. K. beæftan *Th.² R. Sw.* — 113^a neowelne næs *Ms.*
Thw. Gr. Sw. K. neowelnes *Ett.* newelnes *Th.¹ neowelnes Th.² R.* — 113^b
 geniðerad *Ett.* — 116^b helle bryne *Ms. Thw. Th. K.* — 124^b onláh *Ett.* —
 125^b snuðe *Ett.* — 127^b fore genge *Leo Gr. R.* — 128^b hira *Ett. and always.*

As she most meetly the wretch could manage,
The woful one wield. Then did the wavy-haired
Smite the foeman with flashing sword,
The hostile-minded, so that his head
Was half-way sundered, and he lay swooning,
Dire-wounded and drunken. Not yet was he dead,
Bereft of his soul ; again she smote,
The valiant virgin, with nerve and vigor,
The heathen hound, so that his head rolled
Forth on the floor ; the body so foul
Lay lifeless behind, but the soul sped away,
Sank beneath the abyss, and there was abased,
Ever thereafter pinioned with pangs,
Bewound by serpents and bound by torments,
Fastened firm in the flaming of hell,
Since hence he removed. Nor may he hope ever
That he shall evade from that vault of vipers,
But, drowned in darkness, there shall dwell,
Ever for ages without end,
In that black abode, bereft of bliss.

By fight there gained she glory renowned,
By stoutness in strife, as God vouchsafed her,
Guardian of Heaven, granting her speed.
Then the prudent damsel promptly carried
The bold war-chieftain's head so bloody,
Shut in that scrip in which her servant,
The fair-checked woman proficient in virtue,

ðéawum geðungen þyder on lædde,
 and hit ðá swá heolfrig hyre on hond ágeaf, 130
 higeðoncolre hám tó berenne,
 Iúðith gingran sínre. Éodon ðá gegnum þanonne
 þá idesa bá ellenþriste,
 óð þæt hie becómon collenferhðe,
 éadhréðige mægð út of ðám herige, 135
 þæt hie sweotollice geséon mihten
 þære wlitigan byrig weallas blican,
 Bethuliam. Hie ðá béahhrodene
 féðeláste forð ónettan,
 óð hie glædmóde gegán hæfdon 140
 tó ðám wealgate. Wiggend sæton,
 weras wæccendé wearde héoldon
 in ðám fæstenne, swá ðám folce ær
 géomormóðum Iúðith bebéad,
 searoðoncol mægð, þá héo on síð gewát, 145
 ides ellenróf. Wæs ðá eft cumen
 léof tó léodum, and ðá lungre hét
 gléawhýdig wif gumena sumne
 hyre tógéanes gán of ðære ginnan byrig,
 and hí ofostlice in forlætan 150
 þurh ðæs wealles geat, and þæt word ácwæð
 tó ðám sigefolce: 'Ic éow sæcgan mæg
 þoncwyrðe þing, þæt gé ne þyrfen leng
 murnan on móde: éow ys Metod bliðe,
 cyninga wuldor; þæt gecýðed wearð 155
 geond woruld wide, þæt éow ys wuldorblæd

129^b on lædde *Sw. K.* onlædde *other Edd.* — 130^a a *Ms.* — 130^b hand *Thw.*; agea. *Ms.* — 131^a|ðoncolre *Ms.* hige þon colre *Thw.* hige ðoncolre *Th.* hygeþoncolre *Ett.* higeponcolre *K.* higeþoncolre *Gr.* +. — 131^b beranne *Ett.* — 132^a gingr. | *Ms.* gyngran *Ett.* — 132^b þanone *Ett. Sw.* — 134^a hie hie *Ms. Thw.* — 139^b onetton *Ett. Gr. K.* — 141^a weall. *Thw.* weal above line in *Ms.* — 142^b l of heoldon *corr. from 1 Ms.* heo ildon *Thw.* heoldon *Th.* +. — 144^b Iudithe *Ms. Thw. Th.* — 149 Thus in *R. Sw.* of ðære ginnan byrig hyre togeanes gan *Ms. other Edd.* to geanes faran? *Z.* — 150^b forlæton *Ms.* forlætan *Thw.* forlæton *K.* forlætan *other Edd.* — 154^b met-d blið. *Ms.*

Thither had brought the bread of them both.
To her maid she gave it, the gory head,
To the hand of the handy to bear it home,
To her junior, Judith. Then went they joyful,
Brave women both, and bold of spirit,
Till the proud-souled and prosperous maids
Trode forth in triumph out from the troops,
And saw distinctly in the distance
The gleaming walls of the glorious city,
Bethulia. Then the bracelet-decked ones
Hasted forthright upon the footway,
Until the glad-minded at length had gone
Unto the wall-gate. There sat the warriors,
The heroes watching, holding their ward
Within the fortress, as erst to the folk,
The rueful-souled, Judith gave direction,
The wily maid, when she went her way,
The daring damsel. She, dear to her people,
Had now returned, the tactful woman,
And straightway commanded one of the men
To come from the mighty burg and meet her,
Then in great haste to hurry them in
Through the gate of the wall. These words then spake
To the triumphing people : ‘ Now can I tell you
A mindworthy thing, that mournful of mood
Ye no longer may be : the Lord is blithe toward you,
The Splendor of kings ; it is now spread abroad,
Far and wide through the world, that victory wondrous

torhtlic tóweard and tīr gifeðe
 þara læðða þe gé lange drugon.⁷
 Þá wurdon bliðe burhsittende,
 syððan hí gehýrdon hú séo hálege spræc 160
 ofer héanne weall. Hēre wæs on lustum,
 wið þæs fæstengeates folc onette,
 weras wif sƿomod, wornum and héapum,
 ðréatum and ðrymmum þrungon and urnon
 on géan ðá þéodnes mægð þúsendmælum, 165
 ealde ge géonge : æghwylcum wearð
 mēn on ðære medobyrig mód áréted,
 syððan híe on géaton þæt wæs Iúðith cumen
 eft to éðle, and ðá ofostlice
 híe mid éaðmédum in forléton. 170
 Þá séo gléawe hét goldé gefrætewod
 hyre ðīnēne þancolmóde
 þæs hērewæðan héafod onwriðan,
 and hyt to béhðe blódig ætywan
 þám burhléodum, hú hyre æt beaduwe gespéow. 175
 Spræc ðá séo æðele to eallum þám folce :
 ‘Hér gé magon sweotole, sigerófe hæleð,
 léoda ræswan, on ðæs láðestan
 hæðnes heaðorinces héafod starian,
 Holofernus unlyfigendes, 180
 þe ús monna mæst morðra gefremedé,
 sárra sorga, and þæt swýðor gýt
 ýcan wolde ; ac him ne úðe God
 lengran lífes, þæt hé mid læððum ús

157^a tyr *Ett. and always.* — 158^a læða *Ett.* [on last] þara læðða? *Gr.*
 ðara læðða [to bote]? *R.* þara læðða [to leane] *Z.* — 160^a siððan *Ett. and*
always. — 160^b halige *Ms. Edd.* — 161^a heahne weal *Gr.* — 163^a weras 7 *Thw.*
 — 165^a þeodnes *Ms.* — 171^b gefrætewod *Ett.* — 172^b þancolmode *Gr.* —
 173^a þæa *Th.* — 174^a hit *Ett. and always.* — 175^a burg. *Sw.* — 176^b . . . llu
 þa *Ms.* — 177^b . . . gerofo *Ms.* — 179^a hæðenes *Ms. Edd.* — 179^b stariað *Ms.*
 starian *Edd.* — 180^b unlyfigendes *Ett. and always.* — 182 and þæt swýðor
Ms. Sw. K. and syþor Thw. and swýðor Th. Gr. R. and swiðor Ett. —
 184^b læððum | *Th. læðum us | Ett. læððum us | Gr. +,*

And radiant awaits you ; renown shall be wrought
For dole and distress which long ye endured.
Then were blithe the dwellers in burg
When they had heard how the holy one spake
Over the high wall. The host was joyful ;
To the fortress-gate hastened the folk
Men and women in multitudes many,
In throngs and bands, thousands in number.
They swarmed and surged towards the servant of God,
Elders and youths : of every man
In the mead-city the mind was cheered,
As soon as they heard that to her home
Judith was come ; full quickly then
In lowly wise they let her in.
Then the adroit one, adorned with gold,
Called to her servant, clever in mind,
The head to unhide of the leader of hosts,
Blood-stained as it was, and bear as a sign
How in battle she fared, to the dwellers in burg.
Then the noble one spake to the people unnumbered :
' Here can ye clearly, conquering heroes,
Leaders of legions, see the most loathsome
Head of the heathen Holofernus,
Lacking life, and alarming no longer.
He, most of all men, wrought murders and crimes,
Harrowing hardships, and higher had heaped them,
These galling griefs, but God vouchsafed him
No longer life, that he might rack us

eġlan móste : ic him ealdor óðþrøng 185 eye, wrestled
 þurh Godes fultum. Nú ic gumena gehwæne
 þyssa burgléoda biddan wylle,
 randwiggendra, þæt gé recene éow
 fýsan tó gefeohhte ; syððan frymða God, 190
 árfæst Cýning, éastan sēnde
 léohtne léoman, berað linde forð, 195
 bord for bréostum and byrnhoimas,
 scíre helmas in sceaðena gemøng, troops
 fyllan folctogan fágum sweordum,
 fæge frumgáras. Fýnd syndon éowere
 gedémed tó deaðe and gé dóm ágon, shall have
 tír æt tohtan, swá éow getácnod hafað betookened
 mihtig Dryhten þurh míne hand.
 Þá wearð snelra werod snúde gegearwod,
 cénra tó campe ; stópon cynerófe 200
 secgas and gesiðas, bæron [sige] þufas,
 fóron tó gefeohhte forð on gerihte,
 hæleð under helmum of ðære hálgan byrig
 on ðæt dægred sylf ; dynedan scildas,
 hlúde hlummon. Þæs se hlanca gefeah 205
 wulf in walde, and se wanna hrefn,
 wælgifre fugel : wístan bēgen
 þæt him ðá þeodguman þóhton tilian
 fylle on fægum ; ac him fléah on lást
 × eam ætes georn, úrigfeðera, 210
 × salowigpáda sang hildeléoð,
 × hyrnedneþba. Stópon heaðorincas,
 beornas tó beadowe bordum beðeahte,

186^b gehwone *Et.* — 187^a þissa *Et.* and always ; burh- *Thw. Gr.* —
 187^b wille *Et.* — 188^b récen *Et.* — 190^a ærfæst *Th. Et. Gr. R. K.* arfæst
Thw. Sw. — 194^a fyllán (*opt. 1st pl.*) *Et.* fyllað? *Et.* — 193^b and *Ms.* —
 199^a snelra *Thw.* — 199^b g-gearwod *Ms.* — 201^b þufas *Ms. Thw. Th.*
 sigeþufas *Et.* [sige]þufas *Gr. Sw. K.* *þufas *R.* — 203^b haligran *Th.^{1,2} Et.*
 haligan *Ms. other Edd.* — 205^b hluin mon *Thw.* — 206^b hræfn *Et.* — 208^b
 westan *Ms. Thw. Th. Gr. R. K.* weston *Et.* wiston *Sw.* — 209^b eac? *Gr.*
 eac *R.* ; last *Ms. Thw. Sw. K.* laste *Th. Et. Gr. R.*

With thrilling throes : I thrust him to death
Through the succor of God. Now will I beseech
Each buckler-bearer, each dweller in burg,
To busk and bown him without delay,
Go forth to the fight ; when the Maker of first things,
The King transcendent, hath sent from the East
The lustrous light, bring your linden-shields,
Bucklers for breasts and byrnie-coats,
Helmets aflame to the phalanx of foemen,
There to fell the folk-leaders with flashing swords,
The death-fated captains. Doomed are your haters,
Destined to die, while to you will redound
The boast of battle, as he has boded,
The Master of might, by this my hand.'
Then the host of the swift ones was speedily harnessed,
The dauntless to conflict ; the daring ones stepped forth,
Brave soldiers and comrades, bore banners emblazoned,
Fared to the fight forth by the straight road,
Heroes with helms from that holy city,
At the day-dawning ; shields loudly dinned,
Rang and resounded. Then reveled the lank one,
The wolf in the wood, with the wan bird, the raven,
Greedy of prey : well they both guessed
That to them the fighters meant to furnish
A feast on the fated ; then flew the eagle
Hunger-driven, with hornèd beak,
Dewy-pinioned and dusk of apparel,
Sang the war-slogan. The soldiers marched forward,
The barons to battle, warded with bucklers,

hwealfum lindum, þá ðe hwile ær
 215 eþðeodigra edwit þoledon,
 hæðenra hosp; him þæt hearde wearð
 æt ðám æscplegan eallum forgolden
 Assyrium, syððan Ebréas
 under gúðfanum gegán hæfdon *gone promptly*
 220 tó ðám fyrðwicum. Hie ðá frōmlíce
 léton forð fléogan flána scúras,
 hildenædran of hornbogan,
 strælas stēdehearde; stymdon hlúde
 grame gúðfrecan, gáras sendon *speech*
 in heardra gemang. Hæleð wæron yrre, *unofficial*
 225 landbúende láðum cynne, *race*
 stópon stymmode, stercedferhðe *stout of heart*
 wrehton unsófte, ealdgenfolan *ancient enemy*
 medowérige; mundum brugdon
 scealcas of scéaðum scirmæled swyrd
 230 ecgum gecoste, slógon eornoste
 Assiria óretmæcgas, *warriors*
 niðhycgende, nánne ne sparedon
 þæs herefolces héanne ne ricne *lowly*
 235 cwicera manna þe hie ofercuman mihton.

XII.

Swá ðá magoþegnas on ðá morgentíð
 ehton eþðeoda ealle þrage,
 óð þæt ongéaton ðá ðe grame wæron,
 ðæs herefolces héafodwardas,
 240 þæt him swyrdgeswing swiðlic éowdon
 weras Ebréisce. Hie wordum þæt
 þám yldestan ealdorpegnum

218 Assyrium *Thw.* — 222^a ...nædran *Ms.* hilde nædran *Thw. Th. Gr.*
 hildenædran *Et. R. Sw. K.* — 223^a st...arde *Ms.* — 223^b stymdon *Th.*
 — 225^b yrre *Ms.* — 228^a weahton *Leo* ehton? *Gr.* — 229^a medo werig *Thw.* —
 234^b rice *Ms. Thw. Th. Et.* ricne *Gr. +.* — 238^b gramra *R.* — 239^b heofod-
Thw. — 240^b eawdon *Et.* — 241 ebrisce *Ms. Th.* ehreisce *other Edd.*

Linden-shields curved, who a little before
Had suffered the scoff and the scorn of the stranger,
The hiss of the heathen ; hard was the guerdon
Paid the Assyrians with play of the ash-spears,
After the host of the Hebrew people,
Gonfalon-guided, onward had gone
Against the camp. Then they with courage
Sharply let fly the showers of shafts,
Battle-adders from bows of horn,
Stoutest of arrows ; loudly they stormed,
The warriors wrathful, winging their spears
At the horde of the hardy ; the heroes were ireful,
The dwellers in land, 'gainst the direful race ;
Marched the stern-souled ones, the stout of heart
Fiercely o'erwhelmed their long-standing foemen,
Drowsy with mead ; then drew they with hand
Forth from their sheaths their finely-decked swords,
Trusty of edge ; tirelessly slew they
The Assyrian chosen, champions all,
Nerved with malice ; none did they spare
Among the myrmidons, mean nor mighty,
Of living men whom they might master.

So the retainers at morning-tide
Harassed the strangers through the whole season,
Till at length they felt, the furious foemen,
The chiefest champions of the army,
That sturdy were the sword-strokes dealt them
By Hebrew heroes. They hurried off
The princeliest vassals to apprise,

cýðan éodon,	wrēhton cumbolwigan ^{alt}	banen - u
and him forhtlice	færspel bodedon,	sudden (je
medowérigum	morgencollan,	245
atolne eçgplegan.	Þá ic ædre gefrægn	particil
slēgefæge hæleð	slæpe tóbredan	sto
and wið þæs bealofullan	búrgeteldes	jav
weras [wérig]ferhðe	hwearfum þringan	dr
Holofernus;	hogedon áninga	250
hyra hláforde	hilde bodian,	plains
ær ðon ðe him se egesa	on ufan sæte, ^{alt. part.}	above
mægen Ebréa.	Mynton ealle	supp
þæt se beorna brego	and séo beorhte mægð	
in ðám wlitigan træfe	wæron ætsomne,	255
Iúðith séo æðele	and se gálmōda,	wa
eçesfull and áfor;	næs ðeah eorla nán,	
þe ðone wiggend	áwecan dorste	
oððe gecunnian	hú ðone cumbolwigan	
wið ðá hálgan mægð	hæfde geworden,	260
Metodes méowlan.	Mægen néalæhte,	ru
folc Ebréa,	fuhton þearle	etc
heardum heoruwæpnum,	hæste guldon	jav
hyra fyrngēflitu	fágum swyrdum	
ealde æfðoncan;	Assyria wearð	265
on ðám dægeweorce	dóm geswiðrod,	glo
bælc forþged.	Beornas stódon	
ymbe hyra þéodnes træf	þearle gebylde,	op
sweorcendferhðe.	Hí ðá somod ealle	
ongunnon cohhettan,	cirman hlúde,	270

243^b wehton *Leo* wehton *Gr.* wrēhton? rehton? *Ett.* — 247^b tobredon *Ms. Thw. Th. K.* tobredan *Ett. Gr. R. Sw.* — 249^a ferhþe *Ms. Thw. Th.* wideferhðe *Ett.* werig- *Gr.* hreowig-? *R.* [hreowig-] *Sw.* [werig-] *K.* — 249^b wornum *Ett.*; bringan *Thw.* — 250^a ho·|fernus *Ms. Olofernes Ett.* — 250^b hogodon *Ett.* — 251^b hylde *Ms. Thw. Th. Ett.* hilde *Leo* †. — 263^b hæste *Ms. Thw. Th. Ett. Gr. R. K.* hæste? *Gr.* hæste *Sw.* — 265^a ealde æfðoncan *Ms. Thw. Gr. Sw. K.* ealle afðoncan *Ett. Th.* ealde afðoncan *R.* — 265^b Assyria *Gr.* — 266^a dæge weorce *Ms. Thw. Gr.* — 267^a forþged *Ett.* — 270^a cohhetan *Ms. Edd.*

Inform with words ; they woke the chieftains,
And timidly told them the tidings of fear,
To the wearied by mead the woes of the morning,
The direful sword-play. Straightway I learned
That the slaughter-doomed roused them from sleep,
The men with heart-throes hastened in throngs
To the pavilion of the vengeful one,
Holofernes ; they hoped forthwith
The battle to bode to the baleful prince,
Ere upon him fell the force of the Hebrews,
The dread of their down-rush. For so they all deemed,
That the lord of men and the lovely maid
In the gorgeous tent together were,
Judith the worthy and he, the wanton,
Frightful and fierce ; no earl was found
Who dared the warrior to awake,
Or seek to know how they had sped,
The martial of mood and the holy maid,
The Creator's virgin. The crowd approached,
The Hebrew folk, and fiercely they fought
With hard-tempered weapons ; they hotly avenged
Their former feuds with hostile falchions,
Their grudges deep-grounded ; Assyria's glory
Was weakened and wasted by that day's work,
Its haughtiness humbled. The heroes stood
Round their ruler's tent mightily roused,
Woful in mind. Then one and all,
By God forsaken, began to storm,

and gristbitian Gode orfeorme,
 mid tóðon torn þoligende; þá wæs hyra tíres æt ende,
 éades and ęllendæda. Hogedon þá eorlas
 áwęccan hira winedryhten: him wiht ne spēow. Sawald
 Þá wearð sið and late sum tó ðám árod 275
 þára beadorinca, þæt hé in þæt búrgeteld
 niðheard néðde, swá hyne nýd fordráf:
 funde ðá on będde blácne licgan,
 his goldgifan gæstes gęsne,
 lifes belidenne. Hé þá lungre geféoll 280
 fréorig tó foldan, ongan his feax teran
 hréoh on móde and his hrægl sęmod,
 and þæt word ácwæð tó ðám wiggendum,
 þe ðær unróte úte wæron:
 'Hér ys geswutelod úre sylfra forwyrð,
 tóweárd getácnod, þæt þære tíde ys 285
 [nú] mid niðum néah geðrunge,
 þe wé [life] sculon losian sęmod,
 æt sæcce forweorðan: hér lið sweorde gehéawen,
 behéafdod healdend úre.' Hí ðá hréowigmóde 290
 wurpon hyra wæpen of dune, gewitan him wérigferhðe
 on fléam sceacan. Him męn feaht on lást,
 mægenéacen folc, óð se mæsta dæl
 þæs heriges læg hilde gesæged Lestle
 on ðám sigewęnge, sweordum gehéawen, 295
 wulfum tó willan, and éac wælgifrum

271^b góde *Et. Th.*² gode *Th.*¹ +. — 273^a .. des *Ms.* — 273^b hogedon þa eorlas *Ms. Thw. Th. Et. Gr. K.* þa eorlas hogedon *R. Sw.* — 274^a awecc-*Ms.*; þ-*ra Ms.* hyra *Thw. hira Et. hire Th. hira Gr. +;* wina-*Ms.* wine-*Edd.* — 275^a þ-ið *Ms.* — 275^b aræd? anræd? *Et.* — 278^b licg-*Ms.* — 279^b gæsenne *Et.* gæstes gesne his goldgifan? *Gr.* — 281^a foldan *Ms.* (*Siev.*) feoldan *Ms.* (*Th. Sw.*) feoldan *Th. Et. foldan Thw. +.* — 285^a ġswutelod *Ms.* gewutelod *Gr.* — 286^b tide þa git|is *Et.*; is *Thw.* — 287^a [nu] mid niðum *Gr. K.* mid niða bearnum *R.* [nu] mid niðum *Sw.* mid niðum *Ms. Thw.* mid niðum *Et.* — 288^a þe-*Ms.*; |sculon *Ms.* sculon *Thw. Sw.* life sculon *Et. R.* [life] sculon *Gr. K.* — 291^a ofdune *Th.* — 293^a -ēcen *Ms.*

Loudly to noise, and eke to gnash,
With their teeth enduring wrath ; here ended their triumph,
Their prosperous prowess. The earls proposed
Their ruler to rouse ; success was not wrought them.
At length one ventured, though late his valor,
A battle-man, to enter the bower-tent,
Nerved for the peril, since prompted by need ;
There found he his gold-lord lorn of his ghost,
Stretched on his pallet, pallid of hue,
Relinquished by life. Then fell he belive
Agrised to the ground, ungoverned of mood,
Gan tearing at once his hair and attire,
And spake this word unto the warriors,
Who, sombre of spirit, were waiting outside :
' Here is predicted our own perdition,
Tokens are toward that near is the time
Full of afflictions, and now pressing forward,
When we shall lose our lives together,
Sink in the strife : hewn with the sword here
Lies headless your chief.' Cheerless they then
Hurled down their weapons, and, weary at heart,
Hurried to flight. Behind them were fighting
The mighty people, until the most part
Of the pagan legion lay low in the battle
On the conquest-plain, carved by the sword,
At the will of the wolves, and none the less welcome

fuglum tó frófre. Flugon ðá ðe lyfdon
 láðra lindwiggendra. Him on láste fór
 swéot Ebréa sigor geweorðod,
 dóme gedýrsod; him féng Dryhten God 300 *ne*
 fægre on fultum, Fréa ælmihtig.
 Hí ðá frōmlíce fāgum swyrdum
 hæleð higerófe herpað worhton
 þurh láðra gemong, línðe hēowon,
 scildburh scæron: scéotend wæron 305
 gúðe gegremede, guman Ebréisce,
 þegnas on ðá tíð þearle gelyste
 gārgewinnes. Þær on gréot geféoll
 se hýhsta dāel héafodgerimes
 Assiria ealdorduguðe, 310 *fi. i*
 láðan cynnes: lythwón becóm
 cwicera tó cyððe. Cirdon cynerófe,
 wiggend on wíðertróð, wælsceł oninnan, *fi. i*
 réocende hræw; rúm wæs tó nimanne *fi. i*
 lōndbúendum on ðām láðestan, *fi. i*
 hyra ealdféondum unlyfigendum *fi. i*
 heolfrig herereaf, hýrsta scýne, *fi. i*
 bord and brád swyrd, brúne helmas,
 dýre máðmas. Hæfdon dómlice
 on ðām folcstēde fýnd oferwunnen 320
 ēðelweardas, ealdhēttende
 swyrdum áswēfede: hie on swaðe reston, *fi. i*
 þá ðe him tó life láðost wæron
 cwicera cynna. Ðá séo cnéoris eall, *fi. i*

297^b lyfdo | *Ms.* lifdon *Et.* — 298^a lindeg- | *Ms.* lindwig(g)endra *Et.*
Gr. lind *Thw. Th. Leo Sw. K.* lind * *R.* — 299^b sigore *above line in Ms.* sigore
Edd. — 300^a dom- | *Ms.* — 301^a fultu- | *Ms.* — 301^b almihtig *Et.* — 303^b herpað
Ms. Thw. Th. Sw. herepað *Et. Gr. R. K.* — 305^a scær- | *Ms.* — 305^b wæron
Th. Gr. R. K. wæron *Ms. Thw. Et. Sw.* — 310^a Assiria *Ms. Thw. Sw.*
 Assyria *Th. Et. Gr. R. K.* — 312^b tirdon (= tirigdon)? *Et.* — 313^b onin-
 nan *Sw.* on innan *other Edd.* — 314^a ræwe? *Et.*; recende (reocende
Sprachschatz) *Gr.* — 316^b unlyfigendum *Et.* — 317^b bord | *Th. Et.* —
 319^a máðmas *Et. Gr. K.* — 320^b fyrd *Thw.* — 324^a | wicera *Ms.* — 324^b eal *Gr.*

To ravening ravens. Away fled the remnant
Of hostile shield-soldiers. Behind them pursued
The troops of the Hebrews, enhanced by their triumph,
And graced with new glory ; their God gave them help,
Became their ally, the Lord almighty.
Gallantly then with gleaming blades
The high-souled heroes hewed out a war-path
Through forces of foemen, shore down the phalanx,
Shivered the shields ; the shooters were
Embittered by battle, the Hebrew barons ;
The thanes at that time were mightily thirsting
For death-play with darts. There fell in the dust
The principal part of all their poll,
The high in rank of the hostile race,
Assyrian soldiers : to their own soil
Came back few survivors. The valiant ones wheeled,
The conquerors returned through the midst of the carnage,
Through blood-reeking bodies ; away they could bear,
The dwellers in land from those unliving,
Their old-time foes, baleful and odious,
Bloody booty and trappings brilliant,
Bucklers and broadswords and brown-hued helmets,
Treasures of price. Powerfully had they
On that folkstead their foes overcome,
The home-defenders their haters of old
Had slain with the sword : in their footsteps they stayed,
Those who in life were to them most malign
Of living races. The whole array,

mægða mærost, ánes mónðes fyrst, 325
 wlanc wundenlocc wágon and læddon
 tó ðære beorhtan byrig Bethuliam
 helmas and hupseax, háre byrnan,
 gúðsceorp gumena golde gefrætewod,
 mærra mádmā þonne mon ænig 330
 ásęcgan mæge searþoncelra;
 eal þæt ðá ðéodguman þrymmē geéodon,
 cene under cumblum on cōmpwige
 þurh Iúdithe gléawe lare
 mægð módigre. Hí tó méde hyre 335
 of ðám síðfate sylfre bróhton
 eorlas æscrófe Holofernes
 sweord and swátigne helm, swylce éac síde byrnan,
 gerénode réadum golde, and eal þæt se rinca baldor
 swíðmód sínces áhte oððe sundoryrfes, 340
 béaga and beorhtra máðma, hí þæt þære beorhtan idese
 ágéafon gearoþncolre. Ealles ðæs Iúdithe sægde
 wuldor weroda Dryhtne, þe hyre weorðmynde geaf,
 mærdē on moldan rice, swylce éac méde on heofonum,
 sigorléan in swegles wuldre þæs ðe héo áhte sóðne geléafan 345
 [á] tó ðám Ælmihtigan; húru æt þám ende ne twéode
 þæs léanes þe héo lange gyrnde. Þæs sý ðám léofan Dryhtne
 wuldor tó wídan aldre, þe gescéop wind and lyfte,
 roderas and rúme grundas, swylce éac réðe stréamas
 and swegles dréamas þurh his sylfes miltse. 350

325^a |ærost *Ms.* — 326^a wlance *Et. Gr.*; wundenloce *Ms. Thw. Th. Et. Gr.* wundenlocc *R. Sw. K.*; wlanc wigena heap? *R.* — 326^b |agon *Ms.* — 328^b herebyrnan *Th.* — 329^b gefrætewod *Et.* — 330^a máðma *Et. Gr. K.* madma fela? madma worn? *R.* — 333^b j *Ms. Thw. and Th.* and (preposition) *Gr. æt Et. on R. Sw. K.* — 336^b sylfne *Thw.* — 337^b Holoferes *Thw.* — 343^a wuldor-weroda *Th.* — 343^b weorðmynte *Et.* — 345^a sigorlean is the last word in fol. 206^b; the rest is added on the lower margin, apparently in a hand of the 17th or 18th century, and is now for the most part illegible (*Siev.*) — 345^a wuldore *Sw. wuldre Ms. other Edd.* — 346^a [up] *Gr. up R. [a] Sw. K.* — 347^b si *Et.*; drihtne *Thw.* — 348^b he *Et.*

The most noted of nations, for fully a month,
The lordly and curly-locked carried and led
To Bethulia, the brightest of burgs,
Helmets and hip-swords and hoary corselets,
The deckings of fighters, adorned with gold,
Costlier treasures than could be recounted
By any man of those who are mindful ;
All that the doughty by daring won,
Brave under banners amid the battle,
Through the wise judgment of Judith their guide,
The mettlesome maid. They brought as her meed,
From the foray afar to the virgin fair,
The spear-stanch earls, Holofernes' sword,
His blood-stained helmet and broad-spreading hauberks,
Graced with red gold, and all that the great prince,
The haughty of mood, had of treasure or hoard,
Of bracelets or bright gems, this to the bright damsel
They gave, to the prudent. Judith praised for all this
Him, Sabaoth's Lord, who bestowed on her honor,
On earth highest worship, reward eke in Heaven,
Meed of triumph in glory, because she had true faith
Ay in the Almighty ; at the end no doubt made she
Of the long-desired guerdon. For this to the loved Lord
Be world-during glory, who wind and air wrought,
Rolling skies, roomy plains, with raging streams,
And Heaven's mirth, through his own mild mercy !

GLOSSARY.

[The typical forms of words are taken directly from this text, without reference to norms otherwise established. The dash, —, is used to indicate the occurrence of an inflected word in its typical or dictionary form. Abbreviations like *asm.*, *gpn.*, etc., stand for case, number, and gender, in the order named. The double dagger, †, indicates that the word does not occur elsewhere in the poetical texts as published and indexed by Grein.]

- á**, av., *ever, always*, 7, [346]; see *áwa*.
ábregdan, sv., *draw*, ind. pret. 3d sing. *ábræd*, 79.
ac, cj., *but, and(?)*, 60, 119, 183, 209.
ácweðan, sv., *speak*, ind. pret. 3d sing. *ácwæð*, 82, 151, 283.
ædre, av., *forthwith*, 64, 95, 246.
æfre, av., *ever*, 114.
æfter, prep. w. dat., *along, after*, 18, 117.
æfter, av., *towards*, 65.
æfðonca, sm., *grudge*, ap. *æfðoncan*, 265.
æghwylc, prn., *each*, asm. *æghwylcne*, 50, dsm. *æghwylcum*, 166.
†ælfscíne, aj., *beautiful as an elf*, nsf. *ælfscínu*, 14.
ælmihgtig, aj., *almighty*, nsm. —, 301; dsm. wk. *ælmihgtigan*, 7, 346.
ænig, indef. prn., *any*, nsm. —, 330.
æor, av., *before, previously*, 65, 143, 214.
ær, cj., *ere, before*, 76.
ær ðon ðe, cj. w. subj., *before*, 252.
ærest, av., *erst, first*, 14.
†æscplega, sm., *ash-play, spear-play*, ds. *æscplegan*, 217.
æscróf, aj., *spear-brave*, npm. *æscrófe*, 337.
- æt**, prep. w. dat., *at, from, in*, 3, 123, 175, 197, 217, 272, 289, 346.
æt, sn., *food, prey*, gs. *ættes*, 210.
ætsomne, av., *together*, 255.
ætýwan, wv., *display*, inf. —, 174.
æðele, aj., *noble*, nsf. —, 176, 256.
áfor, aj., *fierce*, nsm. —, 257.
ágan, anv., *own, have*, ind. pret. 3d sing. *áhte*, 3, 6, 340, 345; ind. pret. 2d plur. *ágon*, 196; with negative prefix: ind. pret. 1st sing. *náhte*, 91.
ágéotan(?), sv., *drain, deprive*, infl. pp. *ágotene*, 32 (but perhaps rather *ágotene*, which see).
ágifan, sv., *give, place, bestow*, ind. pret. 3d sing. *ágeaf*, 130; ind. pret. 3d plur. *ágeafon*, 342.
ágoten(?), *cloyed, drunken*, infl. pp.(?) *ágotene*, 32 (emendation for *ágotene*, which see under *ágéotan*).
áhón, sv., *hang*, pp. *áhongen*, 48.
aldor, see *ealdor*, sn.
álæcan, wv., *lay down*, ind. pret. 3d sing. *áléde*, 101.
alwalda, sm., *all-wielder, ruler of all*, gs. *alwaldan*, 84.
án, aj., *one, that(?)*, gsm. *ánes*, 325; dsf. *ánre, (that?)* 64; gp. *ánra*, 95.

- anbyhtscealc**, sm., *retainer*, np. anbyhtscealcas, 38.
and (qnd?), cj., *and*.
áninga, av., *forthwith*, 250.
árétan, wv., *gladden*, pp. áréted, 167.
árfæst, aj., *glorious(?)*, nsm. —, 190.
ǫ́arod, aj., *forward, bold*, nsm. —, 275.
ásęęgan, wv., *say, relate*, inf. —, 331.
Assiria, pr. n., *Assyrians*, gp. Assiria, 232, 310, Assyria, 265; dp. Assyrium, 218.
áswebban, wv., *put to sleep*, infl. pp. áswęfede, 322.
atol, aj., *terrible*, asm. atolne, 246; asm. wk. atolan, 75.
áva, av., *ever, always*, 120; see á.
ávęęcan, wv., *awake*, inf. —, 258, 274.

bælc, sm., *pride*, ns. —, 267.
baldor, sm., *prince, king*, ns. —, 9, 32, 49, 339.
be, prep. w. dat., *by*, 81, 99.
beadu, sf., *battle, war*, ds. beaduwe, 175, beadowe, 213.
beadorinc, sm., *warrior*, gp. beadorinca, 276.
ǫ́beaftan, av., *behind*, 112.
béag, sm., *ring, bracelet*, gp. béaga, 341; dp. béagum, 36.
béahhroden, aj. (pp.), *adorned with rings*, npm. béahhrodene, 138.
beald, aj., *bold*, npm. bealde, 17.
bealofull, aj., *baleful, wicked*, nsm. —, 63; nsm. wk. bealofulla, 48; gsm. wk. bealofullan, 248; asm. bealofullan, 100.
bearhtme, av., *instantly*, 39.
bearn, sn., *child, son*, as. —, 84; np. —, 24; gp. bearna, 51; dp. bearnum, 33.
bebéodan, sv. w. dat., *command*, ind. pret. 3d sing. bebéad, 38, 144.
- becuman**, sv., *pass, arrive*, ind. pret. 3d sing. becóm, 311; ind. pret. 3d plur. becómon, 134.
bęđ, sn., *bed*, gs. bęđdes, 63; ds. bęđde, 72, 278; as. bęđ, 48.
bęđrest, sf., *bed-rest*, ds. bęđreste, 36.
bégen, num., *both*, npm. bégen, 207; npf. bá, 133; gp. bégea, 128.
ǫ́behęafđian, wv., *behead*, pp. behęafđod, 290.
ǫ́béhę, sf., *sign, proof*, ds. bęhęe, 174.
beliđvan, sv., *deprive of*, infl. pp. belidenne, 280.
benáman, wv. w. instr., *deprive of*, inf. —, 76.
bęne, sf., *bench*, dp. bęncum, 18.
bęnesittende, sm. pl., *bench-sitters*, ap. —, 27.
beorht, aj., *bright, fair, illustrious*, nsf. wk. beorhte, 254; dsf. wk. beorhtan, 327, 341; asf. wk. beorhtan, 58; gp. beorhtra, 341.
beorn, sm., *man, hero*, np. beornas, 213, 267; gp. beorna, 254.
beran, sv., *bear, carry*, infl. inf. tó berenne, 131; ind. pret. 3d plur. béaron, 201; imp. plur. berađ, 191; pp. boren, 18.
besmítan, sv., *pollute*, inf. —, 59.
beđęęcan, wv., *cover, protect*, infl. pp. beđęęhte, 213.
Bethulia, pr. n., as. Bethuliam, 138, 327.
bewindan, sv., *bewind, encompass*, pp. bewunden, 115.
bídan, sv., *await*, infl. pp. gebidenne, 64.
biddan, sv., *request, implore*, inf. —, 84, 187.
bindan, sv., *bind*, pp. gebunden, 115.
ǫ́binnan, prep. w. dat., *within*, 64.
blác, aj., *pale*, asm. blácne, 278.
bláchlęor, aj., *fair-cheeked*, nsf. —, 128.

- bláod**, sm., *life, glory*, as. —, 63, 122.
blícan, sv., *glitter*, inf. —, 137.
blífē, aj., *blithe, joyous, friendly*, nsm. —, 58, 154; npm. —, 159.
blódiġ, aj., *bloody*, asn. —, 126, 174.
blōndan, sv., *mix, infect(?)*, pp. geblōnden, 34.
bodian, wv., *announce*, inf. —, 251; ind. pret. 3d plur. bodedon, 244.
þbolla, sm., *bowel*, np. bollan, 17.
bord, sn., *shield*, dp. bordum, 213; ap. —, 192, 318.
brád, aj., *broad*, apn. —, 318.
bregdan, sv., *draw*, ind. pret. 3d plur. brugdon, 229.
breġo, sm., *prince*, ns. —, 39, 254.
bréme, aj., *famous*, nsm. wk. bréma, 57.
bréost, sn., *breast*, dp. bréostum, 192.
bringan, wv., *bring*, ind. pret. 3d plur. brōhton, 336.
bróga, sm., *peril*, gs. brógan, 4.
brún, aj., *brown*, apm., brúne, 318.
brytta, sm., *divider, distributor*, ns. —, 30, 93; as. bryttan, 90.
búne, sf., *cup*, np. búnan, 18.
burg, sf., *city, fortress*, gs. byrig, 137; ds. byrig, 149, 203, 327; gp. burga, 58.
þbúrgeteld, sn., *pavilion*, gs. búrgeteldes, 248; ds. búrgetelde, 57; as. —, 276.
burgléode, sm. pl., *citizens*, gp. burgléoda, 187; dp. burhléodum, 175.
burhsittende, sm. pl., *citizens*, np. —, 159.
bútan, prep. w. dat., *without*, 120.
byldan, wv., *excite*, infl. pp. gebylde, 268.
byrne, sf., *hauberk, corselet*, ap. byrnan, 323, 338.
þbyrnġom, sm., *hauberk, corselet*, ap. byrnġomas, 192.
byrnwíga, sm., *corselet-warrior*, gp. byrnwigena, 39.
byrnwiggend, sm., *corselet-warrior*, np. byrnwiggende, 17.
bysmerlíce, av., *shamefully*, 100.
camp, sm., *fight*, ds. campe, 200.
céne, aj., *valiant*, npm. —, 333; gp. cénra, 200.
cirman, wv., *shriek*, inf. —, 270.
cirran, wv., *turn back*, ind. pret. 3d plur. cirdon, 312.
cnēoris, sf., *tribe, nation*, ns. —, 324.
þcohhettan, wv., *lament(?)*, *wail(?)*, inf. —, 270.
collenferhð, aj., *inspired, elated*, npf., collenferhðe, 134.
þcōmpwíg, sn.(?), *combat*, ds. cōmpwíge, 333.
cuman, sv., *come*, ind. pret. 3d sing. cōm, 50; ind. pret. 3d plur. cōmon, 11; pp. cumen, 146, 168.
cumbol, sn., *banner, standard*, dp. cumblum, 333.
þcumbolwíga, sm., *banner-warrior*, as. cumbolwigan, 259; ap. cumbolwigan, 243.
cwic, aj., *living*, gp. cwicera, 235, 312, 324.
cyneróf, aj., *royally brave*, npm. cynerófe, 200, 312.
cyn, sn., *race, nation, people*, gs. cynnes, 52, 311; ds. cynne, 226; gp. cynna, 324.
cyning, sm., *king*, ns. —, 190; gp. cyninga, 155.
cýðan, wv., *announce, publish, blazon*, inf. —, 56, 243; pp. ge-cýðed, 155.
cýðð(u), sf., *native land*, ds. cýððe, 312.
dæg, sm., *day*, as. —, 28.
dægred, sn., *dawn*, as. —, 204.
dæġeweorc, sn., *day's work*, ds. dæġeweorce, 266.
déal, sm., *part*, ns. —, 293, 309.
déad, aj., *dead*, nsm. —, 107.

- déað**, sm., *death*, ds. déaðe, 196; is. déaðe, 31.
- déma**, sm., *judge*, ns. —, 59, 94; gs. déman, 4.
- dénan**, wv., *doom, condemn*, pp. ge-démed, 196.
- ‡**déofolcund**, aj., *devilish, diabolical*, nsm. wk. déofolcunda, 61.
- dógor**, sn., *day*, is. —, 12.
- ‡**dolhwund**, aj., *wounded*, nsm. —, 107.
- dóm**, sm., *reputation, glory*, ns. —, 266; as. —, 196; is. dóme, 300.
- dónlice**, av., *gloriously*, 319.
- dón**, anv., *do*, ind. pres. 3dsing. déð, 95.
- dréam**, sm., *joy*, ap. dréamas, 350.
- dréfan**, wv., *perturb, afflict*, pp. ge-dréfed, 88.
- drēnean**, wv., *drench, deluge*, ind. pret. 3d sing. drēncte, 29.
- drēogan**, sv., *suffer, endure*, ind. pret. 2d plur. drugon, 158.
- druncen**, aj. (pp.), *drunken*, nsm. —, 67, 107.
- dryhten**, sm., *lord, Lord (God)*, ns. —, 21, 61, 92, 198, 300; ds. dryhtne, 343, 347.
- dryhtguma**, sm., *retainer, vassal*, ap. dryhtguman, 29.
- duguð**, sf., *nobility, host*, as. duguðe, 31; gp. dugeða, 61.
- dún**, sf., *hill*, ds. dúne, 291 (of dáne = *adown*).
- durran**, anv., *dare*, ind. pret. 3d sing. dorste, 258.
- dynian**, wv., *vociferate, clash*, ind. pret. 3d sing. dynede, 23; ind. pret. 3d plur. dynedan, 204.
- dýre**, aj., *precious, valuable*, apm. —, 319.
- ‡**dýrsian**, wv., *exalt, magnify, celebrate*, pp. gedýrsod, 300.
- éac, av., *also*, 18, 296, 338, 344, 349.
- éad**, sn., *prosperity, success*, gs. éades, 273.
- éadréðig**, aj., *triumphant*, npf. éadréðige, 135.
- éadig**, aj., *blessed*, asf. wk. éadigan, 35.
- eald**, aj., *old*, npm. ealde, 166; apm. ealde, 265; superl. yldesta; dpm. yldestan, 242; apm. yldestan, 10.
- ealdfeond**, sm., *ancient foe*, dp. ealdfeondum, 316.
- ealdgeníðia**, wm., *ancient enemy*, ap. ealdgeníðlan, 228.
- ‡**ealdhettende**, sm. pl., *ancient enemies*, ap. —, 321.
- ealdor**, sm., *prince, sovereign*, ns. —, 38, 58, 88, 124.
- ealdor**, sn., *life, age*, ds. aldre, 120, 348; as. ealdor, 185; is. ealdre, 76.
- ealdorduguð**, sf., *nobility, leaders*, gs. ealdorduguðe, 310.
- ealdorðegn**, sm., *chief vassal or thane*, dp. ealdorðegnum, 242.
- eal(1)**, aj., *all*, nsf. eall, 324; gsn. ealles, 342; dsn. eallum, 176; asm. ealne, 28; asf. calle, 31, 237; asn. eal, 332, 339; npm. ealle, 16, 253, 269; gp. ealra, 81; dp. eallum, 8, 217; apm. ealle, 10.
- ealles**, av., *quite, entirely*, 108.
- eallgylden**, aj., *all-golden*, nsn. —, 46.
- eallmihtig**, see ælmihtig.
- eallwealda**, see alwalda.
- carn**, sm., *eagle*, ns. —, 210.
- éastau**, av., *from the east*, 190.
- éaðe**, av., *easily*, superl. éaðost, 72, 102.
- éaðmédu**, sf., *reverence*, dp. éaðméðum, 170.
- Ebréas**, smpl., *Hebrews*, np. —, 218; gp. Ebréa, 253, 262, 299.
- Ebréisc**, aj., *Hebrew*, npm. Ebréisce, 241, 306.
- ęcg**, sf., *edge*, dp. ęcgum, 231.
- ‡**ęcgplega**, sm., *sword-play*, as. ęcgplegan, 246.
- edwít**, sn., *abuse, insolence*, as. —, 215.

- eft**, av., *back, again*, 146, 169.
egesa, sm., *terror, peril*, ns. —, 252.
egesful (1), aj., *dreadful, terrible*, nsm. egesful, 21, egesfull, 257.
eglan, wv., *plague, harass*, inf. —, 185.
éhtan, wv., *pursue*, ind. pret. 3d plur. éhton, 237.
ellen, sn., *courage*, is. elne, 95.
ellendæd, sf., *courageous deed*, gp. ellendæda, 273.
ellenróf, aj., *strenuous in courage, of undaunted courage*, nsf. —, 109, 146.
ǣllenðriste, aj., *heroically bold*, npf. —, 133.
ellor, av., *elsewhither*, 112.
elðéod, sf., *foreign people*, gp. elðéoda, 237.
elðéodig, aj., *foreign*, gp. elðéodigra, 215.
ende, sm., *end*, as. —, 64; ds. —, 120, 272, 346.
eorl, sm., *man, hero*, np. eorlas, 273, 337; gp. eorla, 21, 257.
eornoste, av., *sharply, vehemently*, 108, 231.
eorðe, sf., *earth*, ds. eorðan, 65.
éow, see éú.
éowan, wv., *make known, reveal*, ind. pret. 3d plur. éowdon, 240.
éower, poss. prn., *your*, npm. éowere, 195.
éðel, sm., *native land, home*, ds. éðle, 169.
éðelweard, sm., *guardian of his country*, np. éðelweardas, 321.
fæder, sm., *father*, ns. —, 5.
fæge, aj., *fated, death-doomed*, npm. —, 19; dpm. fægum, 209; apm. —, 195.
fæger, aj., *fair, beautiful*, nsn. —, 47.
fægre, av., *fairly*, 301.
færspeil, sn., *sudden (fearful) tidings*, as. —, 244.
fæste, av., *firmly, tightly*, 99.
fæsten, sn., *fastness*, ds. fæstene, 143.
ǣfastengeat, sn., *fortress-gate*, gs. fæstengeates, 162.
ǣfétels, sm., *pouch, sack*, ds. fætelse, 127.
fág, aj., *gleaming, blood-stained(?)*, dsm. fágum, 104; dp. fágum, 194, 264, 302.
faran, sv., *go, march*, ind. pret. 3d sing. fór, 298; ind. pret. 3d plur. fóron, 202.
feax, sn., *hair*, ds. feaxe, 99; as. —, 281.
feohtan, sv., *fight*, ind. pret. 3d sing. feaht, 292; ind. pret. 3d plur. fuhton, 262.
féond, sm., *foe, enemy*, np. fýnd, 195; ap. fýnd, 320.
féondsceaða, sm., *scathful enemy*, as. féondsceaðan, 104.
feorran, av., *from afar*, 24.
féorða, aj., *fourth*, ism. féorðan, 12.
féran, wv., *go, proceed*, inf. —, 12.
ferhðgléaw, aj., *keen-witted, sagacious*, asf. ferhðgléaw, 41.
fetigan, wv., *fetch*, inf. —, 35.
féðelást, sm., *track, course*, ap. féðeláste, 139.
findan, sv., *find, obtain*, ind. pret. 3d sing. funde, 2, 278; ind. pret. 3d plur. fundon, 41.
firas, sm. pl., *men*, gp. fira, 24, 33.
flán, sf. (?), *arrow*, gp. flána, 221.
fléam, sm., *flight*, as. —, 292.
fléogan, sv., *fly*, inf. —, 221; ind. pret. 3d sing. fléah, 209; ind. pret. 3d plur. flugon (from fléon), 297.
ǣfléohneȝ, sn., *fly-net, curtain*, ns. —, 47.
flétsittende, sm., *sitter in hall*, dp. flétsittendum, 19, 33.
flór, sf., *floor*, as. flóre, 111.
folc, sn., *folk, people, nation*, ns. —, 162, 262, 293; gs. folces, 12; ds. folce, 143, 176.

- folcsteðe**, sm., *folkstead, battle-ground*, ds. —, 320.
- foletoga**, sm., *leader of the people, commander*, gs. folctogan, 47; ap. folctogan, 194.
- folde**, sf., *earth, ground*, ds. foldan, 281.
- folm**, sf., *hand*, is. folme, 80; ip. folmum, 99.
- fón**, sv., *reach forth*, ind. pret. 3d sing. féng, 300.
- for**, prep. w. dat., *before*, 192.
- forbigan**, wv., *abase*, pp. forbíged, 267.
- †forceorfan**, sv., *cut through*, ind. pret. 3d sing. forcearf, 105.
- fordrífán**, sv., *impel*, ind. pret. 3d sing. fordráf, 277.
- forengenga**, smf., *attendant*, ns. 127.
- foremære**, aj., *eminent, signal*, asm. foremærne, 122.
- forgifán**, sv., *grant, vouchsafe*, imp. sing. forgif, 88.
- forgildan**, sv., *requite, recompense*, pp. forgolden, 217.
- forhtlíce**, av., *affrightedly*, 244.
- forlætán**, sv., *let*, inf. forlétan, 150; ind. pret. 3d plur. forlétan, 170.
- forléosan**, sv., *lose*, inf. —, 63.
- forð**, av., *forth*, 111, 120, 139, 202, 221.
- forðylman**, wv., *encompass, envelop*, pp. forðylmed, 118.
- forweorðán**, sv., *perish*, inf. —, 289.
- forwyrd**, sf., *destruction*, as. —, 285.
- frætwan**, wv., *adorn, bedeck*, pp. gefrætewod, 171, 329.
- fréa**, sm., *lord*, ns. —, 301.
- frēmian**, wv., *perform, accomplish*, ind. pret. 3d plur. frēmedon, 37.
- fréorig**, aj., *chill, shivering*, nsm. —, 281.
- frófor**, sf., *comfort, joy*, gs. frófre, 83; ds. frófre, 297.
- frómlíce**, av., *promptly, bravely*, 41, 220, 302.
- frumgár**, sm., *primpile, captain, chief*, ap. frumgáras, 195.
- frymð(u)**, sf., (plur.) *creation*, gp. frymða, 5, 83, 189.
- fugel**, sm., *bird*, ns. —, 207; dp. fuglum, 297.
- fúl**, aj., *foul, loathsome*, nsm. wk. fúla, 111.
- full**, aj., *full*, apm. fulle, 19.
- fultum**, sm., *help, aid*, as. —, 186, 301.
- fyllan**, wv. (emendation for fylgan), *fill up, serve with wine*, inf. —, 33.
- fyllan**, wv., *fell, slay*, inf. —, 194.
- fyllo**, sf., *fill, feast*, gs. fylle, 209.
- fyrðwic**, sn., (plur.) *camp*, dp. fyrðwicum, 220.
- fyrngeflit**, sn., *ancient quarrel*, ap. fyrngeflitu, 264.
- fyrst**, sm., *period, space*, as. —, 325.
- fýsan**, wv. reflex., *hasten*, opt. pres. 2d plur. —, 189.
- gæst**, sm., *spirit, life*, ns. —, 83, 112; gs. gæstes, 279.
- †gálfherð**, aj., *lascivious, wanton*, nsm. —, 62.
- †gálmód**, aj., *lascivious, wanton*, nsm. wk. gálmóda, 256.
- gán**, anv., *go*, inf. —, 149; ind. pret. 3d plur. éodon, 15, 55, 132, 243.
- gár**, sm., *spear, javelin*, ap. gáras, 224.
- gárgewinn**, sn., *battle of spears*, gs. gárgewinnes, 308.
- ge**, cj., *and*, 166.
- gé**, see *ða*.
- †gearoðqncol**, aj., *ready-witted*, dsf. gearoðqncolre, 342.
- gearwe**, av., *truly, completely*, 2.
- gearwian**, wv., *prepare*, pp. gearrewod, 199.
- geat**, sn., *gate*, as. —, 151.
- gebæran**, wv., *vociferate, shout aloud*, opt. pret. 3d plur. gebærdon, 27.
- gebringan** (see bringan), wv. *bring, conduct, carry*, ind. pret. 3d sing.

- gebróhte, 125; ind. pret. 3d plur. gebróhton, 54; pp. gebróht, 57.
- gecost, aj., *tried, trusty*, npn. ge-coste, 231.
- gecunnian, wv., *investigate, inquire*, inf. —, 259.
- gefeallan, sv., *fall*, ind. pret. 3d sing. geféol, 67, geféoll, 280, 308.
- gefeoht, sn., *battle*, ds. gefeohte, 189, 202.
- gefeohtan (see feohtan), sv., *win*, pp. gefohten, 122.
- geféon, sv. w. gen., *rejoice*, ind. pret. 3d sing. gefeah, 205.
- gefremian (see fremian), wv., *effect, perpetrate*, ind. pret. 3d sing. gefremede, 6, 181.
- gefrignan, sv., *hear, learn*, ind. pret. 1st sing. gefrægn, 246; gefrægen, 7.
- gefriðian, wv., *shield, defend*, opt. pret. 3d sing. gefriðode, 5.
- gegangan (gegán), anv., *go*, inf. —, 54; pp. gegán, 140, 219; *win*, ind. pret. 3d plur. geéodon, 332.
- gegnum, av., *straight, directly*, 132.
- gehéawan (see héawan), sv., *cut down, slay*, inf. —, 90; pp. gehéawen, 289, 295.
- gehwá, indef. prn., *each one*, as. gehwæne, 186.
- gehwylc, prn. as sb., *each, all*, gsn. gehwylces, 32; asm. gehwylcne, 95.
- gehyran, wv., *hear*, inf. —, 24; ind. pret. 3d plur. gehýrdon, 160.
- geléafa, sm., *belief, faith*, ds. geléafan, 97; as. geléafan, 6, 89, 345.
- gelóme, av., *repeatedly*, 18.
- gelystan, wv. impers. w. acc. of pers. and gen. of thing, *desire*, ind. pret. 3d sing. gelyste, 307.
- gemang, sm., *troop, phalanx*, as. —, 225, gemang, 193, 304.
- gemyndig, aj., *mindful*, nsf. —, 74.
- geneahhe, av., *urgently, frequently*, 26.
- geniman (see niman), sv., *take, lay hold of*, ind. pret. 3d sing. genam, 77, 98.
- geomor, aj., *downcast, despondent*, nsm. —, 87.
- geomormód, aj., *depressed in spirit*, dsn. geomormódm, 144.
- geond, prep. w. acc., *throughout*, 156.
- geong, aj., *young*, npm. geonge, 166. Comp. gingra : dsf. gingran (*handmaid*), 132.
- georn, aj., *eager*, nsm. —, 210.
- georne, av., *eagerly*, 8.
- gerénian, wv., *adorn*, infl. pp. gerénode, 339.
- geriht, sn., *direct way*, ds. gerihte, 202.
- gescýppan, sv., *create*, ind. pret. 3d sing. gescéop, 348.
- gesécan (see sécan), wv., *visit*, ind. pret. 3d sing. gesóhte, 14.
- geséon, sv., *see*, inf. —, 136. [201.
- gesif, sm., *companion*, np. gesifas,
- geslêan (see slêan), sv., *smite*, infl. pp. geslegene, 31.
- gêsne, aj., *lacking, dead*, nsm. —, 112; asm. —, 279.
- gespówan (see spówan), sv. impers. w. dat., *succeed*, ind. pret. 3d sing. gescéow, 175.
- gestýran, wv. w. dat. of pers. and gen. of thing, *prevent*, ind. pret. 3d sing. gestýrde, 60.
- gesynto, sf., *salvation*, gp. gesynta, 90.
- geþafian, wv., *allow, supply*, inf. —, 60.
- geþone, sm., *thought, mind*, ds. geþonce, 13.
- geþungen, aj. (pp. of þéon), *accomplished, proficient*, 129.
- geunnan (see unnan), anv. w. dat. of pers. and gen. of thing, *grant*, imp. sing. geunne, 90.
- gewealdan, sv. w. gen., *wield, manage*, inf. —, 103.

- gewítan**, sv., *depart*, ind. pret. 3d sing. *gewát*, 61, 145; ind. pret. 3d plur. (w. refl. dat.) *gewitan*, 291.
gewitloca, sm., *mind*, ds. *gewitlocan*, 69.
gewrecan, sv., *avenge*, imp. sing. *gewrec*, 92.
gifan, sv., *give*, ind. pret. 3d sing. *geaf*, 343.
gifcðe, aj., *granted*, nsm. —, 157.
gifu, sf., *gift, benefit*, gp. *gifena*, 1.
gildan, sv., *requite*, ind. pret. 3d plur. *guldon*, 263.
ginn, aj., *spacious, ample*, dsf. wk. *ginnan*, 149; ism. wk. *ginnan*, 2.
girwan, wv., *provide*, inf. —, 9.
glædmód, aj., *glad of heart*, npf. *glædmóde*, 140.
gléaw, aj., *prudent, wise*, nsf. —, 13; nsf. wk. *gléawe*, 171; asf. *gléawe*, 334.
gléawhýdig, aj., *wise-thoughted*, nsn. —, 148.
God, sm., *God*, ns. —, 83, 123, 183, 189, 300; gs. *Godes*, 186; is. *Gode*, 271.
gód, sn., *good*, gp. *góda*, 32.
gold, sn., *gold*, is. *golde*, 171, 329, 339.
goldgifa, sm., *gold-giver, benefactor*, as. *goldgifan*, 279.
goldwine, sm., *gold-friend*, ns. —, 22.
gram, aj., *fierce, raging*, npm. *grame*, 224, 238.
gremian, wv., *enrage*, infl. pp. *gremede*, 306.
gréot, sn., *dust*, as. —, 308.
gristbítian, wv., *gnash the teeth*, inf. —, 271.
grund, sm., *earth, region*, is. — *grunde*, 2; ap. *grundas*, 349.
guma, sm., *man, hero*, np. *guman*, 306; gp. *gumena*, 9, 22, 32, 62, 66, 91, 148, 186, 329.
gúð, sm., *war*, ds. *gúðe*, 123; is. *gúðe*, 306.
- †gúðfana**, sm., *gonfalon, standard*, dp. *gúðfanum*, 219.
gúðfrecan, sm., *warrior*, np. *gúðfrecan*, 224.
†gúðsceorp, sn., *war-trappings*, as. —, 329.
†gylian, wv., *yell*, ind. pret. 3d sing. *gylede*, 25.
gyrnan, wv., *yearn for*, ind. pret. 3d sing. *gyrnde*, 347.
†gystern, sn., *guest-hall*, ds. *gysterne*, 40.
gýt, av., *yet*, 107, 182.
†gytesáel, sm., *joy at wine-pouring*, dp. *gytesálum*, 22.
- habban**, anv. (always followed by past part.), *have*, ind. pres. 3d sing. *hafað*, 197; ind. pret. 3d sing. *hæfde*, 64, 122, 260; ind. pret. 3d plur. *hæfdon*, 140, 219, 319.
hæfte, see *hæste*.
hæftan, wv., *bind, enthrall*, pp. *gehæfted*, 116.
hæleð, sm., *man, hero*, np. —, 56, 177, 203, 225, 303; gp. *hæleða*, 51; ap. —, 247.
hæste, av. (emendation for *hæfte*), *fiercely, stoutly*, 263.
hæðcn, aj., *heathen*, gsm. *hæðnes*, 179; asm. wk. *hæðnan*, 98, 110; gp. *hæðnra*, 216.
hálig, aj., *holy*, nsf. wk. *hálge*, 56, 160; dsf. *háligre*, 98; dsf. wk. *hálgan*, 203; asf. *hálgan*, 260.
hám, sm., *home, dwelling*, ds. —, 121.
hám, av., *home*, 131.
hand, sf., *hand*, as. —, 198, *hõnd*, 130.
hár, aj., *hoary, gray*, apf. *háre*, 328.
hátan, sv., *command*, ind. pret. 3d sing. *hét*, 9, 32, 34, 147, 171; opt. pret. 3d sing. *héte*, 53.
háte, av., *holly*, 94.
hé, pers. prn., *he*, ns. —, 4, 60, 63, 65, 66, 68, 95, 106, 117, 118, 184, 276,

- 280; gs. his (as poss. prn.), 16, 31, 36, 63 (2), 64, 68, 279, 281, 282, 350; ds. him, 53, 60, 96, 106, 110, 183, 185; as. hyne, 13, 44, 96, 99, 277; np. hie, 10, 15, 19, 30, 31, 37, 40, 54, 168, 235, 241, 322, hī, 27, 160, 269, 290, 302, 335, 341; gp. heora (as poss. prn.), 38, 56, hyra, 128 (as poss. prn. 251, 264, 268, 272, 291, 316, hira, 274); dp. him, 38, 208, 209, 216, 240, 244, 252, 274, 291, 292, 298, 300, 323.
- hēafod**, sn., *head*, ns. —, 110; as. 126, 173, 179.
- ‡**hēafodgerim**, sn., *number by heads*, gs. hēafodgerimes, 309.
- hēafodweard**, sm., *chief guardian*, np. hēafodweardas, 239.
- hēah**, aj., *high*, dsn. wk. hēan, 43; asm. hēanne, 161; superl. hēhsta, nsm. —, 94, hýhsta, 309; gsm. hēhstan, 4 (2).
- healdan**, sv., *hold, keep*, ind. pret. 3d plur. héoldon, 142.
- healdend**, sm., *keeper, leader*, ns. —, 290.
- healf**, aj., *half*, asm. healfne, 105.
- hēan**, aj., *lowly, servile, of low degree*, asm. hēanne, 234.
- hēap**, sm., *crowd, swarm*, dp. hēapum, 163.
- heard**, aj., *hard, sharp, brave*, asm. heardne, 79; gp. heardra, 225; dp. heardum, 263.
- hearde**, av., *painfully, grievously*, 116, 216.
- hearra**, sm., *lord*, ds. hearran, 56.
- heaðorinc**, sm., *warrior*, gs. heaðorincas, 179; np. heaðorincas, 212.
- héawan**, sv., *heave, cleave*, ind. pret. 3d plur. héowon, 304.
- ‡**hellebryne**, sm., *hell-fire*, ds. —, 116.
- helm**, sm., *helmet*, as. —, 338; ap. helmas, 193, 318, 328; dp. helmum, 203.
- help**, sf., *help*, ds. helpe, 96.
- héo**, pers. prn., *she*, ns. —, 2, 6, 75, 102, 105, 145, 345, 347; gs. hyre (as poss. prn.), 127, 172; ds. hyre, 5, 97, 99, 123, 124, 130, 149, 175, 335, 343; as. hie, 4, 170, hī, 94, 150; np. hie, 134, 136, 138, 140.
- heofon**, sm., *heaven*, dp. heofonum, 344.
- ‡**heolfrig**, aj., *gory*, asn. —, 130, 317.
- ‡**heolstor**, aj., *dusky, darksome*, dsm. wk. heolstran, 121.
- heorte**, sf., *heart*, ns. —, 87.
- ‡**heoruwápen**, sn., *sword*, dp. heornwápnun, 263.
- hér**, av., *here*, 177, 285, 289.
- hérbúende**, sm. pl., *here-dwellers, dwellers on earth*, gp. hérbúendra, 96.
- hēre**, sm., *army, host*, ns. —, 161; gs. hēriges, 294; ds. hērige, 135.
- ‡**hērefole**, sn., *army*, gs. hērefolces, 234, 239.
- hērpað**, sm., *war-path, passage for the army*, as. —, 303.
- hēreréaf**, sn., *plunder, spoil*, as. —, 317.
- ‡**hērewáða**, sm., *warrior*, gs. hērewáðan, 126, 173.
- ‡**hēteðoneol**, aj., *hostile-minded*, as. hēteðoncolne, 105.
- hige**, sm., *soul*, ns. —, 87.
- higeróf**, aj., *valiant-souled*, npm. higerofe, 303.
- higeðoncol**, aj., *thoughtful-minded*, dsf. higeðoncolre, 131.
- hild**, sf., *conflict, battle*, as. hilde, 251; is. hilde, 294.
- ‡**hildeléoð**, sn., *battle-song*, as. —, 211.
- hildenædre**, sf., *battle-adder*, ap. hildenædran, 222.
- hinsíð**, sm., *departure, death*, ds. hinsíðe, 117.
- hit**, pers. prn., *it*, as. hit, 130, hyt. 174.

- hlæstan, wv., *lade*, infl. pp. ge-hlæste, 36.
- hláford, sm., *lord*, ds. hláforde, 251.
- hlauc, aj., *lank*, nsm. wk. hlanca, 205.
- hlihhan, sv., *laugh*, ind. pret. 3d sing. hlóh, 23.
- hlimman, sv., *resound*, ind. pret. 3d plur. hlummon, 205.
- hlíude, av., *loudly*, 205, 223, 270.
- hlýðan, wv., *roar*, ind. pret. 3d sing. hlýdde, 23.
- hlynian, wv., *clamor*, ind. pret. 3d sing. hlynede, 23.
- hogian, wv., *have in mind, be planning*, ind. pret. 3d plur. hogedon, 250, 273.
- Holofernus, pr. n., ns. —, 21, 46; gs. —, 180, 250, Holofernes, 337; as. —, 7.
- hōnd, see hand.
- hopian, wv., *hope*, inf. —, 117.
- hornboga, sm., *bow of horn*, dp. hornbogan, 222.
- hosp, sm. (?), *reproach, abuse*, as. —, 216.
- hrægl, sn., *raiment*, as. —, 282.
- hræw, sn., *corpse*, ap. —, 314.
- hraðe, av., *speedily*, 37.
- hrefn, sm., *raven*, ns. —, 206.
- hréoh, aj., *furious, raging*, nsm. 282.
- hréoðan, sv., *adorn*, infl. pp. gehrodene, 37.
- hréowigmód, aj., *sad of mood*, npm. hréowigmóde, 290.
- hreöðer, sm. (?), *breast*, ds. hreðre, 94.
- hring, sm., *ring*, dp. hringum, 37.
- hrófl, sn., *roof*, ds. hrófe, 67.
- hú, av., *how*, 25, 75, 160, 175, 259.
- hund, sm., *dog, hound*, as. —, 110.
- hupseax, sn., *hip-dagger*, ap. —, 328.
- húru, av., *at all, in the least*, 346.
- hwá, indef. prn., *some one*, asm. hwæne, 52.
- †hwealf, aj., *vaulted, hollow*, dpf. hwealfum, 214.
- hwearf, sm., *crowd*, dp. hwearfum, 249.
- hweorfan, sv., *depart, flee*, ind. pret. 3d sing. hwearf, 112.
- hwíl, sf., *while, time*, as. hwíle, 214.
- hyht, sf., *hope, confidence*, ns. 97.
- †hyhtwyn(n), sf., *joy of hope*, gp. hyhtwynna, 121.
- hyldo, sf., *grace, favor*, gs. hylde, 4.
- hyrde, sm., *shepherd, guardian*, ns. —, 60.
- hyrnedneþ(b), aj., *horny-beaked*, nsm. wk. hyrnedneþba, 212.
- hyrst, sf., *ornament*, ap. hyrsta, 317.
- ic, pers. prn., *I*, ns. —, 7, 83, 89, 91, 152, 185, 186, 246; ds. mé, 85, 86, 88, 90, 93; np. wé, 288; gp. úre, 285, 290; dp. ús, 181, 184.
- ides, sf., *woman*, ns. —, 14, 109, 128, 146; ds. idese, 341; as. idese, 55, 58; np. idesa, 133.
- in, prep. w. dat. or instr., *in*, 2, 116, 121, 143, 206, 255, 345; w. acc., 193, 276.
- in, av., *in*, 150, 170.
- inn, sn., *chamber*, ds. inne, 70.
- inne, av., *in*, 45.
- inwid, aj., *wicked, malign*, nsm. wk. inwidda, 28.
- irnan, sv., *run*, ind. pret. 3d plur. urnon, 164.
- Iudith, pr. n., n. —, 13, 123, 132, 168, 256, 342, Iudithe, 144; g. Iudithe, 334; a. Iudithðe, 40.
- læðan, wv., *lead, bring*, inf. —, 42; ind. pret. 3d sing. lædde, 129; ind. pret. 3d plur. læddon, 72, 326.
- lætan, sv., *let*, ind. pret. 3d plur. léton, 221.
- læððu, sf., *affliction*, gp. læðða, 158; dp. læððum, 184.
- landbúende, sm. pl., *land-dwellers*, np. —, 226; dp. lōndbúendum, 315.

- lang**, aj., *long*, comp. lengra: gsn. lengran, 184.
- lange**, av., *long*, 158, 347; comp. leng, 153.
- lár**, sf., *counsel, guidance*, as. láre, 334.
- lást**, sm., *track, footprint*, as. —, 209, 292; ds. láste, 298.
- late**, av., *late*, —, 275.
- láð**, aj., *hostile, hateful*, nsm. —, 45; dsn. láðum, 226; asm. láðne, 72, 101; gsn. wk. láðan, 311; gp. láðra 298, 304; superl. (in predicate) láðost, 323; gsm. láðestan, 178; dpm. láðestan, 315.
- léan**, sn., *reward*, gs. léanes, 347.
- †léap**, sm., *trunk*, ns. —, 111.
- léas**, aj. w. gen., *without, deprived of*, nsm. —, 121.
- léode**, sm. pl., *people*, gp. —, 178; dp. léodum, 147.
- léodhata**, sm., *people-hater, tyrant*, as. léodhatan, 72.
- léof**, aj., *dear, beloved*, nsf. —, 147; dsm. wk. léofan, 347.
- léoht**, aj., *bright, radiant*, asm., léohtne, 191.
- léoma**, sm., *light*, as. léoman, 191.
- libban**, wv., *live*, ind. pret. 3d plur. lyfdon, 297.
- liegan**, sv., *lie*, inf. —, 278; ind. pres. 3d sing. líð, 289; ind. pret. 3d sing. læg, 106, 111, 294; ind. pret. 3d plur. lágon, 30.
- líf**, sn., *life*, gs. lífes 184, 280; ds. lífe, [288,] 323.
- lind**, sf., *linden-shield, shield*, dp. lindum, 214; ap. linde, 191, 304.
- lindwiggend**, sm., *shield-warrior*, np. lindwiggende, 42; gp. lindwiggendra, 298.
- list**, sm., *skill*, dp. listum (av.), 101.
- lond**, see land.
- losian**, wv., *lose, be lost*, inf. —, 288.
- lungre**, av., *forthwith, instantly*, 147, 280.
- lust**, sm., *joy*, dp. lustum, 161.
- lyft**, sf., *air*, ap. lyfte, 348.
- lýthwón**, sn. w. gen., *few*, —, 311.
- mægen**, sn., *force, armed force*, ns. —, 253, 261.
- mægenéacen**, aj., *abundant in might, powerful*, nsn. —, 293.
- mægð**, sf., *maid, maiden*, ns. —, 78, 125, 145, 254; gs. —, 335; as. —, 35, 43, 165, 260; np. —, 135.
- mægð**, sf., *tribe, nation*, gp. mægða, 325.
- mære**, aj., *renowned, splendid*, dsm. wk. mæran, 3; comp. gp. mærra, 330; superl. mærost, nsf. —, 325.
- mærðu**, sf., *glory*, as. mærdø, 344.
- mæst**, see micel.
- magoðegn**, sm., *clansman, henchman*, np. magoðegnas, 236.
- man**, sm., *man, one*, ns. mōn, 292, 330; ds. mēn, 167; gp. mōnna, 52, 181, manna, 235.
- manian**, wv., *admonish, exhort*, ind. pret. 3d sing. manode, 26.
- manna**, sm., *man*, as. mannan, 98, 101.
- mára**, see micel.
- máðm** (mádm), sm., *treasure, jewel*, gp. máðma, 341, mádma, 330; ap. mádmās, 319.
- mé**, see ic.
- méce**, sm., *sword*, ds. méce, 104; as. —, 78.
- méd**, sf., *meed, reward*, ds. méde, 335; as. méde, 344.
- †medowérig**, aj., *mead-weary, drunken with mead*, apm. medowérige, 229; dp. medowérigum, 245.
- medoburg**, sf., *mead-city*, ds. medobyrig, 167.
- medugál**, aj., *wanton with mead*, nsf. —, 26.
- méowle**, sf., *virgin, woman*, ns. —, 56; as. méowlan, 261.
- metod**, sm., *Creator, Ordainer*, ns. —, 154; gs. metodes, 261.

- micel**, aj., *much, great*, ip., miclum, 10, 70; comp. mára: asf. máran, 92; superl. máest: aj. nsm. wk. máesta, 293; asf. máeste, 3; sn. as. máest, 181; av. máest, 181.
- mid**, prep. w. dat. or inst., *with*, 29, 59 (2), 88, 89, 95, 97 (2), 170, 184, 272, 287.
- mihhtig**, aj., *mighty*, nsm. —, 92, 198.
- miltse**, sf., *grace, favor*, gs. miltse, 85, 92; as. miltse, 350.
- mín**, poss. prn., *my*, dsm. mínum, 94; asf. míne, 198; gp. mínra, 90.
- mód**, sm., *mood, heart, soul*, ns. —, 167; ds. móde, 57, 93, 97, 154, 282.
- módig**, aj., *excited, courageous, proud*, nsm. —, 26; nsm. wk. modiga, 52; gsf. módigre, 335.
- molde**, sf., *earth*, gs. moldan, 344.
- mónaŕ**, sm., *month*, gs. mónðes, 325.
- mōn**, see man.
- †**morgencolla**, sm., *morning-terror*, as. morgencollan, 245.
- morgentid**, sf., *morning-tide*, as. —, 236.
- morðor**, sn., *iniquity, torment*, gs. morðres, 90; gp. morðra, 181.
- mótan**, anv., *may*, ind. pret. 3d sing. móste, 185; opt. pres. 1st sing. móte, 89; opt. pres. 3d sing. móte, 118.
- mugan**, anv., *can*, ind. pres. 1st sing. mæg, 152; ind. pres. 2d plur. magon, 177; ind. pret. 3d sing. mihte, 102; ind. pret. 3d plur. mihton, 235; opt. pres. 3d sing. mæge, 331; opt. pret. 3d sing. mihte, 49, 75; opt. pret. 3d plur. mihten, 24, 136.
- mund**, sf., *hand*, ip. mundum, 229.
- mundbyrd**, sf., *protection*, as. —, 3.
- murnan**, sv., *mourn*, inf. —, 154.
- myntan**, wv., *suppose*, ind. pret. 3d plur. mynton, 253.
- næfre**, av., *never*, 91.
- nænig**, prn. as subst., *no one*, nsm. —, 51.
- næs**, sm., *steep, precipice, chasm*, as. 113.
- náhte**, see ágan.
- nama**, sm., *name*, ds. naman, 81.
- náú**, prn. as subst., *no, no one*, asm. —; asm. nánne, 68, 233, 257.
- ne**, av., *not*, 20, 59, 117, 153, 183, 233, 274, 346.
- ne**, cj., *nor*, 234.
- néah**, av., *near*, 287; comp. néar, 53; superl. néhsta, which see.
- néalæcan**, wv., *approach*, ind. pret. 3d sing. néalæhte, 34, 261.
- néar**, see néah.
- néhsta**, aj., *last*, dsm. néhstan, 73.
- neþman**, wv., *name, call*, inf. —, 81.
- néosan**, wv., *visit*, inf. —, 63.
- neowol**, aj., *profound, abysmal*, asm. neowelne, 113.
- neþgend**, sm., *Saviour*, ns. —, 81; gs. neþgendes, 73; ds. neþgende, 45.
- nest**, sn., *provisions, food*, as. —, 128.
- néðan**, wv., *venture*, ind. pret. 3d sing. néðde, 277.
- niht**, sf., *night*, ns. —, 34; ds. nihte, 64; gs. (as av.) nihtes, 45.
- niman**, sv., *capture*, infl. inf. tó nimanne, 314.
- nif**, sm., *iniquity, tribulation, war*, is. níðe, 53; gp. níða, 34; dp. níðum, 287.
- nifheard**, aj., *daring, undaunted*, nsm. —, 277.
- nifhyegende**, aj. as subst., *evil-scheming*, apm., 233.
- níwian**, wv., *renew, reanimate*, pp. geniwod, 98.
- nó**, av., *not at all*, 117.
- nú**, av., *now*, 92, 186, [287]; ná ða, 86.
- nýð**, sf., *need*, ns. —, 277.
- nymðe**, cj., *unless*, 52.

- nyste**, see *witan*.
- uyðerian**, *wv.*, *humble, put to shame*, pp. *genyðerad*, 113.
- of**, prep. w. dat., *of, from*, 70, 79, 119, 135, 149, 203, 222, 230, 291, 336.
- ofer**, prep. w. acc., *over*, 28, 161.
- ofereman**, *sv.*, *overcome*, inf. —, 235.
- †oferdrencan**, *wv.*, *oversaturate, inebriate*, ind. pret. 3d sing. *oferdrencan*, 31.
- oferwinnan**, *sv.*, *conquer*, pp. *oferwunnen*, 320.
- ofost**, *sf.*, *haste*, ip. *ofstum*, 10, 35, 70.
- ofostlice**, *av.*, *quickly, forthwith*, 150, 169.
- on**, prep. w. dat., *on, in*, 5, 13, 22, 30, 57 (2), 65, 66, 69, 93, 94, 97, 106, 127, 145, 153, 161, 167, 202, 209, 278, 282, 295, 298, 315, 320, 322, 333, 344; w. acc., *on, into*, 44, 50, 51, 54, 111, 130, 177, 204, 209, 236, 266, 292 (2), 301, 307, 308, 313.
- on**, *av.*, *in*, 129.
- onbryrdan**, *wv.*, *inspire*, ind. pret. 3d sing. *onbryrde*, 95.
- ónettan**, *wv.*, *hasten, hurry*, ind. pret. 3d sing. *ónette*, 162; ind. pret. 3d plur. *ónettan*, 139.
- ongéan**, prep. w. acc., *toward*, 165.
- onginnan**, *sv.*, *begin*, ind. pret. 3d sing. *ongan*, 80, 281; ind. pret. 3d plur. *ongunnon*, 42, 270.
- ongitan**, *sv.*, *perceive, learn*, ind. pret. 3d plur. *ongéaton*, 168, 238.
- onhætan**, *wv.*, *fire, enkindle*, pp. *onhæted*, 87.
- oninnan**, prep. w. acc., *into, among*, 313.
- onléon**, *sv. w. dat. of pers. and gen. of thing*, *lend, vouchsafe*, ind. pret. 3d sing. *onléah*, 124.
- onmiddan**, prep. w. dat., *amid, upon*, on . . . *middan*, 68.
- *onwæcan (onwæcan?)**, *sv.*, *awake*, opt. pret. 3d sing. *onwóce*, 77.
- †onwriðan**, *sv.*, *uncover, disclose*, inf. —, 173.
- ore**, *sm.*, *pitcher, flagon*, np. *orcas*, 18.
- óretmæg**, *sm.*, *warrior*, ap. *óretmæggas*, 232.
- orfeorme**, *aj. w. inst.*, *deprived of*, npm. —, 271.
- orsáwle**, *aj.*, *lifeless*, nsm. —, 108.
- óð**, *cj.*, *until*, 140, 293.
- óðer**, *aj.*, *other*, asf. *óðre*, 109.
- óð ðæt**, *cj.*, *until*, 30, 33, 134, 238.
- oððe**, *cj.*, *or*, 259, 340.
- óððringan**, *sv. w. dat. of pers. and acc. of thing*, *wrest away*, ind. pret. 1st sing. *óððrǫng*, 185.
- ræd**, *sm.*, *good counsel, sense*, ds. *ræde*, 97; gp. *ræda*, 68.
- ræfnan**, *wv.*, *perform*, ind. pret. 3d plur. *ræfnon*, 11.
- ræswa**, *sm.*, *chief, leader*, np. *ræswan*, 12, 178.
- randwiggend**, *sm.*, *shield-warrior*, gp. *randwiggendra*, 188; np. *rǫndwiggende*, 11, 20.
- réad**, *aj.*, *red*, dsn. *réadam*, 339.
- receue**, *av.*, *immediately*, 188.
- réocan**, *sv.*, *reek*, infl. pres. part. *réocende*, 314.
- reſt**, *sf.*, *couch, bed*, as. *reſte*, 54.
- reſtan**, *wv.*, *rest*, ind. pret. 3d sing. *reſte*, 44; ind. pret. 3d plur. *reſton*, 322.
- réðe**, *aj.*, *raging, rude, savage*, apm. —, 349.
- rice**, *aj.*, *powerful, noble*, nsm. wk. *rica*, 20, 44, 68; dsm. wk. *rican*, 11; asm. —, 234.
- rice**, *sn.*, *kingdom*, ds. —, 344.
- riht**, *aj.*, *right, true*, dsm. *rihte*, 97.
- rine**, *sm.*, *warrior, man*, gp. *rinca*, 54, 339.
- roder**, *sm.*, *heaven*, dp. *roderum*, 5; ap. *roderas*, 349.

- róf**, aj., *vigorous, valiant*, npm. rófe, 20; gp. rófra, 53.
- ronðwiggend**, see randwiggend.
- rúm**, aj., *spacious*, apm. rúme, 349.
- rúm**, sn., *room, opportunity*, ns. —, 314.
- rúme**, av., *spaciously*, 97.
- rún**, sf., *council*, ds. rúne, 54.
- sacu**, sf., *strife, battle*, ds. sæcce, 289.
- sægan**, wv., *lay low*, pp. gesæged, 294.
- sælan**, wv., *bind*, pp. gesæled, 114.
- salowigpád**, aj., *dark-coated*, nsm. wk. salowigpáda, 211.
- sár**, aj., *grievous, sore*, gp. sárra, 182.
- sceacan**, sv., *hasten*, inf. —, 292.
- scealc**, sm., *man*, np. scealcas, 230.
- scearp**, aj., *sharp*, asm. scearpne, 78.
- scéað**, sf., *sheath*, ds. sceaðe, 79; dp. scéaðum, 230.
- sceaða**, sm., *enemy*, gp. sceaðena, 193.
- scéotend**, sm., *shooter, fighter*, np. —, 305.
- sceran**, sv., *cut, cleave*, ind. pret. 3d plur. scæron, 305.
- scild**, sm., *shield*, np. scildas, 204.
- scildburh**, sf., *testudo, roof of shields, shield-roofed phalanx*, as. —, 305.
- scír**, aj., *bright, gleaming*, apm. scíre, 193.
- †scírmæled**, aj., *splendidly marked, splendidly decorated*, apn. —, 230.
- sculan**, anv., *shall, be about to*, ind. pres. 3d sing. sceal, 119; ind. pres. 1st plur. sculon, 288; ind. pret. 3d sing. sceolde, 63.
- scúr**, sm., *scurving (?) shower*, dp. scúrum, 79; ap. scúras, 221.
- scýne**, aj., *beautiful*, apf. —, 317.
- scyppend**, sm., *Creator*, gs. scyppendes, 78.
- se**, dem. prn. and def. art., *that, the*, ns. —, 9, 20, 25, 28, 32, 44, 48, 52, 61, 68, 76, 94, 111, 205, 206, 252, 254, 256, 293, 309, 339; gs. ðæs, 4 (2), 47, 102, 127, 151, 173, 178, 248, 294; ds. ðám, 3, 7, 119, 120, 127, 135, 217, 295, 315, 320, 346, 347; as. ðone, 71, 75, 98, 100, 104, 106, 110, 258, 259; is. ðý, 12; np. ðá, 208, 236, 332 (ðáðe, 214, 238, 297, 323); gp. ðára, 276; dp. ðám, 175, 242, 283; ap. ðá, 10.
- searoðneol**, aj., *discerning, sagacious*, nsf. —, 145; gp. searoðneolcelra, 331.
- sécan**, wv., *sceh*, ind. pres. 3d sing. séceð, 96.
- sæg**, sm., *man, hero*, np. sæggas, 201.
- sægan**, wv., *tell, ascribe*, inf. —, 152; ind. pret. 3d sing. sægde, 342.
- sændan**, wv., *send*, ind. pret. 3d sing. (or opt. pres. 3d sing.) sēnde, 190; ind. pret. 3d plur. sēndon, 224.
- séo**, dem. prn. and def. art., *that, the*, ns. —, 34, 56, 125, 160, 171, 176, 254, 256, 324; gs. ðære, 137; ds. ðære, 149, 167, 203, 286, 327, 341; as. ðá, 35, 43, 55, 58, 111, 165, 236, 260, 307; np. ðá, 133; gp. ðára, 158.
- síd**, aj., *roomy, ample*, apf. síde, 338.
- sigefolc**, sn., *victorious people*, ds. sigefolce, 152.
- sigeróf**, aj., *earnest for victory, valorous*, np. sigerófe, 177.
- †[sige]ðúf**, sm., [*triumphal*] *banner*, ap. [sige]ðúfas, 201.
- sigewong**, sm., *field of victory*, ds. sigewonge, 295.
- sigor**, sm., *victory, triumph*, gs. sigores, 124; as. —, 89; is. —, 299.
- sigorléan**, sn., *reward of victory*, as. —, 345.
- sín**, poss. prn., *his, her*, dsf. sínre, 132; dsn. sínum, 99; apm. síne, 29.
- sinc**, sm., *treasure, riches*, gs. sinces, 30, 340.

- singan**, sv., *sing*, ind. pret. 3d sing. sang, 211.
- sittan**, sv., *sit*, inf. —, 15; ind. pret. 3d plur. sæton, 141; opt. pret. 3d sing. sæte, 252.
- síð**, sm., *journey, time*, as. —, 145; is. síðe, 73, 109.
- síð**, av., *tardily*, 275.
- síðfæt**, sn., *journey*, ds. síðfate, 336.
- sláþ**, sm., *sleep*, is. sláþe, 247.
- sléan**, sv., *smite, strike, strike down*, ind. pret. 3d sing. slóh, 103, 108; ind. pret. 3d plur. slógon, 231.
- †slegefæge**, aj., *doomed to perish*, apm. —, 247.
- snel(1)**, aj., *active, swift-moving*, gp. snelra, 199.
- snoter**, aj., *prudent, wise*, nsf. wk. snotere, 125; asf. wk. snoteran, 55.
- snúde**, av., *quickly*, 55, 125, 199.
- somod**, av., *together*, 163, 269, 282, 288.
- sorg**, sf., *sorrow, distress*, gp. sorga, 182; dp. sorgum, 88.
- sóð**, aj., *true*, asm. sóðne, 89, 345.
- sparian**, wv., *spare*, ind. pret. 3d plur. sparedon, 233.
- spówan**, sv. impers. w. dat., *succeed*, ind. pret. 3d sing. spēow, 274.
- sprecan**, sv., *speak*, ind. pret. 3d sing. spræc, 160, 176.
- standan**, sv., *stand*, ind. pret. 3d plur. stódon, 267.
- starian**, wv., *gaze*, inf. —, 179.
- stéap**, aj., *deep*, npm. stéape, 17.
- †stędeheard**, aj., *firm, strong*, apm. stędehearde, 223.
- stęppan**, sv., *step, march*, ind. pret. 3d plur. stópon, 39, 69, 200, 212, 227.
- stęrcedferhþ**, aj., *resolute-souled, stout-hearted*, npm. stę[rced]ferhþe, 55, stęrcedferhþe, 227.
- stíðmóð**, aj., *ierce-minded*, nsm. wk. stíðmóða, 25.
- stráel**, sm., *arrow*, ap. stráelas, 223.
- stréam**, sm., *stream, water*; (pl.) sea, ap. stréamas, 349.
- styrman**, wv., *storm*, ind. pret. 3d sing. styrmdę, 25; ind. pret. 3d plur. styrdon, 223.
- †styrnuóð**, aj., *stern of mood*, npm. styrdmóde, 227.
- sum**, indef. prn., *a certain one, some one*, ns. —, 275; asm. sumne, 148.
- sundoryrfe**, sm., *private property*, gs. sundoryrfes, 340.
- súsl**, sn., *torture, anguish*, is. sásle, 114.
- swá**, av. cj., *so, as*, 28, 32, 38, 67, 68, 95, 102, 123, 126, 130, 143, 197, 236, 277.
- swásendo**, snpl., *banquet*, ap. —, 9.
- swátig**, aj., *bloody*, asm. swátigne, 338.
- swaðu**, sf., *track, footprint*, ds. swaðe, 322.
- swegel**, sn., *heaven*, gs. swegles, 80, 88, 124, 345, 350.
- swéora**, sm., *neck*, as. swéoran, 106.
- †sweorcendferhþ**, aj., *downcast, disconsolate*, npm. sweorcendferhþe, 269.
- sweord**, sn., *sword*, as. —, 338; is. sweorde, 89, 289; ap. swyrd, 230, 318; ip. sweordum, 194, 295; swyrdum, 264, 302, 322.
- swéot**, sn., *troop, army*, ns. —, 299.
- sweotole**, av., *clearly*, 177.
- sweotollce**, av., *clearly*, 136.
- swíma**, sm., *swoon*, ds. swíman, 30, 106.
- swíð**, aj., *strong*, comp. isf. swíðran (= right), 80.
- swíðe**, av., see swíðe.
- swíðlic**, aj., *violent, furious*, asn. —, 240.
- swíðmóð**, aj., *vehement-souled*, nsm. —, 30, 340.
- swíðrian**, wv., *destroy*, pp. geswíðrod, 266.

- swutellian**, *wv.*, *display, manifest*, pp. *geswutelod*, 285.
- swylc**, *aj.*, as *rel. prn.*, *such as, which*, *asm.* *swylcne*, 65.
- swylce**, *av.*, as, 18, 338, 344, 349.
- swylce**, *cj.*, as *if*, 31.
- swyrd**, see *sweord*.
- iswyrdgeswing**, *sn.*, *sword-stroke, sword-brandishing*, *as.* —, 240.
- swýðe**, *av.*, *much, greatly*, 88; *comp.* *swýðor*, 182.
- sylf**, *prn.*, *self, own*, *gsm.* *sylfes*, 350; *dsf.* *sylfre*, 336; *asn.* —, 204; *gp.* *sylfra*, 285.
- sym(b)el**, *sn.*, *feast*, *ds.* *symle*, 15.
- symbel**, *sn.*, *continuance, perpetuity*, *as.* —, 44 (*on symbol = always*).
- syððan**, *av.*, *after, since*, 114.
- syððan**, *cj.*, as *soon as*, 160, 168, 189, 218.
- tácnian**, *wv.*, *signify, betoken*, pp. *getácnod*, 197, 286.
- téon**, *sv.*, *draw, pull*, *ind. pret.* 3d *sing.* *téah*, 99.
- teran**, *sv.*, *tear*, *inf.* —, 281.
- tíd**, *sf.*, *time*, *ds.* *tíde*, 286; *as.* —, 307.
- tilian**, *wv. w. gen.*, *provide*, *inf.* —, 208.
- tír**, *sm.*, *glory*, *ns.* —, 157; *gs.* *tíres*, 93, 272; *as.* —, 197.
- †tífð**, *sf.*, *gift, boon*, *as.* *tíðe*, 6.
- tó**, *prep. w. dat.*, *to*, 7, 9, 11, 15, 16, 36, 40, 43, 54, 74, 96, 120, 141, 147, 152, 169, 174, 176, 189, 196, 200, 202, 213, 220, 275, 281, 283, 296, 297, 312, 323, 327, 335, 346, 348.
- tóbrédan**, *sv. w. instr.*, *shake off*, *inf.* *tóbrédon*, 247.
- tógéanes**, *prep. w. dat.*, *toward*, 149.
- tohte**, *sf.*, *conflict*, *ds.* *tohtan*, 197.
- torht**, *aj.*, *illustrious*, *asf. wk.* *torhtau*, 43.
- torhtlic**, *aj.*, *splendid*, *nsm.* —, 157.
- torhtmód**, *aj.*, *glorious-souled*, *nsm.* —, 6, 93.
- torn**, *sm.*, *grief, rage*, *as.* —, 272.
- torne**, *av.*, *wretchedly, miserably*, 93.
- tóð**, *sm.*, *tooth*, *dp.* *tóðon*, 272.
- tóward**, *aj.*, *approaching, imminent*, *nsm.* —, 157, 286.
- træf**, *sn.*, *tent, pavilion*, *ds.* *træfe*, 43, 255; *as.* —, 268.
- trum**, *aj.*, *firm, settled*, *asm.* *trumne*, 6.
- twéogan**, *wv.*, *doubt*, *ind. pret.* 3d *sing.* *twéode*, 1, 346.
- þá**, *dem. prn.*, see *se, séo*, and *ðæt*.
- þá**, *av. cj.*, *there, where; then, when*, 2, 3, 7, 15, 21, 34, 41, 54, 55, 61, 64, 67, 73, 77, 80, 94, 97, 98, 103, 107 (2), 108, 122, 125, 130, 132, 138, 145, 146, 147, 159, 169, 171, 176, 199, 220, 246, 269, 272, 275, 278, 280, 290, 302, 324.
- þær**, *av. cj.*, *there, where*, 2, 17, 40, 44, 46, 63, 113, 119, 284, 308.
- þærinne**, *av.*, *therein*, 50 (*cf. also* *ðær . . . inne*, 44–45).
- þæt**, *dem. prn.*, *that*, *ns.* —, 12, 110, 155, 246; *gs.* *þæs*, 5, 20, 60, 162, 205, 234, 239; (= *for that*) 342, 347 (2); *ds.* *þám*, 15, 40, 70, 141, 143 (2), 152, 176, 255, 266, 275, 336; *as.* —, 10, 19, 24, 59, 82, 151, 182, 204, 241, 276, 283, 341; *is.* *þe*, 53, *ðon* (?), 92; *dp.* *þám*, 9, 220; — *þæs þe* (= *since*), 13; (= *because*), 345; *rel. prn.*, *as.* —, 332, 339.
- þæt**, *cj.*, *that*; introducing result clauses: 4 (or final), 48 (or final), 105, 106, 110, 136; introducing substantive clauses: (a) *subject*, 156, 286; (b) *object*, 27, 56, 89, 93, 118, 153, 168, 184 (or final), 188, 208, 240, 254, 276 (dative relation, March, AS. Gram. § 468, b).
- þancolmód** *aj.*, *discreet, heedful, attentive*, *asf.* *þancolmóde*, 172.
- þanonne**, *av.*, *thence, away*, —, 132; *ðqnan*, 118.

- ðe**, rel. prn., *who, which, that*, 50, 71, 96, 124, 158, 181, 235, 258, 284, 343, 347, 348; in locative sense (= *in which*), 127, 288(?).
- ðe**, cj., *since, because*, 6.
- ðeah**, av., *however*, 257.
- ðeah**, cj., *though*, 20.
- ðearf**, sf., *need*, as. ðearfe, 3, 32.
- ðearfende**, aj., *needy*, dsf. ðearfendre, 85.
- ðearle**, av., *very, exceedingly*, 74, 86, 262, 268, 307.
- ‡**ðearlnód**, aj., *stout-souled, puissant*, nsm. —, 66, 91.
- ðéaw**, sm., *conduct*; in plur., *morals, virtues*, dp. ðéawum, 129.
- ðeg(e)n**, sm., *thane, officer, warrior*, np. ðegnas, 307; ap. ðegnas, 10.
- ðencan**, wv., *intend, mean*, ind. pret. 3d sing. ðóhte, 58; ind. pret. 3d plur. ðóhton, 208.
- ðenden**, cj., *while*, 66.
- ðéoden**, sm., *prince, king*, ns. —, 66, 91; gs. ðéodnes, 268, ðeoðnes, 165; ds. ðéodne, 3, 11.
- ‡**ðéodguma**, sm., *man of the people*, np. ðéodguman, 208, 332.
- ðéon**, see geðungen.
- ‡**ðéoven**, sf., *handmaid*, ns. —, 74.
- ðés**, dem. prn., *this*, dsf. ðysse, 66; asm. ðysne, 90; ism. ðýs, 2, 89; gp. ðýssa, 187.
- ðicgan**, sv., *receive*, ind. pret. 3d plur. ðégon, 19.
- ðín**, poss. prn., *thy*, gsf. ðínre, 85, 91.
- ‡**ðínen**, sf., *handmaid*, as. ðínenne, 172.
- ðing**, sn., *thing, deed*, gs. ðinges, 60; as. —, 153.
- ðolian**, wv., *endure*, ind. pret. 3d plur. ðóledon, 215; pres. part. ðoligende, 272.
- ðqnan**, see ðanonne.
- ðqnewyrðe**, aj., *memorable*, asn. —, 153.
- ðonne**, cj., *than*, 330.
- ðrág**, sf., *time* (ealle ðráge = *continuously*), as. ðráge, 237.
- ðreat**, sm., *company, cohort*, is. ðréate, 62; ip. ðréatum, 164.
- ðrlngan**, sv., *throng, press forward, approach*, inf. —. 249; ind. pret. 3d plur. ðrungon, 164; pp. ge-ðrungen, 287.
- ðrym**, sm., *majesty, force, troop*, ns. —, 86; ðrymmes, 60; is. ðrymme, 332; ip. ðrymmum, 164.
- ðrymful**, aj., *majestic, peerless*, nsf. —, 74.
- ðrymlie**, aj., *sumptuous*, apn. —, 8.
- ðrynes**, sf., *Trinity*, gs. ðrynesse, 86.
- ðu**, pers. prn., *thou*, as. ðé, 83; np. gé, 153, 158, 177, 188, 196; dp. éow, 152, 154, 156, 188, 197.
- ðurfan**, anv., *need*, ind. pres. 3d sing. ðearf, 117; opt. pres. 2d plur. ðyrfen, 153.
- ðurh**, prep. w. acc., *through, by means of*, 49, 151, 186, 198, 304, 334, 350.
- ðus**, av., *thus*, 93.
- ðúsendmælum**, av., *by thousands*, 165.
- ðyder**, av., *thither*, 129.
- ðýstre**, aj., *gloomy*, nsf. —, 34.
- ðýstru**, sf., *shade, darkness*, dp. ðýstrum, 118.
- ufan**, av., *above*, on ufan, 252.
- under**, prep. w. dat., *under*, 67, 203, 219, 333; w. acc., 113.
- unlæd**, aj., *miserable*, gsm. unlædan, 102.
- unlyfigende**, aj., *unliving, dead*, gsm. unlyfigendes, 180; dp. unlyfigendum, 316.
- unnan**, anv. w. dat. of person and gen. of thing, *grant*, ind. pret. 3d sing. úðe, 123, 183.
- unrót**, aj., *dejected, joyless*, npm. unróte, 284.

- unsófte**, av., *harshly, cruelly*, 228.
‡unswæslíc, aj., *ungentle, bitter, grievous*, asm. unswæslícne, 65.
unsýfre, aj., *impure*, nsm. wk. unsýfra, 76.
up, av., *up*, 9.
úre, see ic.
úrífgeðere, aj., *dewy-feathered*, nsm., ^{vb} úrígfeðera, 210.
ús, see ic.
út, av., *out*, út of, 70, 135.
úte, av., *outside*, 284.

wæccan, wv., *watch*, infl. pres. part. wæccende, 142.
wælgifre, aj., *greedy for slaughter, ravenous*, nsm. —, 207; dp. wælgífrum, 296.
‡wælseel, sn.(?), *carnage*, as. —, 313.
wápen, sn., *weapon*, ap. —, 291.
wárloga, sm., *truce-breaker, perfidious one*, as. wárlogan, 71.
wald, sm., *forest, wold*, ds. walde, 206.
waldend, sm., *ruler, king*, ns. —, 5, 61.
wan, aj., *dark, black*, nsm. wk. wanna, 206.
wé, see ic.
‡wéagesið, sm., *companion in woe*, np. wéagesiðas, 16.
weall, sm., *wall*, gs. wealles, 151; as. —, 161; ap. weallas, 137.
wealgeat, sn., *rampart-gate*, ds. wealgate, 141.
weard, sm., *Guardian*, ns. —, 80.
weard, sf., *ward, watch*, as. wearde, 142.
weard, av., *toward*, wið . . . weard, 99.
wegan, sv., *carry*, ind. pret. 3d plur. wágon, 326.
wel, av., *well*, 27, 103.
wénan, wv. w. gen., *suspect, apprehend*, ind. pret. 3d sing. wénde, 20.

weorpan, sv., *cast, fling*, ind. pret. 3d plur. wurpon, 291.
weorðan, sv., *become, be*, ind. pret. 3d sing. wearð, 21, 57, 97, 155, 166, 199, 216, 265, 275; ind. pret. 3d plur. wurdon, 159; impers. w. acc., pp. geworden, 260.
weorðian, wv., *honor*, pp. geweorðod, 299.
weorðmynd, sf., *honor*, as. weorðmynde, 343.
wer, sm., *man*, np. weras, 71, 142, 163, 241; ap. weras, 249.
wérigferhð, aj., *weary-hearted, sad of heart*, npm. wérigferhðe, 291; apm. [wérig]ferhðe, 249.
werod, sn., *host*, ns. —, 199; gp. weroda, 343.
wcsan, anv., *be*, ind. pres. 3d sing. ys, 86, 87, 93, 154, 156, 285, 286; ind. pres. 3d plur. syndon, 195; ind. pret. 3d sing. wæs, 12, 46, 56, 73, 113, 146, 161, 168, 272, 314; (with negative prefix: næs, 107, 257;) ind. pret. 3d plur. wæron, 17, 225, 238, 255, 284, 323, wáran, 306; opt. pres. 3d sing. sý, 347; opt. pret. 3d plur. wæron, 31.
wid, aj., *distant, enduring*, dsn. wk. wídan, 348.
wíde, av., *far and wide*, 156.
wídl, sn., *pollution, defilement*, ds. wídle, 59.
wif, sn., *woman*, ns. —, 148, 163.
wiga, sm., *warrior*, gp. wigena, 49.
wiggend, sm., *warrior*, as. —, 258; np. —, 69, 141, 313; dp. wíggendum, 283.
wiht, av., *a whit, at all*, 274.
willa, sm., *enjoyment, gratification*, ds. willan, 296.
willan, anv., *will, desire*, ind. pres. 1st sing. wylle, 84, 187; ind. pret. 3d sing. wolde, 59, 183.
wín, sn., *wine*, ds. wíne, 29; is. wíne, 67.

- wind**, sm., *wind*, as. —, 348.
windan, sv., *roll*, ind. pret. 3d sing. wand, 110.
winedryhten, sm., *friendly lord*, as. —, 274.
wingedrinc, sn., *wine-drinking, wassail*, ds. wingedrince, 16.
†wínháte, sf., *invitation to wine*, as. wínhátan, 8.
wínsæd, aj., *wine-sated*, npm. wínsæde, 71.
wítan, anv., *know*, ind. pret. 3d plur. wístan, 207; with prefixed ne, ind. pret. 3d sing. nyste, 68.
wíte, sn., *torment, agony*, ip. wítum, 115.
wið, prep. w. gen., *against, toward*, 4, 99, 162, 248; w. acc., 260.
wiðertrod, sn., *retreat*, as. —, 313.
wlanc, aj., *lordly, stately*, nsf. —, 326; npm. wlance, 16.
wlitan, sv., *look*, inf. —, 49.
wlitig, aj., *fair, beautiful, gorgeous*, gsf. wk. wlitigan, 137, dsn. wk. wlitigan, 255.
wolcen, sn., *cloud, welkin*, gp. wolcna, 67.
wqm, sm., *foulness, sin*, ds. wqmmæ, 59.
wqmfull, aj., *foul*, nsm. —, 77.
word, sm., *word*, as. —, 82, 151, 283; ip. wordum, 241.
worn, sm., *multitude*, dp. wornum, 163.
woruld, sf., *world*, as. —, 156; ds. worulde, 66.
woruldbúende, sm. pl., *world-dwellers*, gp. woruldbúendra, 82.
wręccan, wv., *awake, arouse*, ind. pret. 3d plur. wręhton, 228, 243.
wuldor, sn., *glory*, ns., 155, 248; gs. wuldres, 59; ds. wuldre, 345; as. —, 343.
†wuldorblæd, sm., *glorious success*, ns. —, 156.
wulf, sm., *wolf*, ns. —, 206; dp. wulfum, 296.
wundenlocc, aj., *curly-haired*, nsf. —, 77, 103, 326.
wundor, sn., *wonder*, dp. wundrum, 8.
wunian, wv., *dwell*, inf. —, 119; ind. pret. 3d sing. wunode, 67.
wyllan, see willan.
wyrcean, wv., *make, issue, strive*, inf. —, 8; ind. pret. 3d sing. worhte, 65; ind. pret. 3d plur. worhton, 303.
wyrm, sm., *serpent, dragon*, ip. wyrmum, 115.
†wyrmsęle, sm., *dragon-hall*, ds. —, 119.
ýcan, wv., *augment, aggravate*, inf. —, 183.
yldesta, see eald.
ymbe, prep. w. acc., *around*, 47, 268.
yrre, aj., *wrathful*, npm. —, 225.

KENNINGS.

GOD.

- a) *God the Father, or God conceived as One:*

cyninga wuldor, 155.
 dugeða waldend, 61.
 frymða God, 83, 189.
 †frymða waldend, 5.
 swegles ealdor, 88, 124.
 †swegles weard, 80.
 tíres brytta, 93.
 ðrymmes hyrde, 60.
 ðrýnesse ðrym, 86.
 weroda dryhten, 343.
 †wuldres déma, 59.
 †ðéoden gumena, 91 (but cf 66).

†fárfæst cyning, 190.
 fréa ælmihtig, 301.
 mære ðéoden, 3.
 mihtig dryhten, 92, 198.
 †se héhsta déma, 4, 94.
 se léofa dryhten, 347.
 dryhten God, 300.

fæder on roderum, 5.

metod, 154, 261.
 neḡgend, 45.
 scyppend, 78.
 waldend, 5, 61.

se ælmihtiga, 7.
 se alwalda, 84.

- b) *God the Son:*

†hearn alwaldan, 84.

- c) *God the Holy Ghost:*

frófre gæst, 83.

KING.

burga ealdor, 58.
 †byrnwigena brego, 38.
 eorla dryhten, 21.
 gumena baldor, 9.
 †rinca baldor, 339.
 sinces brytta, 30.
 wigena baldor, 49.
 goldwine gumena, 22.
 †ðéoden gumena, 66 (but cf. 91).

folctoga, 47.
 goldgifa, 279.
 †hærewæða, 126, 173.
 winedryhten, 274.

healdend, 290.

HOLOFERNES.

- a) *as powerful, famous, etc.:*

†se bréma, 57.
 se ríca, 20, 44, 68.
 †se stíðmóða, 25.
 †se ríca ðéoden, 11.

- b) *as tyrannical, perfidious, and wicked in general:*

morðres brytta, 90.

féondsceaða, 104.

léodhata, 72.

wærloga, 71.

‡se hæðena hund, 110.

se bealofulla, 48, 100, 248.

‡se deófolcunda, 61.

‡se gálmóða, 256.

‡se láðesta, 178, 315.

se móðiga, 52.

‡se unlæða, 102.

‡se unsýfra, 76.

CHIEFTAINS, NOBILITY.

folces ræswan, 12.

léoda ræswan, 178.

ealdordugnð, 310.

folctogan, 194.

frungáras, 195.

héafodweardas, 239.

WARRIOR.

byrnwiga, 39.

byrnwiggend, 17.

‡cumbolwiga, 243, 259.

gúðfreca, 224.

lindwiggend, 42, 298(?).

rondwiggend, 11, 20, 188.

scéotend, 305.

MEN, PEOPLE.

- a) *in general:*

fíra bearn, 24, 33.

hæleða bearn, 51.

mōnna cynn, 52.

hérbúende, 96.

woruldbúende, 82.

- b) *natives, citizens, defenders:*

hurgléode, 187.

burhsittende, 159.

éðelweardas, 321.

landbúende, 226, 315.

sigefolc, 152.

- c) *foreigners, enemies:*

ealdfýnd, 316.

ealdgeníðlan, 228.

‡ealdhęttende, 321.

ęlðéod, 237.

‡herfolc, 234, 239.

láð cynn, 226.

- d) *in hall:*

bęncsittende, 27.

flętsittende, 19.

- e) *as retainers:*

dryhtguman, 29.

magoðegnas, 236.

‡ðéodguman, 208, 332.

JUDITH.

‡metodes méowle, 261.

ides ælfscínn, 14.

‡ides ęllenróf, 109, 146.

séo æðele, 256.

‡séo gléawe, 171.

séo hálige, 160.

wundenlocc, 77, 103.

séo beorhte mægð, 254.

Judith's attendant.

bláchléor ides, 128.

EARTH.

‡moldan ríce, 344.

‡rúme grundas(?), 349.

ðés ginna grund, 2.

On earth.

under wolcna hrófe, 67.

HEAVEN.

swegles wuldor, 345.

HELL.

†wyrmsęle, 119.

†se heolstra hám, 121.

WAR, BATTLE.

†æscplega, 217.

†ęcplega, 246.

†swyrdgeswing, 240.

SHIELD.

lind, 191, 214, 304.

rand- (only in randwiggend).

ARROW.

hildenádre, 222.

MIND.

gewitloca, 69.

BODY, TRUNK.

†se fúla léap, 111.

BLOOD.

swát (only in aj. swátig, 338).

TO GO, MARCH.

linde heran, 191.

TO DIE.

(gæst) ellor hwearf, 112.

COMPOUNDS.

COMPOUNDS ARRANGED UNDER THEIR FIRST ELEMENT.

ælf, elf: ælfscíne	féond: féondsceaða
æsc: æscplega, -róf	ferhð: ferhðgléaw
anbiht: anhyhtscealc	féðe: féðelást
ár: árfæst	fléoh: fléohnæt
beadu: beadorinc	flæt: flætsittende
béag: béahhroden	folc: folcstæde, -toga
bealu: bealofull	fruma: frumgár
bædd: bæðræt	fyrð: fyrðwic
bæuc: bæncsittende	fyrn: fyrngelit
blác: bláchléor	gæst, gíest: gystem
búr: búrgeteld	gál: gálferhð, -mód
burg: burgléode, burhsittende	gár: gárgewinn
byrne: byrnholm, -wiga, -wiggend	gearu: gearoðqncol
camp: cømpwíg	géomor: géomormód
collen: collenferhð	glæd: glædmód
cumbol: cumbolwiga	gléaw: gléawhýdig
cyne: cyneróf	gold: goldgifa, -wine
dæg: dægred, dægeweorc	grist: gristbítian
déofol: déofolcund	gúð: gúðfana, -freca, -sceorp
dolg: dolhwund	gyte: gytesæl
dryht: dryhtguma	héafod: héafodgerím, -weard
éad: éadhréðig	heaðu: heaðorinc
eald: ealdféond, -genfðla, -hettende	hæll: hællebyrne
caldor: ealdorduguð, -ðegn	heoru: heoruwæpen
eall: eallgylðen, ælmihtig, alwalda	hér: hérbúende
éað: éaðmédu	hære: hærefolc, -réaf, -wæða, hærpað
ęcg: ęcgplega	hæte: hæteðqncol
ęgesa: ęgesfull	hild: hildeléoð, -nædre
ęllen: ęllendæd, -róf, -ðriste	hin: hinsíð
éðel: éðelweard	horn: hornhoga
fær: færspel	hréowig: hréowigmód
fæsten: fæstengeat	hyge: higerof, -ðqncol

hyht: hyhtwynn
 hype: hupseax
 hyrned: hyrnednebb
 land: landbúende
 léod: léodhata
 lind: lindwiggend
 mægen: mægenéacen
 magu: magoðegn
 medu: medugál, medoburg, -wérig
 morgen: morgencolla, -tíð
 mund: mundbyrd
 néah: néalæcan
 níð: níðheard, -hycgende
 óret: óretmæcg
 rand: randwiggend
 salowig: salowigpád
 scild: scildburh
 scír: scírmæled
 searu: searoðancol
 sige: sigefolc, -róf, -ðúf(?), -wong
 sigor: sigorléan
 síð: síðfæt
 slæge: slægefæge
 stæde: stædeheard
 stęrced: stęrcedferhð
 stíð: stíðmód
 styrn: styrmód

sundor: sundoryrfe
 sweorcend: sweorcendferhð
 swíð: swíðmód
 swyrd: swyrdgeswing
 torht: torhtmód
 ðancol: ðancolmód
 ðearl: ðearlmód
 ðéod: ðéodguma
 ðqnc: ðqncwyrðe
 ðrym: ðrymful
 ðúsend: ðúsendmælum
 úrig: úrigfeðere
 wæl: wælgífe, -scel
 wær: wærloga
 wéa: wéagesíð
 weall: wealgeat
 weorð: weorðmynd
 wérig: wérigferhð
 wín: wíngedrinc, -sæð
 wine: winedrybten
 gewit: gewitloca
 wiðer: wiðertrod
 wqmm: wqmmfull
 woruld: woruldbúende
 wuldor: wuldorblæd
 wunden: wundenlocc
 wyrn: wyrmscþe

COMPOUNDS ARRANGED UNDER THEIR SECOND ELEMENT.

ærn, ern: gystern
 bítian: gristbítian
 blæd: wuldorblæd
 boga: hornhoga
 bryne: hellebryne
 búende: hér-, land-, woruldbúende
 burg: medo-, scildburg
 byrd: mundbyrd
 colla: morgencolla
 cund: déofolcund
 dæd: ellendæd
 (ge)drinc: wíngedrinc
 dryhten: winedryhten
 duguð: ealdorduguð
 éacen: mægenéacen

fæge: slægefæge
 fæst: árfæst
 fæt: síðfæt
 fana: gúðfana
 féond: ealdféond
 ferhð: collen-, gál-, stęrced-, sweorc-
 end-, wérigferhð
 feðere: úrigfeðere
 (ge)flit: fyrngesflit
 folc: here-, sigefolc
 freca: gúðfreca
 full: bealo-, eges-, ðrym-, wqmmfull
 gál: medugál
 gár: frumgár
 geat: fæsten-, wealgeat

gifa: goldgifa	róf: æsc-, cyne-, ellen-, hige-, sigeróf
gífre: wælgífre	sæd: winsæd
gléaw: ferhðgléaw	sæl: gytesæl
guma: dryht-, ðéodguma	scealc: anbyhtscealc
gylden: ealgylden	sceaða: féondsceaða
hata: léodhata	scel: wælsceļ
heard: níð-, stedeheard	sceorp: gúðsceorp
hettende: ealdhettende	scíne: ælfscíne
hléor: bláchléor	seax: hupseax
hqm(a): byrnhqm	sēle: wyrmsēle
hréðig: éadhréðig	sittende: bēnc-, burh-, flētsittende
hroden: béabhroden	síð: hinsíð
hycgende: níðhycgende	(ge)síð: wéagesíð
hýdig: gléawhýdig	spell: færspeļ
læcan: néalæcan	stede: folcstede
lást: féðelást	(ge)swing: swyrdgeswing
léan: sigorléan	(ge)teld: búrgeteld
léode: burgléode	tíð: morgentíð
léoð: hildeléoð	toga: folctoga
loca: gewitloca	trod: wiðertrod
locc: wundenlocc	ðancol: gearo-, hēte-, hige-, searo-
loga: wærloga	ðancol (ðqncol)
mæled: scirmæled	ðegn: ealdor-, magoðegn
mælum: ðásendmælum	ðriste: ellenðriste
męcg, męcg: óretmęcg	ðáf: [sige]ðáf
médu: éaðmédu	wæpen: heoruwæpen
mihtig: ælmihtig	wæða: hęrewæða
mód: gál-, geómor-, glæd-, hréowig-,	wealda, walda: alwalda
stíð-, styrn-, swíð-, torht-, ðancol-,	weard: éðel-, héafodweard
ðearlmód	weorc: dægeweorc
mynd: weorðmynd	wérig: medowérig
nædre: hildenædre	wíc: fyrdwíc
nębb: hyrnednębb	wíg: cęmpwíg
nętt: fléohnętt	wiga: byrn-, cumbolwiga
(ge)níðla: ealdgeníðla	wiggend: byrn-, lind-, randwiggend
pád: salowigpád	wine: goldwine
pæð: hępað	(ge)winn: gárgewinn
plega: æsc-, eęcplega	węng: sigewęng
réaf: hęreréaf	wund: dolhwund
réd, réad: dægred	wynn: hyhtwynn
ręst: będřest	wyrðe: ðqncwyrðe
(ge)rím: héafodgerím	yrfę: sundoryrfę
rinc: beado-, heaðorinc	

VERBAL CORRESPONDENCES

BETWEEN JUDITH AND OTHER POEMS.

[These correspondences include, under the head of each poem, those which are common to Judith and that poem alone, or to Judith and that poem with one, two, or three others. The numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 designate these four classes respectively, the subordinate classification under *a* and *b* marking the distinction between single words and phrases or clauses. When *cf.* is found outside the parenthesis, it indicates that the correspondence is but partial; when within the parenthesis, it signifies that the correspondence is as complete in the following poems as in those which precede.]

ANDREAS.

I.

- a*) cyneróf, J. 200, 312, An. 484, 585.
 caldgentðla, J. 228, An. 1050, 1343.
 gárgewinn, J. 308, An. 960.
 gespówan, J. 175, An. 1346.
 træf, J. 43, 255, 268, An. 844.
 weallgeat, J. 141, An. 1205.
- b*) céne under cumblum, J. 333, An. 1206.
 dugeða waldend, J. 61, An. 248.
 fýsan tó gefeohte, J. 189, *cf.* An. 1189-90.
 ic ðé . . . biddan wylle, J. 83-4, An. 81-4.
 morðres brytta, J. 90, An. 1172.
 swegles dréamas, J. 350, An. 641, 810; see also Ap. 32.
 wælgifre fugel, J. 207, 296, *cf.* An. 372.
 wítum gebunden, J. 115, An. 580.
 swegles dréamas þurh his sylfes miltse, J. 350.
 swegles dréamas
 . . . þurh þá æðelan miht.
 An. 641-2 (*cf.* 525).

2.

- a*) gúðfrec, J. 224, An. 1119 (*cf.* Ph.).
 stærcedferhð, J. 55, 227, An. 1235 (*cf.* El.).
 swæsendo, J. 9, An. 386 (*cf.* Gen.).
 ðrymlíc, J. 8, An. 245 (*cf.* B.).
 unsýfre, J. 76, An. 1312 (*cf.* Chr.).
 wérigferhð, J. 291, An. 1402 (*cf.* Whale).
- b*) folces ræswa, J. 12, An. 619, 1088 (*cf.* Gen.).
 scúrum heard, J. 79, scúrheard, An. 1135 (*cf.* B.).
 sweordum áswëbban, J. 322, An. 72 (*cf.* Brun.).
- #### 3.
- a*) healdend, J. 290, An. 225 (*cf.* Gen. and Rid.).
 ðretmæg, J. 232, An. 664 (*cf.* B. and Edw.).
 sigewong, J. 295, An. 1583 (*cf.* Ph. and Gu.).
 ðásendmælum, J. 196, An. 874 (*cf.* Ex. and Sat.).
- b*) hæleð higeróf, J. 303, An. 1007, 1056 (*cf.* Gen. and Chr.).

- 4
a) elþéod, J. 237, An. 974 (cf. H.M.,
 Chr., and El.).
 sigeróf, J. 177, An. 1227 (cf. B.,
 El., and Az.).
b) ðrýnesse ðrym, J. 86, An. 1687
 (cf. Gu., Chr., and El.).

APOSTLES.

3.
b) ealle ðráge, J. 237, Ap. 30 (cf.
 Wid. and Ps.).

4.
b) æt sæcce, J. 289, Ap. 59 (cf. B.,
 El., and Brun.).

AZARIAS.

4.
a) sigeróf, J. 177, Az. 47 (cf. B., El.,
 and An.).

BEOWULF.

1.
a) eallgylden, J. 46, B. 1111, 2767.
 flętsittende, J. 19, 33, B. 1788, 2022.
 orc, J. 18, B. 2760, 3047.
b) býnan and orcas, J. 18, B. 3047.
 ęllor hwearf, J. 112, B. 55.
 fágum sweordum, J. 194, 264, 302,
 B. 586.
 gegán hæfdon, J. 140, 219, B. 2630.
 him wiht ne spēow, J. 274, B. 2854.

2.
a) beadorinc, J. 276, B. 1109 (cf.
 Met.).
 béahhroden, J. 138, B. 623 (cf.
 Rid.).
 byrnwiga, J. 39, B. 2918 (cf.
 Wand.).
 ęllendæd, J. 273, B. 876, 900 (cf.
 Gen. B.).

- féondsceaða, J. 104, B. 554 (cf.
 Rid.).
 gegnum, J. 132, B. 314, 1404 (cf.
 Sal.).
 goldgifa, J. 279, B. 2652 (cf. Seaf.).
 hornboga, J. 222, B. 2437 (cf. Ps.).
 morgentíd, J. 236, B. 484, 518 (cf.
 Brun.).
 sigefolc, J. 152, B. 644 (cf. Cot.
 Gn.).
 swátig, J. 338, B. 1569 (cf. Chr.).
 ðrymlíc, J. 8, B. 1246 (cf. An.).
b) eorla dryhten, J. 21, B. 1050,
 2338 (cf. Brun.).
 goldwine gumena, J. 22, B. 1171,
 1476 (cf. El.).
 háte on hréðre, J. 94, cf. hát on
 hréðre, B. 3148 (cf. Ruin).
 láð cynn, J. 226, 311, B. 2008,
 2354 (cf. Gen.).
 linde beran, J. 191, B. 2365 (cf.
 By.).
 neowol næs, J. 113, cf. B. 1411
 (cf. El.).
 scárum heard, J. 79, cf. scúrheard,
 B. 1033 (cf. An.).
 se ríca, J. 20, 44, B. 310, 399,
 1975 (cf. Gen.).

3.
a) báne, J. 18, B. 2775, 3047 (cf. Ex.
 Gn. and Wand.).
 ęllor, J. 112, B. 55, 2254 (cf. Gen.
 and H.M.).
 ęðelweard, J. 321, B. 616, 1702,
 2210 (cf. Dan. and Met.).
 gebæran, J. 27, B. 1012, 2824 (cf.
 Fin. and Ps.).
 heaðorinc, J. 212, B. 370, 2466 (cf.
 Ex. and Met.).
 óretmæg, J. 232, B. 332, 363,
 481 (cf. An. and Edw.).

4.
a) sigeróf, J. 177, B. 619 (cf. El.,
 Az., and An.).

- ð) æt sæcce, J. 289, B. 953, 1618, 2612, 2659, 2681 (cf. El., Brun., and Ap.).
 since brytta, J. 30, B. 607, 1170, 1922, 2071 (cf. Gen., El., and Wand.).

BRUNANBURH.

2.

- a) inwid, J. 28, Brun. 46 (cf. Sat.).
 morgentid, J. 236, Brun. 14 (cf. B.).
 salowigpád, J. 211, Brun. 61 (cf. F.M.).
- ð) eorla dryhten, J. 21, Brun. 1 (cf. B.).
 sweordum áswębban, J. 322, Brun. 30 (cf. An.).

4.

- ð) æt sæcce, J. 289, Brun. 4, 42 (cf. B., El., and Ap.).

BYRHTNOTH'S DEATH.

1.

- ð) bord and brádswyrd, J. 318, By. 15.
 earn ætes georn, J. 211, cf. earn æses georn, By. 107.
 gáðe gegremede, J. 306, By. 296.
 tír æt tohtan, J. 197, cf. tír æt getobte, By. 104.

2.

- a) scildburh, J. 305, By. 242 (cf. Sat.).
- ð) linde beran, J. 191, By. 99 (cf. B.).
 máste ðearfe (ágan), J. 3, By. 175 (cf. Jul.).

3.

- a) dæg(e)weorc, J. 266, By. 148 (cf. Ex. and El.).

4.

- a) bearra, J. 56, By. 204 (cf. Dan., Edw., and Gen. B.).

CHRIST.

1.

- a) bealofull, J. 63, Chr. 259, 909.
 hlýðan, J. 23, Chr. 883.
 nfðhycgende, J. 233, Chr. 1110.
- ð) tíres brytta, J. 93, Chr. 462.
 swegles wuldor, J. 345, Chr. 110.

2.

- a) swátig, J. 338, Chr. 1459 (cf. B.).
 swíma, J. 30, 106, Chr. 1300 (cf. Gen.).
 swíðlic, J. 240, Chr. 955 (cf. Jul.).
 unsýfre, J. 76, Chr. 1232 (cf. An.).
 wíde, J. 59, Chr. 1007 (cf. Gen.).
 wqmfull, J. 77, Chr. 1535 (cf. El.).
- ð) wrymum bewunden, J. 115, cf. Chr. 625 (cf. Moods).

3.

- a) árétan, J. 167, Chr. 1501 (cf. Rid. and Hy.).
- ð) Fréa ælmihtig, J. 301, Chr. 1379 (cf. Gen. and Ps. L.); see also Cædmon's Hymn 9.
 hæleð higeróf, J. 177, 303, Chr. 534 (cf. Gen. and An.).

4.

- a) elþéod, J. 237, Chr. 1084, 1337 (cf. H.M., An., and El.).
- ð) ðrýnesse ðrym, J. 86, Chr. 599 (cf. Gu., An., and El.).

COTTONIAN GNOMES.

2.

- a) sigefolc, J. 152, Cott. Gn. 66 (cf. B.).

DANIEL.

1.

- a) herpað, J. 303, Dan. 38.

ð) burga ealdor, J. 58, Dan. 677, 713.
 éaðost mihte, J. 75, 102, Dan. 50.

2.

a) medugál, J. 26, Dan. 703 (cf. F. M.).
 onhætán, J. 87, Dan. 225, 243 (cf. Sal.).

3.

a) éðelweard, J. 321, Dan. 55 (cf. Met. and B.).

4.

a) hearra, J. 56, Dan. 393 (cf. By., Edw., and Gen. B.).

ð) réad gold, J. 339, Dan. 59 (cf. Gen., Met., and Rid.).

DOOMSDAY.

1.

ð) ðés ginna grund, J. 2, D. 12.

EDWARD.

3.

a) óretmæg, J. 232, Edw. 11 (cf. An. and B.).

4.

a) hearra, J. 56, Edw. 32 (cf. By., Dan., and Gen. B.).

ELENE.

1.

a) æscróf, J. 337, El. 202, 275.
 ferhðgléaw, J. 41, El. 327, 881
 (fyrhð-).

fyrngeflit, J. 264, El. 904.
 hildensædre, J. 222, El. 119, 141.
 níðheard, J. 277, El. 195.

ð) be naman nemnan, J. 81, El. 78.
 éhton elðéoda, J. 237, El. 139.

fiána scúras, J. 81, El. 117.
 gumena ðréate, J. 62, El. 254, 1096.
 lýthwón bec(w)óm, J. 311, El. 142.
 séo æðele, J. 176, 256, El. 1131.
 ðéostrum forðylmed, J. 118, El. 767.

wigena baldor, J. 49, El. 344.

hlynede and dynede, J. 23, cf. El. 50-1, ðonne rand dynede, campwudu clynede; see also Riming Song 28.

súsle gesæled,
 wýrmum hewunden, wítum gewunden, J. 115, cf. El. 1244-5, synnum ásæled
 bitrum gebunden, bysgum beðrunge.

2.

a) byrnwiggend, J. 17, El. 224, 235 (cf. Hell).

éaðhréðig, éaðhréðig, J. 135, El. 266 (cf. Jul.).

gléawhýdig, J. 148, El. 935 (cf. Ps.).

léodhata, J. 72, El. 1300 (cf. Ex.).
 lindwiggend, J. 42, El. 270 (cf. Met.).

stercedferhð, J. 55, 227, El. 38 (cf. An.).

úrigeðere, J. 210, El. 29, 111 (cf. Seaf.).

wqmfull, J. 77, El. 761 (cf. Chr.).

ð) fæder qn roderum, J. 5, El. 1151 (cf. Chr.).

frymða God, J. 5, 83, 189, El. 502 (cf. Gu.); see also frumða God, El. 345.

goldwine gumena, J. 22, El. 201 (cf. B.).

lifes belidenne, J. 280, cf. life belidenes, El. 878 (cf. Gu.).

neowol næs, J. 113, El. 832 (cf. B.).
 ðrymmes hyrde, J. 60, El. 348, 859 (cf. Jul.).

wolcna hróf, J. 67, El. 89 (cf. Ex.).

3.
a) *dæg(e)weorc*, J. 266, El. 146 (cf. Ex. and By.).
b) *gedémed to deaðe*, J. 196, cf. El. 500 (cf. Gu. and Jul.).
ofstum miclum, J. 10, 70, El. 44, 102, 1000 (cf. Gen. and Sat.).

4.
a) *elþéod*, J. 237, El. 139 (cf. H.M., An., and Chr.).
sigeróf, J. 177, El. 47, 71, 158, 190, 437, 868 (cf. An., B., and Az.).
b) *æt sæcce*, J. 289, El. 1178, 1183 (cf. B., Brun., and Ap.).
sinces brytta, J. 30, El. 194 (cf. B., Gen., and Wand.).
ðrýnesse ðrym, J. 86, El. 177 (cf. Gu., Chr., and An.).

EXETER GNOMES.

2.
a) *nest*, J. 128, Ex. Gn. 38 (cf. F.M.).

3.
a) *búne*, J. 18, Ex. Gn. 83 (cf. B. and Wand.).

EXODUS.

1.
a) *fyrðwic*, J. 220, Ex. 129.
heðeréaf, J. 317, Ex. 583.
randwiggend, J. 11, 20, Ex. 435.

2.
a) *léodhata*, J. 72, Ex. 40 (cf. El.).
b) *wolcna hróf*, J. 67, Ex. 298 (cf. El.).

3.
a) *dæg(e)weorc*, J. 266, Ex. 151, 315, 506, 518 (cf. By. and El.).

- heaðorinc*, J. 212, Ex. 241 (cf. B. and Met.).
þúsendmælum, J. 165, Ex. 196 (cf. An. and Sat.).

FINNSBURG.

3.
a) *gebæran*, J. 27, Fin. 38 (cf. B. and Ps.).

FORTUNES OF MEN.

1.
a) *þencsittende*, J. 27, F.M. 78.
torhtlic, J. 157, F.M. 70.
b) *wer wínsæd*, J. 71, F.M. 50.

2.
a) *medugál*, J. 26, F.M. 52, 57 (cf. Dan.).
nest, J. 128, F.M. 28 (cf. Ex. Gn.).
salowigpád, J. 211, F.M. 37 (cf. Brun.).

GENESIS A.

1.
a) *ælfscíne*, J. 14, Gen. 1827, 2730.
þeðrest, J. 36, Gen. 2248, 2715.
ealdorduguð, J. 310, Gen. 2081.
torhtmód, J. 6, 93, Gen. 1502.
wiðertrod, J. 313, Gen. 2084.
b) *bælc forþíged*, J. 267, *bælc forþíge*, Gen. 54.
bláchléor ides, J. 128, Gen. 1970.
gumena baldor, J. 9, 32, Gen. 2693.
lengran lífes, J. 184, Gen. 1841.
léoda ráeswa, J. 178, Gen. 1656 (léode r.), 2075.
swegles aldor, J. 88, 124, Gen. 862, 2540, 2807, 2878.
ðære tíde . . . is néah geðrungen, J. 286, Gen. 2508.

- 2.
- a) anbihtscaelc, J. 38, Gen. 1870 (cf. Ps.).
 hérbúende, J. 96, Gen. 1079 (cf. Met.).
 swáesendo, J. 9, Gen. 2779 (cf. An.).
 swíma, J. 30, 106, Gen. 1568 (cf. Chr.).
 ðancolmód, J. 172, Gen. 1705 (cf. Met.).
 wídl, J. 59, Gen. 1294 (cf. Chr.).
 wíngedrinc, J. 16, Gen. 2579 (cf. Met.).
- b) folces ræswa, J. 12, Gen. 1669 (cf. An.).
 láð cynn, J. 226, 311, Gen. 2548 (cf. B.).
 se ríca, J. 20, 44, Gen. 148, 2845 (cf. B.).

3.

- a) ęllor, J. 112, Gen. 773, 1868, 1896, 2733, 2784 (cf. H.M. and B.).
 healdend, J. 290, Gen. 172, 2315 (cf. An. and Rid.).
- b) Fréa ælmihtig, J. 301, Gen. 5, 116, 150, 173, 852, 904, 1359, 1427, 2351, 2759 (cf. Chr. and Ps. L.).
 hæleð higeróf, J. 303, Gen. 1550, 1709 (cf. An. and Chr.).
 ofstum miclum, J. 10, 70, Gen. 2672 (cf. El. and Sat.); see also Gen. 2502, 2930.

4.

- b) réad gold, J. 339, Gen. 2404 (cf. Dan., Met., and Rid.).
 sínces hrytta, J. 30, Gen. 1857, 2727 (cf. B., El., and Wand.).

GENESIS B.

1.

- a) hréowigmód, J. 290, Gen. 771.

- 2.
- a) ęlléndæd, J. 273, Gen. 484 (cf. B.).

4.

- a) hearra, J. 56, Gen. 24 times (cf. By., Dan., and Edw.).

GIFTS OF MEN.

1.

- a) mægenéacen, J. 293, G.M. 98.
 b) helmas and hupseax, háre byrnan, J. 328, helm oððe hupseax oððe heaðubyrnan, G.M. 64.

GUTHLAC.

1.

- a) áfor, J. 257, Gu. 490.
 orsáwle, J. 108, Gu. 1167.
 gehlæstan, J. 36, Gu. 1307.
 b) ęft tó éðle, J. 169, Gu. 326.

2.

- a) torne, J. 93, Gu. 1314 (cf. Jul.).
 b) frymða God, J. 5, 83, 189, Gu. 792 (cf. El.).
 lífes belidenne, J. 280, cf. lífe belidenne, Gu. 1312 (cf. El.).

3.

- a) sigewqng, J. 295, Gu. 714, 893 (cf. An. and Ph.).
 b) gedémed to deaðe, J. 196, cf. Gu. 521 (cf. El. and Jul.).

4.

- b) ðrýnesse ðrym, J. 86, Gu. 618 (cf. Chr., El., and An.).

HARROWING OF HELL.

2.

- a) byrnwiggend, J. 17, Hell 38 (cf. El.).

HUSBAND'S MESSAGE.

1.

- a) meduburg, J. 167, H.M. 16.
 b) secgas and gesiðas, J. 201, secgum
 and gesiðum, H.M. 33.

2.

- a) gewitloca, J. 69, H.M. 14 (cf.
 Met.).

3.

- a) ęllor, J. 112, H.M. 3 (cf. B. and
 Gen.).

4.

- a) eļþéod, J. 237, H.M. 36 (cf. An.,
 El., and Chr.).

HYMN.

3.

- a) árétan, J. 167, Hy. 10, 36 (cf. Chr.
 and Rid.).

JULIANA.

1.

- a) gristhítian, J. 271, Jul. 596.
 b) ealde æfðoncān, J. 265, Jul. 485.
 háligre hyht geniwod, J. 98, þá
 wearð þære hálgan hyht ge-
 niwad, Jul. 607, cf. háligra
 hyht, Jul. 642, and Chr. 529,
 An. 1012, Gu. 926, Rood 148.
 on fléam sceacan, J. 292, Jul. 630.
 ongan his feax teran, J. 281-2,
 ἀπ. λει. cf. Jul. 595.
 miltse ðinre mé þearfendre, J. 85,
 þæt þá miltsige mé þearfend-
 um, Jul. 449.
 séo hálige, J. 56, Jul. 315, 345,
 567, 589, 696, 716.

2.

- a) éaðhréðig, éaðhréðig, J. 135, Jul.
 257 (cf. El.).

swiðlic, J. 240, Jul. 55 (cf. Chr.).
 torne, J. 93, Jul. 73 (cf. Gu.).

- b) máste þearfe (ágan), J. 3, Jul.
 659 (cf. By.).
 þrymmes hyrde, J. 60, Jul. 280 (cf.
 El.).

3.

- b) gedémed to deaðe, J. 196, cf. Jul.
 87 (cf. Gu. and El.).

MENOLOGIUM.

1.

- b) cwicera cynna, J. 324, Men. 93.

METRA.

1.

- a) hopian, J. 117, Met. 7⁴⁴.
 symbol, J. 15, Met. 11⁹⁴.
 woruldbúende, J. 82, Met. 8⁸⁵, 27²⁷,
 29⁸².
 b) ealde ge geonge, J. 166, Met. 26⁸⁶,
 cf. also B. 72, Gen. 1207, 2452,
 and Ps. 148¹².
 hearde gehæfted, J. 116, Met. 25⁴⁹.

2.

- a) headorinc, J. 276, Met. 1¹⁸ (cf. B.).
 gewitloca, J. 69, Met. 10¹², 12²⁶
 (cf. H.M.).
 hérháende, J. 96, Met. 29⁸² (cf.
 Gen.).
 lindwiggend, J. 42, Met. 1¹⁸ (cf.
 El.).
 þancolmód, J. 172, Met. 19¹⁴ (cf.
 Gen.).
 wíngedrinc, J. 16, Met. 25⁸⁹ (cf.
 Gen.).

3.

- a) éðelweard, J. 321, Met. 1²⁴ (cf. B.
 and Dan.).
 heaðorinc, J. 212, Met. 9⁴⁵ (cf. B.
 and Ex.).

4.
b) réad gold, J. 339, Met. 19⁶ (cf. Rid., Gen., and Dan.).

MOODS OF MEN.

2.
b) wrymum bewunden, J. 115, cf. Moods 56 (cf. Chr.).

PHENIX.

1.
a) læððu, J. 158, 184, Ph. 582.
b) góða gehwylces, J. 32, Ph. 624.
2.
a) gúðfrec, J. 224, Ph. 353 (cf. An.).
3.
a) sigewong, J. 295, Ph. 33 (cf. An. and Gu.).

PSALMS.

1.
a) héafodward, J. 239, Ps. 77¹⁹.
hlanca, J. 205, Ps. 118⁸⁸.
réocan, J. 314, Ps. 103³⁰, 143⁶.
sundoryrfe, J. 340, Ps. 67¹⁰.
unswáslíc, J. 65, ἀπ.λεγ. cf. Ps. 87⁸.
b) edwit ðolian, J. 215, Ps. 73¹⁰.
mid tóðon torn þoligende, J. 272,
cf. Ps. 111⁹ and Heliand 2143.

2.
a) anbihtscealc, J. 38, Ps. 133¹ (cf. Gen.).
gléawhýdig, J. 148, Ps. 111⁶ (cf. El.).
hornboga, J. 222, Ps. 75⁸ (cf. B.).

3.
a) gebæran, J. 27, Ps. 113⁶ (cf. B. and Fin.).
b) ealle ðrâge, J. 237, Ps. 101²⁵ (cf. Ap. and Wid.).

PSALM L.

3.
b) Fréa ælmihtig, J. 501, Ps. L. 97 (cf. Gen. and Chr.).

RIDDLES.

1.
a) wundenlocc, J. 103, 326, Rid. 26¹¹.

2.
a) béahhroden, J. 138, Rid. 15⁹ (cf. B.).
féondsceaða, J. 104, Rid. 15¹⁹ (cf. B.).

3.
a) árétan, J. 167, Rid. 7⁶ (cf. Hy. and Chr.).
healdend, J. 290, Rid. 21²⁸ (cf. Gen. and An.).

4.
b) réad gold, J. 339, Rid. 49⁶ (cf. Gen., Dan., and Met.).

ROOD.

1.
b) sárra sorga, J. 182, Rood 80.
sorgum gedréfed, J. 88, Rood 20;
also Ruthwell Cross 11.

RUIN.

2.
b) háte on bréðre, J. 94, cf. hát on hréðre, R. 42 (cf. B.).

SALOMON AND SATURN.

1.
a) bysmerlice, J. 100, Sal. 27.
2.
a) gegnum, J. 132, Sal. 352 (cf. B.).
onhétan, J. 87, Sal. 43 (cf. Dan.).

SATAN.

1.

a) burgléode, J. 175, 187, Sat. 561.

2.

a) inwid, J. 28, Sat. 731 (cf. Brun.).
scildburh, J. 305, Sat. 309 (= arx)
(cf. By.).

3.

a) þásendmælum, J. 165, Sat. 236,
509, 569, 632 (cf. An. and Ex.).
b) ofstum miclum, J. 10, 70, Sat. 629
(cf. Gen. and El.).

SEAFARER.

1.

a) gecunnian, J. 259, Seaf. 5.

2.

a) goldgifa, J. 279, Seaf. 83 (cf. B.).
úrigfeðere, J. 210, Seaf. 25 (cf.
El.).

WALDERE.

2.

b) háre byrnan, J. 328, Wald. 2¹⁷.

WANDERER.

2.

a) byrnwiga, J. 39, Wand. 94 (cf. B.).

3.

a) búne, J. 18, Wand. 94 (cf. B. and
Ex. Gn.).

4.

b) sínces brytta, J. 30, Wand. 25 (cf.
B., EL, and Gen.).

WHALE.

2.

a) wérigferhð, J. 291, Whale 19 (cf.
An.).

WIDSITH.

3.

b) ealle ðráge, J. 237, Wid. 88 (cf.
Ap. and Ps.).

REPEATED PHRASES.

REPETITION COMPLETE.

biddan wylle, 84^b, 187^b.
 éaþost mihte, 75^b, 102^b.
 fágum swyrdum (sweordum), 194^b,
 264^b, 302^b.
 gegán hæfdon, 140^b, 219^b.
 golde gefrætewod, 171^b, 329^b.
 ƿæs herefolces, 234^a, 239^a.
 . . . beorhtan idese, 58^b, 341^b.
 swylce éac . . ., 18^b, 338^b, 344^b, 349^b.
 . . . frymða God . . ., 83^a, 189^b.
 hí(e) ƿá frǫmlíce, 220^b, 302^a.
 ƿearlmód ƿéoden gumena, 66^a, 91^a.
 and ƿæt word ácwæð, 82^b, 151^b, 283^a.
 . . . hét se gumena baldor, 9^b, 32^b.

REPETITION PARTIAL.

fulle fletsittendum, 19^a.
 fyllan fletsittendum, 33^a.
 in forlætan, 150^b.
 in forlétan, 170^b.
 . . . sweorde gehéawen, 289^b.
 sweordum gehéawen, 295^b.
 . . . se héhsta Déma, 94^b.
 . . . ƿæs héhstan Déman, 4^a.

on ƿæs láðestan, 178^b.
 on ƿám láðestan, 318^b.
 slóh ƿa eornoste, 108^b.
 slógon eornoste, 231^b.
 swíðmód sinces brytta, 30^a.
 swíðmód sinces áhte, 340^a.
 hí(e) ƿá frǫmlíce, 220^b, 302^a (see
 above).
 and ƿá frǫmlíce, 41^b.
 fýsan tó gefeohthe, 189^a.
 fóron tó gefeohthe, 202^a.
 of ƿære ginnan byrig, 149^a.
 of ƿære hálgan hyrig, 203^b.
 ƿæt hí on swíman læg, 106^b.
 68 ƿæt híe on swíman lágan, 30^b.
 ƿæs herewæðan héafod swá blódig,
 126.
 ƿæs herewæðan héafod onwriðan,
 173.
 ƿe héo áhte trumne geléafan
 á tó ƿám Ælmihtigan, 7.
 ƿæs ðe héo áhte sóðne geléafan
 [á] tó ƿám Ælmihtigan, 346.

CERTAIN PHRASES PECULIAR TO JUDITH.

[SEE ALSO KENNINGS.]

beornas to beadowe, 213.
bord for bréostum, 192.
brúne helmas, 318.
fæste be feaxe, 99.
fréorig tó foldan, 281.
gæstes gésne, 279.
gléawe láre, 334.
golde gefrætewod, 171, 329.
grame gúðfreca, 224.
hæleð under helmum, 203.
hæðenra hosp, 216.
hringum gehroden, 37.

lifes beliden, 280.
mid wíðle and mid wómme, 59.
ongan his feax teran, 281.
réocende hræw, 314.
réðe stréamas, 349.
síde byrnan, 338.
styrnde and gylede, 25.
súsle gesæled, 114.
ðearlmód ðéoden gumena, 66, 91.
ðéawum geðungen, 129.
ðrymme gegangan, 332.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

1. EDITIONS.

These are contained in

Edward Thwaites, Heptateuchus, Liber Job, et Evangelium Nicodemii; Anglo-Saxonice. Historiæ Judith Fragmentum; Dano-Saxonice. Oxford, 1698.

Benjamin Thorpe, Analecta Anglo-Saxonica. London, 1834. (2d ed., 1846.)

Heinrich Leo, Angelsächsische Sprachproben. Halle, 1835.

Heinrich Leo, Altsächsische und Angelsächsische Sprachproben. Halle, 1838.

Louis F. Klipstein, Analecta Anglo-Saxonica, Vol. II. New York, 1849.

Ludwig Ettmüller, Engla and Seaxna Scopas and Boceras. Quedlinburg and Leipzig, 1850.

C. W. M. Grein, Bibliothek der Angelsächsischen Poesie, Bd. I. Göttingen, 1857.

L. G. Nilsson, Judith. Copenhagen, 1858.

Max Rieger, Alt- und Angelsächsisches Lesebuch. Giessen, 1861.

Henry Sweet, An Anglo-Saxon Reader in Prose and Verse. Oxford, 1876. (2d ed., 1879; 3d ed., 1881; 4th ed., 1884.)

Karl Körner, Einleitung in das Studium des Angelsächsischen. Heilbronn, 1880.

Selected portions in

J. P. E. Greverus, Empfehlung des Studium der Angelsächsischen Sprache. Oldenburg, 1848.

L. G. Nilsson, Anglosaxisk Läsebok. Lund, 1871.

Julius Zupitza, Altenglisches Lesebuch. Vienna, 1874. (2d ed., 1881.)

2. TRANSLATIONS.

a) Complete :

German in Grein's *Dichtungen der Angelsachsen*, Bd. I. Göttingen, 1857.

Swedish in Nilsson's edition.

German in Körner's *Einleitung* (above).

b) Partial :

English in Turner's *History of the Anglo-Saxons* (3d ed.), Vol. III. London, 1820. (1st ed., 1799-1805.)

German in Greverus' *Empfehlung* (above).

Swedish in Nilsson's *Anglosaxisk Läsebok* (above).

Danish in Hammerich's *De episkkrstelige Oldkvad*. Copenhagen, 1873.

German in Michelsen's translation of Hammerich, under the title : *Aelteste christliche Epik der Angelsachsen, Deutschen und Nordländer*. Gütersloh, 1874.

3. MANUSCRIPT, COLLATIONS, AND TEXTUAL CRITICISM.

H. Wanley, *Catalogus*, p. 219, in *Hickes' Thesaurus*, Vol. II.

C. W. M. Grein, in *Pfeiffer's Germania*, X 419.

Eduard Sievers, in *Haupt's Zeitschrift für Deutsches Alterthum*, XV 461-62.

P. J. Cosijn, in *Tijdschrift voor Nederl. Taal- en Letterkunde*, Bd. I (on *Judith*, l. 312).

4. METRE AND RIME.

Friedrich Kluge, *Zur Geschichte des Reimes im Altgermanischen*, in *Paul und Braune's Beiträge*, IX 444-49.

Karl Luick, *Ueber den Versbau des Angelsächsischen Gedichtes Judith*, in *Beiträge*, XI 470-92.

Eduard Sievers, *Der Angelsächsische Schwellvers*, in *Beiträge*, XII 454-82.

5. AUTHOR AND DATE.

G. Stephens, *The Old Northern Runic Monuments*, Vol. II. London and Copenhagen, 1866-68.

F. Hammerich, *Aelteste christliche Epik* (see 2, above).

G. Vigfusson and F. York Powell, *Corpus Poeticum Boreale*, Vol. I. Oxford, 1883.

E. Gröth, Composition und Alter der Altenglischen Exodus. Göttingen, 1883.

F. Kluge (see 4, above).

Karl Luick (see 4, above).

6. DESCRIPTIVE AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL.

Wülker, Grundriss zur Geschichte der Angelsächsischen Litteratur (pp. 140-43, 512-14). Leipzig, 1885.

(See also the works cited in the Testimonies, *ante*, p. 000.)

APPENDIX.

COLLATION IN DETAIL.

My collation of the printed text of Judith with the autotype fac-simile of the Ms. in my possession has yielded the results which are here recorded.

The poem covers folios 199^a to 206^b inclusive. Fol. 199^a ends with ealle, l. 16^b; fol. 199^b with nea-, l. 34^a; fol. 200^a with gebrohton, l. 54^b; fol. 200^b with stopon, l. 69^b; fol. 201^a with ge (of gesynta), l. 90^b; fol. 201^b with rof, l. 109^a; fol. 202^a with hit, l. 130^a; fol. 202^b with leng, l. 153^b; fol. 203^a with æðele, l. 175^a; fol. 203^b with mine, l. 198^b; fol. 204^a with scuras, l. 221^b; fol. 204^b with hæleð, l. 247^a; fol. 205^a with ende, l. 272^b; fol. 205^b with to, l. 297^a; fol. 206^a with wæron, l. 323^b; fol. 206^b (all that is legible) with dreamas, l. 350^a.

The following words have an accent over the stressed vowel: á, 7^a; wín, 8^a; wín, 16^a; ácwæð, 82^b; nó, 117^b; há-m, 121^a; blác, 128^a; bá, 133^a; gegán, 140^b; ær, 143^b; bebéad, 144^b; róf, 146^a; wíf, 148^a; gán, 149^a; árfæst, 190^a; dóm, 196^b; tír, 197^a; tí-d, 236^b; nán, 257^b; dráf, 277^b; tí-d, 307^a; hwón, 311^b; becóm, 311^b; rúm, 314^b; réaf, 317^a; dómlice, 319^b.

Ðæt is frequently represented by þ; so 4^b, 12^b, 19^b, 24^a, 27^b, 30^b, 33^b, 48^b, 82^b, 89^b, 93^b, 105^b, 106^b, 110^b (2), 118^b, 134^a, 136^a, 151^b, 153^b, 155^b, 156^b, 168^b, 182^b, 184^b, 188^b, 208^a, 216^b, 238^a, 240^a, 254^a, 276^b (for second þæt), 332^a, 339^b, 341^b.

Final *m* of a word or syllable is often represented by a stroke over the preceding vowel; thus (the reference will always be unmistakable), 5^a, 5^b, 6^b, 8^b (3), 10^b (miclū), 15^a (sýle), 19^a,

22^b, 33^b, 36^b, 37^a, 38^b, 43^b, 44^b, 52^b, 53^b, 70^a, 74^a, 79^a, 83^a, 88^a, 94^a, 106^a, 110^b, 115^a, 121^a (ðā), 129^a, 143^b, 144^a (modū), 148^b (sūne), 161^b, 163^b (wornū), 164^a (3), 165^b, 166^b, 175^a, 184^b, 185^b, 189^b, 192^a, 194^b (2), 195^a, 200^a, 203^a, 208^a (hī), 209^b, 213^b, 214^a (hwealfū), 216^b, 217^a, 217^b, 218^a, 219^a, 220^b, 226^b, 229^b, 230^a, 231^a, 240^a, 241^b, 242^a, 242^b, 243^b, 244^a, 245^a, 249^b, 252^a, 255^a, 255^b, 259^b, 263^a (2), 264^b, 266^a, 266^b, 274^b, 275^b (2), 283^b (2), 287^a, 291^b, 292^b, 295^a, 295^b, 296^a, 296^b, 298^b, 300^b, 302^a, 302^b (2), 315^a, 315^b, 316^a, 316^b, 320^a, 322^b, 323^a, 332^b, 333^a (cumbū), 336^a, 339^a, 344^a, 347^b.

The prefix *ge* is frequently represented by \bar{g} , but only in the latter half of the poem; thus, 225^a, 228^b, 231^a, 240^a, 248^b, 259^a, 260^b, 264^a, 266^b, 268^b, 276^b, 280^b, 285^a, 286^a, 299^b, 300^a, 306^a, 307^b, 308^a, 308^b, 329^b; similarly, final *ge* in *werige*, 229^a. Less frequently other letters are represented by the stroke. So *us*: 7^b, 46^a. *Er*: 18^a. *En*: 21^a, 274^a, 300^b. *Ne*: 330^b.

Letters, or portions of letters, are cut away, and no longer appear in the Ms., or are quite illegible: the final *e* of *wiggende*, 11^a; the first half of *h*, in *his*, 16^b; the final *e* and the upper half of *d*, in *wiggende*, 17^a; the lower half of *b*, in *bencum*, 18^a; *o* of *orcas*, 18^b; the right half of *a*, in *niða*, 34^a; the final letter of *sybel*, 44^b, the one following *b* being either part of an *e* or of an *l*; the two last letters of *weras*, 71^a; the *sy* of *gesynta*, 90^b; the final *e* of *þearfe*, 92^a, and the right half of *f*; the two last letters of *þystrum*, 118^a; ða, 130^a, and the upper half of *s* in *swa*; the upper half of *f*, in *ageaf*, 130^b; almost the whole of *ð*, in *ðoncolre*, 131^a; the right half of *n*, in *mihten*, 136^b; *mu* of *murnan*, 154^a; *iðe* of *bliðe*, 154^b; *ht* of *torhtlic*, 157^a; what follows *heap*, in *heapum*, 163^b; the final *e* of *sweetole*, 177^a; *e* of *cyne*, 200^b; left half of *n*, initial of *nædran*, 222^a; *a* of *hearde* (in addition to *h* and *e*), 223^a; *n* of *frecan*, 224^a; *g* of *garas*, 224^b; *n* of *wæron*, 225^b; *ð* of *wearð*, 275^a; the first *þ* of 276^b; nearly all of *g*, in *licg*··, 278^b; the final *e* of *belidenne*, 280^a; right half of *u* and bar, in *wiggendum*, 283^b; *we*, 288^a (possibly has never existed); final *d* and right half of *n*, in *healdend*, 290^a; *n* of *wæpen*, 291^a; *olc* of *folc*, 293^a; right

half of *o* in *lyfdon*, 297^b; last two letters of *dome*, 300^a; what follows *ful*, in *fultum*, 301^a; last two letters of *ebrisce*, 306^b; the whole of the word preceding *cynna*, 324^a, only fragments of the lower portions of the letters being visible; *ð* of *ða*, 324^b; *wa* of *wagon*, 326^b; *o* of *searo*, 331^b; *by* of *byrnan*, 338^b; words between *sigorlean* and *wuldre*, 345^a; *m* of *ðam*, 346^a; *nes* of *leanes*, and two following words, 347^a; *a* of *lange*, 347^a, and lower halves of *l* and *n*; *ldor* of *wuldor*, 348^a; *rum* of *rume*, 349^a; *gles* of *swegles*, and lower half of *w*, 350^a; the whole of 350^b.

The following are scarcely legible: the final *e* of *gehlæste*, 36^b, of *gleawe*, 41^a, of *træfe*, 43^b; *re* of *oþre*, 109^b; *a* of *idesa*, 133^a; *a* of *ða*, 169^b; *n* of *cyne*, 200^b; *r* of *bur*, 248^b; last two letters of *mægða*, 325^a, might be *en* as probably as *ða*; *s* of *roderas*, 349^a.

A few further corrections are: 2^b, *ðar* is correct; 154^b, *metod* is legible; 176^b, *U* of *eallum* not certain; 274^a, *wine*, not *wina*, is the Ms. reading; 298^a, *linde*, not *lindeg*; 326^a, *wundenlocc*, not *loce*.

ADDENDA.

In the note at the head of the Glossary, supply the following between the first and second sentences: For glossarial and grammatical purposes, þ and ð have been uniformly represented by ð.

The list of Verbal Correspondences is to be augmented by the subjoined citations, distributed among seventeen poems, viz.: Andreas, Azarias, Beowulf, Christ, Daniel, Elene, Exeter Gnomes, Exodus, Guthlac, Juliana, Metra, Phoenix, Psalms, Riddles, Salomon and Saturn, Wanderer, Whale.

1. a) forhtlice, J. 244, Chr. 1320.
1. b) néhstan siðe, J. 73, B. 1203, 2511.
2. a) dómlice, J. 319, Az. 124, Ps. 118¹⁷⁸.
(ge)gyrnan, J. 347, Gu. 43, 229, 291, Ph. 462.
gelystan, J. 307, Met. 1⁹, Whale 23.
2. b) tó ðære beorhtan (byrhtan) byr(i)g, J. 327^a, B. 1199^a, Chr. 519^a.
ðære hálgan byr(i)g, J. 203^b, Chr. 461^b, El. 1006^b, 1054^b, 1204^b.
3. a) cirman, J. 270, Ex. 461, Gu. 880, Rid. 9⁸, 58^a.
unrót, J. 284, B. 3148, Chr. 1183, 1408, Gu. 1037, 1234
wreccan, J. 228, 243, Dan. 577, El. 106, Ps. 145⁷.
4. a) fáerspell, J. 244, An. 1088, Ex. 135, Gu. 1023, Jul. 267, 277.
fréorig, J. 281, An. 491, 1261, Gu. 1130, Rid. 36¹, Wand. 33.
gesynto, J. 90, B. 1869, Ex. 272, Gu. 303, Ps. 114⁶.
unléd, J. 102, An. 30, 142, 745, Gn. Ex. 120, Jul. 616, Sal. 21, 349,
365, 382, 391.

JUN 3 1901

FEB 20 1901

JUL 23 1908

