

# Beowulf

**James A. Harrison and Robert Sharp, eds.**

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**\*\* Preface to the Project Gutenberg Edition of Beowulf \*\***

This text is a corrected version of the fourth edition of Harrison and Sharp in its entirety. It comes in two basic versions. The base version, available in 8-bit (Latin-1) text and HTML, presents the original text as

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printed. This file contains the original version. It preserves the source-text's idiosyncratic use of accented vowels with the exception of y-circumflex, which is replaced by y-acute (ý) to fit within the Latin-1 character set. Manifestly unintentional errors in the text have been corrected. In general, this has only been done when the text is internally inconsistent (e.g., a quotation in the glossary does not match the main text). Forms that represent deliberate editorial choice have not been altered, even where they appear wrong. (For example, some of the markings of vowel length do not reflect current scholarly consensus.) Where an uncorrected problem may confuse the reader, I have inserted a note explaining the difficulty, signed KTH. A complete list of the changes made is appended at the end of the file. In order to make the text more useful to modern readers, I have also produced a revised edition, available in Unicode (UTF-8) and HTML. Notes from the source text that indicate changes adopted in later editions have been incorporated directly into the text and apparatus. Further, long vowels are indicated with macrons, as is the common practice of most modern editions. Finally, the quantity of some words has been altered to the values currently accepted as correct. Quantities have not been changed when the difference is a matter of editorial interpretation (e.g., gäst vs. gæst in l. 102, etc.) A list of these altered quantities appears at the end of the list of corrections. Your browser must support the Unicode character set to use the revised version.

#### Explanation of the Vowel Accenting

In general, Harrison and Sharp use circumflex accents over vowels to mark long vowels. For ash, however, the actual character 'æ' represents the long vowel. Short ash is rendered with a-umlaut (ä). The long diphthongs (eo, ea, etc.) are indicated with an acute accent over the second vowel (eó, eá, etc.).

\*\* End of PG Preface \*\*

#### I. BEÓWULF:

\_AN ANGLO-SAXON POEM\_.

#### II. THE FIGHT AT FINNSBURH:

\_A FRAGMENT\_.

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

EDITED, CORRECTED, AND ENLARGED, BY

JAMES A. HARRISON, LL.D., LITT. D.,

PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH AND MODERN LANGUAGES, WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY,

AND

ROBERT SHARP (PH.D. LIPS.),

PROFESSOR OF GREEK AND ENGLISH, TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

FOURTH EDITION. REVISED, WITH NOTES.

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TO

PROFESSOR F. A. MARCH, OF LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, PA.,

AND

FREDERICK J. FURNIVALL, ESQ. FOUNDER OF THE "NEW SHAKSPERE SOCIETY," THE  
"CHAUCER SOCIETY," ETC., ETC.

PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

The favor with which the successive editions of "Beówulf" have been received during the past thirteen years emboldens the editors to continue the work of revision in a fourth issue, the most noticeable feature of which is a considerable body of explanatory Notes, now for the first time added. These Notes mainly concern themselves with new textual readings, with here and there grammatical, geographical, and archæological points that seemed worthy of explanation. Parallelisms and parallel passages are constantly compared, with the view of making the poem illustrate and explain itself. A few emendations and textual changes are suggested by the editors with all possible diffidence; numerous corrections have been made in the Glossary and List of Names; and the valuable parts of former Appendices have been embodied in the Notes.

For the Notes, the editors are much indebted to the various German periodicals mentioned on page 116, to the recent publications of Professors Earle and J. L. Hall, to Mr. S. A. Brooke, and to the Heyne-Socin edition of "Beówulf." No change has been made in the system of accentuation, though a few errors in quantity have been corrected. The editors are looking forward to an eventual fifth edition, in which an entirely new text will be presented.

October, 1893.

NOTE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

This third edition of the American issue of Beówulf will, the editors hope, be found more accurate and useful than either of the preceding editions. Further corrections in text and glossary have been made, and some additional new readings and suggestions will be found in two brief

appendices at the back of the book. Students of the metrical system of Beówulf will find ample material for their studies in Sievers' exhaustive essay on that subject (Beiträge, X. 209-314).

Socin's edition of Heyne's Beówulf (called the fifth edition) has been utilized to some extent in this edition, though it unfortunately came too late to be freely used. While it repeats many of the omissions and inaccuracies of Heyne's fourth edition, it contains much that is valuable to the student, particularly in the notes and commentary. Students of the poem, which has been subjected to much searching criticism during the last decade, will also derive especial help from the contributions of Sievers and Kluge on difficult questions appertaining to it. Wülker's new edition (in the Grein \_Bibliothek\_) is of the highest value, however one may dissent from particular textual views laid down in the 'Berichtiger Text.' Paul and Braune's Beiträge contain a varied miscellany of hints, corrections, and suggestions principally embodying the views of Kluge, Cosijn, Sievers, and Bugge, some of the more important of which are found in the appendices to the present and the preceding edition. Holder and Zupitza, Sarrazin and Hermann Möller (Kiel, 1883), Heinzel (Anzeiger f.d. Alterthum, X.), Gering (Zacher's Zeitschrift, XII.), Brenner (Eng. Studien, IX.), and the contributors to Anglia, have assisted materially in the textual and metrical interpretation of the poem.

The subject of Anglo-Saxon quantity has been discussed in several able essays by Sievers, Sweet, Ten Brink (Anzeiger, f.d. Alterthum, V.), Kluge (Beiträge, XI.), and others; but so much is uncertain in this field that the editors have left undisturbed the marking of vowels found in the text of their original edition, while indicating in the appendices the now accepted views of scholars on the quantity of the personal pronouns (mê, wê, þû, þê, gê, hê); the adverb nû, etc. Perhaps it would be best to banish absolutely all attempts at marking quantities except in cases where the Ms. has them marked.

An approximately complete Bibliography of Beówulf literature will be found in Wülker's \_Grundriss\_ and in Garnett's translation of the poem.

JAMES A. HARRISON,

ROBERT SHARP.

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY,  
LEXINGTON, VA., May, 1888.

#### NOTE TO THE SECOND REVISED EDITION.

The editors feel so encouraged at the kind reception accorded their edition of Beówulf (1883), that, in spite of its many shortcomings, they have determined to prepare a second revised edition of the book, and thus endeavor to extend its sphere of usefulness. About twenty errors had, notwithstanding a vigilant proof-reading, crept into the text,--errors in single letters, accents, and punctuation. These have been corrected, and it is hoped that the text has been rendered generally accurate and trustworthy. In the List of Names one or two corrections have been made, and in the Glossary numerous mistakes in gender, classification, and translation, apparently unavoidable in a first edition, have been rectified. Wherever these mistakes concern \_single\_ letters, or occupy very small space, they have been corrected in the plates; where they are longer, and the expense of correcting them in the plates would have been very

great, the editors have thought it best to include them in an Appendix of Corrections and Additions, which will be found at the back of the book. Students are accordingly referred to this Appendix for important longer corrections and additions. It is believed that the value of the book has been much enhanced by an Appendix of Recent Readings, based on late criticisms and essays from the pens of Sievers, Kluge, Cosijn, Holder, Wülker, and Sweet. A perplexed student, in turning to these suggested readings, will often find great help in unravelling obscure or corrupt passages.

The objectionable *ä* and *æ*, for the short and the long diphthong, have been retained in the revised edition, owing to the impossibility of removing them without entirely recasting the plates.

In conclusion, the editors would acknowledge their great indebtedness to the friends and critics whose remarks and criticisms have materially aided in the correction of the text,—particularly to Profs. C.P.G. Scott, Baskervill, Price, and J.M. Hart; to Prof. J.W. Bright; and to the authorities of Cornell University, for the loan of periodicals necessary to the completeness of the revision. While the second revised edition still contains much that might be improved, the editors cannot but hope that it is an advance on its predecessor, and that it will continue its work of extending the study of Old English throughout the land.

JUNE, 1885.

#### NOTE I.

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

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

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

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

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

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY,  
LEXINGTON, VA., June, 1882.

#### NOTE II.

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

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

The editors think that they may without immodesty put forth for themselves something more than the claim of being re-translators of a translation: the present edition is, so far as they were able to make it so, an adaptation, correction, and extension of the work of the great German scholar to whose loving appreciation of the Anglo-Saxon epic all students of Old English owe

a debt of gratitude. While following his usually sure and cautious guidance, and in the main appropriating his results, they have thought it best to deviate from him in the manner above indicated, whenever it seemed that he was wrong. The careful reader will notice at once the marks of interrogation which point out these deviations, or which introduce a point of view illustrative of, or supplementary to, the one given by the German editor. No doubt the editors are wrong themselves in many places,--"Beówulf" is a most difficult poem,--but their view may at least be defended by a reference to the original text, which they have faithfully and constantly consulted.

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

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

JAMES A. HARRISON,  
\_Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.\_

ROBERT SHARP,  
\_University of Louisiana, New Orleans\_.

April, 1883.

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

#### ARGUMENT.

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



vengeance, and describes the haunts of Grendel and his mother. They all proceed thither; the scenery of the lake, and the monsters that dwell in it, are described. Beówulf plunges into the water, and attacks Grendel's mother in her dwelling at the bottom of the lake. He at length overcomes her, and cuts off her head, together with that of Grendel, and brings the heads to Hroðgar. He then takes leave of Hroðgar, sails back to Sweden, and relates his adventures to Hygelac. Here the first half of the poem ends. The second begins with the accession of Beówulf to the throne, after the fall of Hygelac and his son Heardred. He rules prosperously for fifty years, till a dragon, brooding over a hidden treasure, begins to ravage the country, and destroys Beówulf's palace with fire. Beówulf sets out in quest of its hiding-place, with twelve men. Having a presentiment of his approaching end, he pauses and recalls to mind his past life and exploits. He then takes leave of his followers, one by one, and advances alone to attack the dragon. Unable, from the heat, to enter the cavern, he shouts aloud, and the dragon comes forth. The dragon's scaly hide is proof against Beówulf's sword, and he is reduced to great straits. Then Wiglaf, one of his followers, advances to help him. Wiglaf's shield is consumed by the dragon's fiery breath, and he is compelled to seek shelter under Beówulf's shield of iron. Beówulf's sword snaps asunder, and he is seized by the dragon. Wiglaf stabs the dragon from underneath, and Beówulf cuts it in two with his dagger. Feeling that his end is near, he bids Wiglaf bring out the treasures from the cavern, that he may see them before he dies. Wiglaf enters the dragon's den, which is described, returns to Beówulf, and receives his last commands. Beówulf dies, and Wiglaf bitterly reproaches his companions for their cowardice. The disastrous consequences of Beówulf's death are then foretold, and the poem ends with his funeral.--H. Sweet, in Warton's *History of English Poetry*, Vol. II. (ed. 1871). Cf. also Ten Brink's *History of English Literature*.

## BEÓWULF.

### I. THE PASSING OF SCYLD.

Hwät! we Gâr-Dena in geâr-dagum  
 þeód-cyninga þrym gefrunon,  
 hû þâ æðelingas ellen fremedon.  
 Oft Scyld Scêfing sceaðena þreátum,  
 5 monegum mægðum meodo-setla ofteáh.  
 Egsode eorl, syððan ærest wearð  
 feá-sceaft funden: he þæs frôfre gebâd,  
 weôx under wolcnum, weorð-myndum ðâh,  
 ðð þât him æghwylc þâra ymb-sittendra  
 10 ofer hron-râde hýran scolde,  
 gomban gyldan: þât wæs gôð cyning!  
 þâm eafera wæs æfter cenned  
 geong in geardum, þone god sende  
 folce tô frôfre; fyren-þearfe ongeat,  
 15 þât hie ær drugon aldor-leáse  
 lange hwíle. Him þæs líf-freá,  
 wuldres wealdend, worold-âre forgeaf;  
 Beówulf wæs breme (blæd wíde sprang),  
 Scyldes eafera Scede-landum in.  
 20 Swâ sceal geong guma, gôde gewyrcean,  
 fromum feoh-giftum on fâder wine,

þät hine on ylde eft gewunigen  
 wil-gesîðas, þonne wîg cume,  
 leóde gelæsten: lof-dædum sceal  
 25 in mægða gehwære man geþeón.  
 Him þa Scyld gewät tō gescāp-hwīle  
 fela-hrōr fēran on freán wære;  
 hi hyne þa ätbæron tō brimes faroðe.  
 swæse gesîðas, swā he selfa bād,  
 30 þenden wordum weóld wine Scyldinga,  
 leóf land-fruma lange áhte.  
 Þær ät hýðe stōd hringed-stefna,  
 îsig and útfûs, äðelinges fär;  
 ä-lêdon þa leófne þeóden,  
 35 beága bryttan on bearm scipes,  
 mærne be mäste. Þær wäs mādma fela,  
 of feor-wegum frätwa gelæded:  
 ne hýrde ic cymlicor ceól gegyrwan  
 hilde-wæpnum and heaðo-wædum,  
 40 billum and byrnum; him on bearme lág  
 mādma mänigo, þa him mid scoldon  
 on flōdes æht feor gewītan.  
 Nalas hi hine læssan lácum teódan,  
 þeód-gestreónum, þonne þa dydon,  
 45 þe hine ät frumsceaft forð onsendon  
 ænne ofer ýðe umbor wesende:  
 þa gyt hie him ásetton segen gyldenne  
 heáh ofer heáfod, lêton holm beran,  
 geáfon on gār-secg: him wäs geðmor sefa,  
 50 murnende mōd. Men ne cunnon  
 secgan tō soðe sele-rædende,  
 hāleð under heofenum, hwā þām hlāste onfēng.

## II. THE HALL HEOROT.

Þa wäs on burgum Beówulf Scyldinga,  
 leóf leód-cyning, longe þrage  
 55 folcum gefræge (fäder ellor hwearf,  
 aldor of earde), oð þät him eft onwōc  
 heáh Healfdene; heóld þenden lifde,  
 gamol and gūð-reów, glāde Scyldingas.  
 Þām feówer bearn forð-gerīmed  
 60 in worold wōcun, weoroda ræswan,  
 Heorogâr and Hrōðgâr and Hâlga til;  
 hýrde ic, þat Elan cwên Ongenþeówes wäs  
 Heaðoscilfinges heals-gebedde.  
 Þa wäs Hrōðgäre here-spêd gyfen,  
 65 wīges weorð-mynd, þät him his wine-mâgas  
 georne hýrdon, oð þät seó geogoð geweðx,  
 mago-driht micel. Him on mōd bearn,  
 þät heal-reced hâtan wolde,  
 medo-ärn micel men gewyrcean,  
 70 þone ylðo bearn æfre gefrunon,  
 and þær on innan eall gedælan  
 geongum and ealdum, swylc him god sealde,  
 būton folc-scare and feorum gumena.  
 Þa ic wīde gefrāgn weorc gebannan  
 75 manigre mægðe geond þisne middan-geard,  
 folc-stede frätwan. Him on fyrste gelomp

ädre mid yldum, þät hit wearð eal gearo,  
 heal-ärna mæst; scôp him Heort naman,  
 se þe his wordes geweald wîde hæfde.  
 80 He beót ne älēh, beágas dælde,  
 sinc ät symle. Sele hlifade  
 heáh and horn-geáp: heaðo-wylma båd,  
 læðan lîges; ne wäs hit lenge þa gen  
 þät se ecg-hete äðum-swerian  
 85 äfter wäl-nîðe wäcnan scolde.  
 þa se ellen-gæst earfoðlice  
 þrage geþolode, se þe in þýstrum båd,  
 þät he dôgora gehwäm dreám gehýrde  
 hlûdne in healle; þær wäs hearpan swêg,  
 90 swutol sang scôpes. Sägde se þe cûðe  
 frum-sceaft fira feorran reccan,  
 cwäð þät se älmhtiga eorðan worhte,  
 wlite-beorhtne wang, swâ wäter bebûgeð,  
 gesette sige-hrêðig sunnan and mōnan  
 95 leóman tō leóhte land-bûendum,  
 and gefrätwade foldan sceátas  
 leomum and leáfum; lif eác gesceôp  
 cynna gehwylcum, þara þe cwice hwyrfað.  
 Swâ þa driht-guman dreámum lifdon  
 100 eádiglice, ôð þät ân ongan  
 fyrene fremman, feónd on helle:  
 wäs se grimma gäst Grendel hâten,  
 mære mearc-stapa, se þe môras heöld,  
 fen and fästen; fifel-cynnes eard  
 105 won-sælig wer weardode hwile,  
 siððan him scyppend forscrifen hæfde.  
 In Caines cynne þone cwealm gewrác,  
 êce drihten, þäs þe he Abel slôg;  
 ne gefeah he þære fæhðe, ac he hine feor forwrác,  
 110 metod for þý mâne man-cynne fram.  
 þanon untydras ealle onwôcon,  
 eotenas and ylfe and orcnêas,  
 swylce gigantas, þa wið gode wunnon  
 lange þrage; he him þäs leán forgeald.

### III. GRENDEL'S VISITS.

115 Gewât þa neósian, syððan niht becom,  
 heán hûses, hú hit Hring-Dene  
 äfter beór-þege gebûn hæfdon.  
 Fand þa þær inne äðelinga gedriht  
 swefan äfter symble; sorge ne cûðon,  
 120 won-sceaft wera. Wiht unhælo  
 grim and grædig gearo sōna wäs,  
 reóc and rêðe, and on ræste genam  
 þritig þegna: þanon eft gewât  
 hûðe hrêmig tō hām faran,  
 125 mid þære wäl-fylle wîca neósan.  
 þa wäs on uhtan mid ær-däge  
 Grendles gûð-cräft gumum undyrne:  
 þa wäs äfter wiste wôp up áhafen,  
 micel morgen-swêg. Mære þeóden,  
 130 äðeling ær-gôð, unblîðe sät,  
 þolode þrýð-swýð, þegn-sorge dreáh,

syððan hie þæs lâðan lāst sceáwedon,  
 wergan gāstes; wās þāt gewin tō strang,  
 lâð and longsum. Nās hit lengra fyrst,  
 135 ac ymb āne niht eft gefremede  
 morð-beala mære and nō mearn fore  
 fæhðe and fyrene; wās tō fāst on þām.  
 Þā wās eáð-fynde, þe him elles hwær  
 gerūmlīcor rāste sōhte,  
 140 bed āfter būrum, þā him gebeácnod wās,  
 gesāgd sōðlīce sweotolan tācne  
 heal-þegnes hete; heóld hine syððan  
 fyr and fāstor, se þām feónde ātwand.  
 Swā rīxode and wið rihte wan  
 145 āna wið eallum, oð þāt īdel stōd  
 hūsa sēlest. Wās seó hwīl micel:  
 twelf wintra tīd torn gepolode  
 wine Scyldinga, weána gehwelcne,  
 sīdra sorga; forþam syððan wearð  
 150 ylða bearnum undyrne cūð,  
 gyddum geōmore, þätte Grendel wan,  
 hwīle wið Hrōðgār;-- hete-nīðas wæg,  
 fyrene and fæhðe fela missera,  
 singale sāce, sibbe ne wolde  
 155 wið manna hwone māgenes Deniga  
 feorh-bealo feorran, feó þingian,  
 ne þær nænig witena wēnan þorfte  
 beorhtre bōte tō banan folmum;  
 atol āglæca ēhtende wās,  
 160 deorc deáð-scūa duguðe and geogoðe  
 seomade and syrede. Sin-nihte heóld  
 mistige mōras; men ne cunnon,  
 hwyder hel-rūnan hwyrftum scrīðað.  
 Swā fela fyrena feónd man-cynnes,  
 165 atol ān-gengea, oft gefremede  
 heardra hýnða; Heorot eardode,  
 sinc-fāge sel sweartum nihtum  
 (nō he þone gif-stól grētan mōste,  
 mādðum for metode, ne his myne wisse);  
 170 þāt wās wræc micel wine Scyldinga,  
 mōdes brecða. Monig-oft gesāt  
 rīce tō rūne; ræd eahtedon,  
 hwät swīð-ferhðum sēlest wære  
 wið fær-gryrum tō gefremmanne.  
 175 Hwīlum hie gehēton āt hārg-trafum  
 wig-weorðunga, wordum bædon,  
 þāt him gāst-bona geóce gefremede  
 wið þeód-þreáum. Swylc wās þeáw hyra,  
 hæðenra hyht; helle gemundon  
 180 in mōd-sefan, metod hie ne cūðon,  
 dæda dēmend, ne wiston hie drihten god,  
 ne hie hūru heofena helm hērian ne cūðon,  
 wuldres waldend. Wā bið þām þe sceal  
 þurh slīðne nīð sāwle bescūfan  
 185 in fýres fäðm, frōfre ne wēnan,  
 wihthe gewendan; wel bið þām þe mōt  
 āfter deáð-dāge drihten sēcean  
 and tō fāder fäðmum freoðo wilnian.

#### IV. HYGELAC'S THANE.

Swâ þâ mæl-ceare maga Healfdenes  
 190 singala seáð; ne mihte snotor hãleð  
 weán onwendan: wás þät gewin tō swýð,  
 læð and longsum, þe on þâ leóde becom,  
 nýd-wracu nîð-grim, niht-bealwa mæst.  
 þät fram hãm gefragn Higelâces þegn,  
 195 gôð mid Geátum, Grendles dæda:  
 se wás mon-cynnes mägenes strengest  
 on þãm däge bysses lifes,  
 äðele and eácen. Hêt him ýð-lidan  
 gôðne gegyrwan; cwäð he gûð-cyning  
 200 ofer swan-râde sêcean wolde,  
 mærne þeóden, þâ him wás manna þearf.  
 Þone sîð-fät him snotere ceorlas  
 lyt-hwôn lôgon, þeáh he him leóf wære;  
 hwetton higerôfne, hæl sceáwedon.  
 205 Hãfde se gôða Geáta leóða  
 ceman gecorone, þâra þe he cênoste  
 findan mihte; fiftena sum  
 sund-wudu sôhte; secg wísade,  
 lagu-cräftig mon, land-gemyrcu.  
 210 Fyrst forð gewât: flota wás on ýðum,  
 bät under beorge. Beornas gearwe  
 on stefn stigon; streámas wundon  
 sund wið sande; secgas bæron  
 on bearm nacan beorhte frätwe,  
 215 gûð-searo geatolíc; guman út scufon,  
 weras on wil-sîð wudu bundenne.  
 Gewât þâ ofer wæg-holm winde gefýsed  
 flota fâmig-heals fugle gelícost,  
 ôð þät ymb ân-tîd ôðres dôgores  
 220 wunden-stefna gewaden hãfde,  
 þät þâ lîðende land gesâwon,  
 brim-clifu blícan, beorgas steápe,  
 sîde sæ-nássas: þâ wás sund liden,  
 eoletes ät ende. Þanon up hraðe  
 225 Wedera leóde on wang stigon,  
 sæ-wudu sældon (syrca hrysedon,  
 gûð-gewædo); gode þancedon,  
 þäs þe him ýð-læde eáðe wurdon.  
 Þâ of wealle geseah weard Scildinga,  
 230 se þe holm-clifu healdan scolde,  
 beran ofer bolcan beorhte randas,  
 fyrd-searu fûslícu; hine fyrwyrt brác  
 môd-gehygdum, hwät þâ men wæron.  
 Gewât him þâ tō waroðe wicge rídan  
 235 þegn Hrôðgâres, þrymmum cwehte  
 mägen-wudu mundum, meðel-wordum fragn:  
 "Hwät syndon ge searo-häbbendra  
 "byrnum werede, þe þus brontne ceól  
 "ofer lagu-stræte lædan cwômon,  
 240 "hider ofer holmas helmas bæron?  
 "Ic wás ende-sæta, æg-wearde heóld,  
 "þät on land Dena læðra nænig  
 "mid scip-herge sceoððan ne meahte.  
 "Nô her cûðlícor cuman ongunnon  
 245 "lind-häbbende; ne ge leáfnes-word

"gûð-fremmendra gearwe ne wisson,  
 "mâga gemêdu. Næfre ic mâran geseah  
 "eorla ofer eorðan, þonne is eower sum,  
 "secg on searwum; nis þæt seld-guma  
 250 "wæpnum geweorðað, næfne him his wlite leóge,  
 "ænlic an-syn. Nu ic eower sceal  
 "frum-cyn witan, ær ge fyr heonan  
 "leáse sceáweras on land Dena  
 "furður fêran. Nu ge feor-bûend,  
 255 "mere-lîðende, mînne gehýrað  
 "ân-fealdne gepôht: ôfost is sêlest  
 "tô gecýðanne, hwanan eowre cyme syndon."

## V. THE ERRAND.

Him se yldesta andswarode,  
 werodes wîsa, word-hord onleác:  
 260 "We synt gum-cynnes Geáta leóde  
 "and Higelâces heorð-geneátas.  
 "Wás mîn fâder folcum gecýðed,  
 "aðele ord-fruma Ecgþeów hâten;  
 "gebâd wintra worn, ær he on weg hwurfe,  
 265 "gamol of geardum; hine gearwe geman  
 "witena wel-hwylc wíde geond eorðan.--  
 "We þurh holdne hige hlâford þinne,  
 "sunu Healfdenes, sêcean cwômon,  
 "leód-gebyrgean: wes þu ús lârena gôd!  
 270 "Habbað we tô þám mæran micel ærende  
 "Deniga freán; ne sceal þær dyrne sum  
 "wesan, þás ic wêne. Þu wâst, gif hit is,  
 "swâ we sôðlice secgan hýrdon,  
 "þæt mid Scyldingum sceaða ic nât hwylc,  
 275 "deógol dæd-hata, deorcum nihtum  
 "eáweð þurh egsan uncûðne níð,  
 "hýnðu and hrá-fyl. Ic þás Hrôðgâr mæg  
 "þurh rûmne sefan ræd gelæran,  
 "hû he frôd and gôd feónd oferswýðeð,  
 280 "gyf him ed-wendan æfre scolde  
 "bealuwa bisigu, bôt eft cuman  
 "and þâ cear-wylmas côlran wurðað;  
 "oððe â syððan earfoð-þrage,  
 "þreá-nýd þolað, þenden þær wunað  
 285 "on heáh-stede húsa sêlest."  
 Weard maðelode, þær on wicge sät  
 ombeht unforht: "Æghwäðres sceal  
 "scearp scyld-wíga gescâd witan,  
 "worda and worca, se þe wel þenceð.  
 290 "Ic þæt gehýre, þæt þis is hold weorod  
 "freán Scyldinga. Gewítað forð beran  
 "wæpen and gewædu, ic eow wísige:  
 "swylce ic magu-þegnas mîne hâte  
 "wið feónda gehwone flotan eowerne,  
 295 "niw-tyrwedne nacan on sande  
 "ârum healdan, oð þæt eft byreð  
 "ofer lagu-streámas leófne mannan  
 "wudu wunden-hals tô Weder-mearce.  
 "Gûð-fremmendra swylcum gifeðe bið,  
 300 "þæt þone hilde-ræs hâl gedígeð."

Gewiton him þá fêran (flota stille båd,  
 seomode on sâle sîd-faðmed scyp,  
 on ancre fâst); eofor-lîc scionon  
 ofer hleór-beran gehroden golde  
 305 fâh and fýr-heard, ferh wearde heóld.  
 Gûðmôde grummon, guman onetton,  
 sigon ätsomne, ôð þät hy sâl timbred  
 geatolîc and gold-fâh ongytan mihton;  
 þät wäs fore-mærost fold-bûendum  
 310 receda under roderum, on þäm se rîca båd;  
 lixte se leóma ofer landa fela.  
 Him þá hilde-deór hof môdigra  
 torht getæhte, þät hie him tô mihton  
 gegnum gangan; gûð-beorna sum  
 315 wicg gewende, word äfter cwäð:  
 "Mæl is me tô fêran; fäder alwalda  
 "mid âr-stafum eówic gehealde  
 "sîða gesunde! ic tô sæ wille,  
 "wið wrâð werod wearde healdan."

## VI. BEÓWULF'S SPEECH.

320 Stræt wäs stân-fâh, stîg wîsode  
 gumum ätgädere. Gûð-byrne scân  
 heard hond-locen, hring-îren scîr  
 song in searwum, þá hie tô sele furðum  
 in hyra gryre-geatwum gangan cwômon.  
 325 Setton sæ-mêðe sîde scyldas,  
 rondas regn-hearde wið þäs recedes weal,  
 bugon þá tô bence; byrnan hringdon,  
 gûð-searo gumena; gâras stôdon,  
 sæ-manna searo, samod ätgädere,  
 330 äsc-holt ufan græg: wäs se îren-þreát  
 wæpnum gewurðad. Þá þær wlonc häleð  
 oret-mecgas äfter äðelum frägn:  
 "Hwanon ferigeað ge fätte scyldas,  
 "græge syrcan and grîm-helmas,  
 335 "here-sceafta heáp?-- Ic eom Hrôðgâres  
 "âr and ombiht. Ne seah ic el-þeóðige  
 "þus manige men môdiglîcran.  
 "Wên' ic þät ge for wlenco, nalles for wräc-sîðum,  
 "ac for hige-þrymmum Hrôðgâr sôhton."  
 340 Him þá ellen-rôf andswarode,  
 wlanc Wedera leód word äfter spräc,  
 heard under helme: "We synt Higelâces  
 "beóð-geneátas; Beówulf is mîn nama.  
 "Wille ic âsecgan suna Healfdenes,  
 345 "mærum þeóðne mîn ærende,  
 "aldre þînum, gif he ûs geunnan wile,  
 "þät we hine swâ gôðne grêtan môton."  
 Wulfgâr maðelode (þät wäs Wendla leód,  
 wäs his môd-sefa manegum gecýðed,  
 350 wîg and wîs-dôm): "ic þäs wine Deniga,  
 "freán Scildinga frinan wille,  
 "beága bryttan, swâ þu bêna eart,  
 "þeóðen mærne ymb þîne sîð ;  
 "and þe þá andsware ädre gecýðan,  
 355 "þe me se gôða âgifan þenceð."

Hwearf þá hrádlífe, þær Hrôðgâr sät,  
eald and unhâr mid his eorla gedriht;  
eode ellen-rôf, þät he for eaxlum gestôð  
Deniga freán, cûðe he duguðe þeáw.  
360 Wulfgâr maðelode tō his wine-drihtne:  
"Her syndon geferede feorran cumene  
"ofer geofenes begang Geáta leóde:  
"þone yldestan oret-mecgas  
"Beówulf nemnað. Hy bēnan synt,  
365 "þät hie, þeóden mīn, wið þe mōton  
"wordum wrixlan; nô þu him wearne geteóh,  
"þínra gegn-cwida gládnian, Hrôðgâr!  
"Hy on wīg-geatwum wyrðe þinceað  
"eorla geæhtlan; hūru se aldor deáh,  
370 "se þæm heaðo-rincum hider wísade."

## VII. HROTHGAR'S WELCOME.

Hrôðgâr maðelode, helm Scyldinga:  
"Ic hine cûðe cniht-wesende.  
"Wäs his eald-fäder Ecgþeó hâten,  
"þäm tō hām forgeaf Hrêðel Geáta  
375 "āngan dôhtor; is his eafora nu  
"heard her cumen, sôhte holdne wine.  
"þonne sägdon þät sæ-líðende,  
"þá þe gif-sceattas Geáta fyredon  
"þyder tō þance, þät he þrittiges  
380 "manna mägen-cräft on his mund-grípe  
"heaðo-rôf hābbe. Hine hālig god  
"for ār-stafum us onsende,  
"tō West-Denum, þäs ic wēn hābbe,  
"wið Grendles gryre: ic þäm gōðan sceal  
385 "for his mōð-þræce mādmas beóðan.  
"Beó þu on ôfeste, hāt hig in gān,  
"seón sibbe-gedriht samod ätgädere;  
"gesaga him eác wordum, þät hie sint wil-cuman  
"Deniga leóðum." Þá wið duru healle  
390 Wulfgâr eode, word inne äbeád:  
"Eów hēt secgan sige-drihten mīn,  
"aldor Eást-Dena, þät he eówer äðelu can  
"and ge him syndon ofer sæ-wylmas,  
"heard-hicgende, hider wil-cuman.  
395 "Nu ge mōton gangan in eówrum guð-geatawum,  
"under here-grīman, Hrôðgâr geseón;  
"lætað hilde-bord her onbidian,  
"wudu wäl-sceaftas, worda gepinges."  
"Áräs þá se rīca, ymb hine rinc manig,  
400 þryðlic þegna heáp; sume þær bidon,  
"heaðo-reáf heóldon, swā him se hearda bebeád.  
Snyredon ätsomne, þá secg wísode  
under Heorotes hrôf; hyge-rôf eode,  
heard under helme, þät he on heoðe gestôð.  
405 Beówulf maðelode (on him byrne scān,  
searo-net seówed smiðes or-þancum):  
"Wes þu Hrôðgâr hā! ic eom Higelâces  
"mæg and mago-þegn; hābbe ic mærdā fela  
"ongunnen on geogoðe. Me wearð Grendles þing  
410 "on mīnre êðel-tyrf undyrne cûð:



"secgað sæ-lîðend, þät þes sele stande,  
 "reced sêlesta, rinca gehwylcum  
 "îdel and unnyt, siððan æfen-leóht  
 "under heofenes hâdor beholen weorðeð.  
 415 "Þâ me þät gelærdon leóde mîne,  
 "þâ sêlestan, snotere ceorlas,  
 "þeóden Hrôðgâr, þät ic þe sôhte;  
 "forþan hie mägenes crâft mînne cûðon:  
 "selfe ofersâwon, þâ ic of searwum cwom,  
 420 "fâh from feóndum, þær ic fife geband,  
 "ýðde eotena cyn, and on ýðum slôg  
 "niceras nihtes, nearo-þearfe dreáh,  
 "wrâc Wedera nîð (weán âhsodon)  
 "forgrand gramum; and nu wið Grendel sceal,  
 425 "wið þam aglæcan, âna gehegan  
 "þing wið þyrse. Ic þe nu þâ,  
 "brego Beorht-Dena, biddan wille,  
 "eodor Scyldinga, ânre bêne;  
 "þät þu me ne forwyrne, wîgendra hleó,  
 430 "freó-wine folca, nu ic þus feorran com,  
 "þät ic môte âna and mînra eorla gedryht,  
 "þes hearda heáp, Heorot fælsian.  
 "Hâbbe ic eác geâhsod, þät se äglæca  
 "for his won-hýdum wæpna ne rêceð;  
 435 "ic þät þonne forhicge, swâ me Higelâc sîe,  
 "mîn mon-drihten, môdes blîðe,  
 "þät ic sweord bere oððe síðne scyld  
 "geolo-rand tô gûðe; ac ic mid grâpe sceal  
 "fôn wið feónde and ymb feorh sacan,  
 440 "lâð wið lâðum; þær gelyfan sceal  
 "dryhtnes dôme se þe hine deáð nimeð.  
 "Wên' ic þät he wille, gif he wealdan môt,  
 "in þâm gûð-sele Geátena leóde  
 "etan unforhte, swâ he oft dyde  
 445 "mägen Hrêðmanna. Nâ þu mînne þearft  
 "hafalan hýdan, ac he me habban wile  
 "dreóre fâhne, gif mec deáð nimeð;  
 "byreð blôdig wâl, byrgean þenceð,  
 "eteð ân-genga unmurnlice,  
 450 "mearcað môr-hopu: nô þu ymb mînes ne þearft  
 "lîces feorme leng sorgian.  
 "Onsend Higelâce, gif mec hild nime,  
 "beadu-scrûda betst, þät mîne breóst wereð,  
 "hrägla sêlest; þät is Hrêðlan lâf,  
 455 "Wêlandes geweorc. Gæð â Wyrð swâ hió sce!"

#### VIII. HROTHGAR TELLS OF GRENDEL.

Hrôðgâr maðelode, helm Scyldinga:  
 "for were-fyhtum þu, wine mîn Beówulf,  
 "and for âr-stafum úsic sôhtest.  
 "Geslôh þin fâder fæhðe mæste,  
 460 "wearð he Heaðolâfe tô hand-bonan  
 "mid Wilfingum; þâ hine Wedera cyn  
 "for here-brôgan habban ne mihte.  
 "Þanon he gesôhte Sûð-Dena folc  
 "ofer ýða gewearc, Âr-Scyldinga;  
 465 "þâ ic furðum weóld folce Deninga,

"and on geogoðe heóld gimme-ríce  
 "hord-burh háleða: þá wás Heregâr deád,  
 "mín yldra mæg unlífigende,  
 "bearn Healfdenes. Se wás betera þonne ic!  
 470 "Siððan þá fæhðe feó þingode;  
 "sende ic Wylfingum ofer wáteres hrycg  
 "ealde mádmás: he me áðas swôr.  
 "Sorh is me tō secganne on sefan mínum  
 "gumena ængum, hwät me Grendel hafað  
 475 "hýnðo on Heorote mid his hete-þancum,  
 "fær-níða gefremed. Is mín flet-werod,  
 "wíg-heáp gewanod; hie Wyrð forsweóp  
 "on Grendles gryre. God eáðe mæg  
 "þone dol-scaðan dæda getwæfan!  
 480 "Ful oft gebeótedon beóre druncne  
 "ofer ealo-wæge oret-mecgas,  
 "þät hie in beór-sele bīdan woldon  
 "Grendles gūðe mid gryrum ecga.  
 "Þonne wás þeós medo-heal on morgen-tīd,  
 485 "driht-sele dreór-fāh, þonne dæg liخته,  
 "eal benc-þelu blōde bestýmed,  
 "heall heoru-dreóre: áhte ic holdra þý læs,  
 "deórre duguðe, þe þá deáð fornam.  
 "Site nu tō symle and onsæl meoto,  
 490 "sige-hrêð secgum, swâ þín sefa hwette!"  
 Þá wás Geát-mæcgum gearðor ätsomne  
 on beór-sele benc gerýmed;  
 þær swið-ferhðe sittan eodon  
 þryðum dealle. Þegn nytte beheóld,  
 495 se þe on handa bär hroden ealo-wæge,  
 scencte scīr wered. Scōp hwīlum sang  
 hādor on Heorote; þær wás háleða dreám,  
 duguð unlytel Dena and Wedera.

#### IX. HUNFERTH OBJECTS TO BEÓWULF.

Ûnferð maðelode, Ecgláfes bearn,  
 500 þe ät fōtum sät freán Scyldinga;  
 onband beadu-rúne (wás him Beówulfes sið,  
 mōdges mere-faran, micel äf-þunca,  
 forþon þe he ne ûðe, þät ænig ôðer man  
 æfre mærdā þon mâ middan-gearðes  
 505 gehêdde under heofenum þonne he sylfa):  
 "Eart þu se Beówulf, se þe wið Breacan wunne,  
 "on siðne sæ ymb sund flite,  
 "þær git for wlence wada cunnedon  
 "and for dol-gilpe on deóp wäter  
 510 "aldrum nêðdon? Ne inc ænig mon,  
 "ne leóf ne læð, beleán mihte  
 "sorh-fullne sið; þá git on sund reón,  
 "þær git eágor-streám earmum þehton,  
 "mæton mere-stræta, mundum brugdon,  
 515 "glidon ofer gâr-secg; geofon ýðum weól,  
 "wintres wylme. Git on wáteres æht  
 "seofon niht swuncon; he þe ät sunde oferflät,  
 "háfde máre mägen. Þá hine on morgen-tīd  
 "on Heaðo-ræmas holm up ätbär,  
 520 "þonon he gesôhte swæsne êðel

"leóf his leóðum lond Brondinga,  
 "freoðo-burh fägere, þær he folc áhte,  
 "burg and beágas. Beót eal wið þe  
 "sunu Beánstánes sôðe gelæste.  
 525 "Þonne wêne ic tō þe wyrsan geþinges,  
 "þeah þu heaðo-ræsa gehwær dohte,  
 "grimre gūðe, gif þu Grendles dearst  
 "niht-longne fyrst neán bīdan!"  
 Beówulf maðelode, bearn Ecgbeówes:  
 530 "Hwät þu worn fela, wine mīn Ūnferð,  
 "beóre druncen ymb Breca spræce,  
 "sægdest from his síðe! Sôð ic talige,  
 "þæt ic mere-strengo mاران áhte,  
 "earfeðo on ýðum, þonne ænig ôðer man.  
 535 "Wit þæt gecwædon cniht-wesende  
 "and gebeótedon (wæron begen þa git  
 "on geogoð-feore) þæt wit on gār-secg út  
 "aldrum nêðdon; and þæt geáfndon swâ.  
 "Háfdon swurd nacod, þa wit on sund reón,  
 540 "heard on handa, wit unc wið hron-fixas  
 "werian þôhton. Nô he wiht fram me  
 "flôð-ýðum feor fleótan meahte,  
 "hraðor on holme, nô ic fram him wolde.  
 "Þa wit ätsomne on sæ wæron  
 545 "fif nihta fyrst, ôð þæt unc flôð tōdráf,  
 "wado weallende, wedera cealdost,  
 "nīpende niht and norðan wind  
 "heaðo-grim andhwearf; hreó wæron ýða,  
 "Wás mere-fixa mōd onhrêred:  
 550 "þær me wið lāðum līc-syrce mīn,  
 "heard hond-locen, helpe gefremede;  
 "beado-hrāgl broden on breóstum lāg,  
 "golde gegyrwed. Me tō grunde teáh  
 "fāh feónd-scaða, fāste hāfde  
 555 "grim on grāpe: hwāðre me gyfeðe wearð,  
 "þæt ic aglæcan orde geræhte,  
 "hilde-bille; heaðo-ræs fornam  
 "mihtig mere-deór þurh mīne hand.

#### X. BEÓWULF'S CONTEST WITH BRECA.--THE FEAST.

"Swâ mec gelôme lāð-geteónan  
 560 "preátedon þearle. Ic him þénode  
 "deóran sweorde, swâ hit gedêfe wás;  
 "nás hie þære fülle gefeán háfdon,  
 "mân-fordædlan, þæt hie me þêgon,  
 "symbol ymb-sæton sæ-grunde neáh,  
 565 "ac on mergenne mēcum wunde  
 "be ýð-lāfe uppe lægon,  
 "sweordum áswefede, þæt syððan nā  
 "ymb brontne ford brim-līðende  
 "lāde ne letton. Leóht eástan com,  
 570 "beorht beácen godes; brimu swaðredon,  
 "þæt ic sæ-nássas geseón mihte,  
 "windige weallas. Wyrð oft nereð  
 "unfægne eorl, ðonne his ellen deáh!  
 "Hwāðere me gesælde, þæt ic mid sweorde ofslôh  
 575 "niceras nigene. Nô ic on niht gefrāgn

"under heofones hwealf heardran feohtan,  
 "ne on êg-streámum earmran mannan;  
 "hwäðere ic fâra feng feore gedîgde,  
 "siðes wêrig. Þâ mec sæ ôðbâr,  
 580 "flôð äfter faroðe, on Finna land,  
 "wadu weallendu. Nô ic wiht fram þe  
 "swylcra searo-nîða secgan hýrde,  
 "billa brôgan: Breca næfre git  
 "ät heaðo-lâce, ne gehwäðer incer  
 585 "swâ deôrlîce dæd gefremede  
 "fâgum sweordum . . . . .  
 ". . . . . nô ic þäs gylpe;  
 "þeáh þu þînum brôðrum tô banan wurde,  
 "heáfod-mægum; þäs þu in helle scealt  
 590 "werhðo dreógan, þeáh þîn wit duge,  
 "Secge ic þe tô sôðe, sunu Ecglâfes,  
 "þät næfre Grendel swâ fela gryra gefremede,  
 "atol äglæca ealdre þînum,  
 "hýnðo on Heorote, gif þîn hige wære,  
 595 "sefa swâ searo-grim, swâ þu self talast.  
 "Ac he hafað onfunden, þät he þâ fæhðe ne þearf,  
 "atole ecg-þræce eówer leóde  
 "swîðe onsittan, Sige-Scyldinga;  
 "nymeð nýd-bâde, nænegum ärað  
 600 "leóde Deniga, ac he on lust wîgeð,  
 "swefeð ond sendeð, secce ne wêneð  
 "tô Gâr-Denum. Ac him Geáta sceal  
 "eafôð and ellen ungeära nu  
 "gûðe gebeóðan. Gæð eft se þe môt  
 605 "tô medo môdig, siððan morgen-leóht  
 "ofer ylða bearn ôðres dôgores,  
 "sunne swegl-wered sûðan scîneð!"  
 Þâ wäs on sâlum sinces brytta  
 gamol-feax and gûð-rôf, geóce gelyfde  
 610 brego Beorht-Dena; gehýrde on Beówulfe  
 folces hyrde fäst-rædne gepôht.  
 Þær wäs häleða hleahtor; hlyn swynsode,  
 word wæron wynsume. Eode Wealhþeów forð,  
 cwên Hrôðgâres, cynna gemyndig,  
 615 grêtte gold-hroden guman on healle,  
 and þâ freólîc wîf ful gesealde  
 ærest Eást-Dena êðel-wearde,  
 bäd hine blîðne ät þære beór-þege,  
 leódum leófnæ; he on lust geþeah  
 620 symbel and sele-ful, sige-rôf kyning.  
 Ymb-eode þâ ides Helminga  
 duguðe and geogoðe dæl æghwylcne;  
 sinc-fato sealde, ôð þät sæl âlamp,  
 þät hió Beówulfe, beág-hroden cwên,  
 625 môde gepungen, medo-ful ätbâr;  
 grêtte Geáta leód, gode þancode  
 wîs-fäst wordum, þäs þe hire se willa gelamp,  
 þät heó on ænigne eorl gelyfde  
 fyrena frôfre. He þät ful geþeah,  
 630 wäl-reów wîga ät Wealhþeón,  
 and þâ gyddode gûðe gefýsed,  
 Beówulf maðelode, bearn Ecgþeówes:  
 "Ic þät hogode, þâ ic on holm gestâh,  
 "sæ-bât gesät mid mînra secga gedriht,

635 "þät ic ânunga eówra leóda  
 "willan geworhte, oððe on wäl crunge,  
 "feónd-grâpum fäst. Ic gefremman sceal  
 "eorlic ellen, oððe ende-däg  
 "on þisse meodu-healle mînne gebîdan."  
 640 Þam wîfe þâ word wel lîcodon,  
 gilp-cwide Geátes; eode gold-hroden  
 freólîcu folc-cwên tô hire freán sittan.  
 Þâ wäs eft swâ ær inne on healle  
 þryð-word sprecen, þeód on sælum,  
 645 sige-folca swêg, ôð þät semninga  
 sunu Healfdenes sêcean wolde  
 æfen-räste; wiste ät þäm ahlæcan  
 tô þäm heáh-sele hilde gepînged,  
 siððan hie sunnan leóht geseón ne meahton,  
 650 oððe nîpende niht ofer ealle,  
 scadu-helma gesceapu scrîðan cwôman,  
 wan under wolcnum. Werod eall ârâs.  
 Grêtte þâ giddum guma ôðerne,  
 Hrôðgâr Beówulf, and him hæl âbeád,  
 655 wîn-ârnes geweald and þät word âcwäð:  
 "Næfre ic ænegum men ær âlýfde,  
 "siððan ic hond and rond hebban mihte,  
 "þryð-ârn Dena bûton þe nu þâ.  
 "Hafa nu and geheald hûsa sêlest;  
 660 "gemyne mærho, mâgen-ellen cýð,  
 "waca wið wrâðum! Ne bið þe wilna gâd,  
 "gif þu þät ellen-weorc aldre gedîgest."

## XI. THE WATCH FOR GRENDEL.

Þâ him Hrôðgâr gewât mid his häleða gedryht,  
 eodur Scyldinga üt of healle;  
 665 wolde wîg-fruma Wealhþeó sêcan,  
 cwên tô gebeddan Háfde kyninga wuldor  
 Grendle tô-geánes, swâ guman gefrungon,  
 sele-weard âseted, sundor-nytte beheóld  
 ymb aldor Dena, eoton weard âbeád;  
 670 hûru Geáta leóð georne trûwode  
 môdgan mägnes, metodes hylde.  
 Þâ he him of dyde îsern-byrnan,  
 helm of hafelan, sealde his hyrsted sword,  
 îrena cyst ombiht-þegne,  
 675 and gehealdan hêt hilde-geatwe.  
 Gesprâc þâ se gôda gylp-worda sum  
 Beówulf Geáta, ær he on bed stige:  
 "Nô ic me an here-wæsmum hnâgran talige  
 "gûð-geweorca, þonne Grendel hine;  
 680 "forþan ic hine sweorde swebban nelle,  
 "aldre beneótan, þeah ic eal mæge.  
 "Nât he þâra gôda, þät he me on-geán sleá,  
 "rand geheáwe, þeah þe he rôf sîe  
 "nîð-geweorca; ac wit on niht sculon  
 685 "secge ofersittan, gif he gesêcean dear  
 "wîg ofer wæpen, and siððan witig god  
 "on swâ hwäðere hond hâlig dryhten  
 "mærho dême, swâ him gemet þince."  
 Hylde hine þâ heaðo-deór, hleór-bolster onfêng

690 eorles andwlitan; and hine ymb monig  
 snellfíc sæ-rinc sele-reste gebeáh.  
 Nænig heora þoh̄te þät he þanon scolde  
 eft eard-lufan æfre gesêcean,  
 folc oððe freó-burh, þær he áfêded wäs,  
 695 ac hie häfdon gefrunen, þät hie ær tō fela micles  
 in þäm wīn-sele wäl-deáð fornam,  
 Denigea leóde. Ac him dryhten forgeaf  
 wīg-spêda gewiofu, Wedera leódum  
 frôfor and fultum, þät hie feónd heora  
 700 þurh ânes cräft ealle ofercômon,  
 selfes mihtum: sôð is gecýðed,  
 þät mihtig god manna cynnes  
 weóld wīde-ferhð. Com on wanre niht  
 scrīðan sceadu-genga. Sceótend swæfon,  
 705 þä þät horn-reced healdan scoldon,  
 ealle būton ânum. Þät wäs yldum cūð,  
 þät hie ne môste, þä metod nolde,  
 se syn-scaða under sceadu bregdan;  
 ac he wäccende wráðum on andan  
 710 bâd bolgen-môd beadwa gepinges.

## XII. GRENDEL'S RAID.

Þä com of môre under mist-hleoðum  
 Grendel gongan, godes yrre bär.  
 Mynte se mân-scaða manna cynnes  
 sumne besyrwan in sele þam heán;  
 715 wôd under wolcnum, tō þäs þe he wīn-reced,  
 gold-sele gumena, gearwost wisse  
 fättum fâhne. Ne wäs þät forma sīð,  
 þät he Hrôðgâres hâm gesôhte:  
 næfre he on aldor-dagum ær ne siððan  
 720 heardran häle, heal-þegnas fand!  
 Com þä tō recede rinc sīðian  
 dreámum bedæled. Duru sôna onarn  
 fýr-bendum fäst, syððan he hire folmum hrân;  
 onbräd þä bealo-hydig, þä he âbolgen wäs,  
 725 recedes mûðan. Raðe äfter þon  
 on fâgne flôr feónd treddode,  
 eode yrre-môd; him of eágum stôd  
 líge gefícost leóht unfäger.  
 Geseah he in recede rinca manige,  
 730 swefan sibbe-gedriht samod ätgädere,  
 mago-rinca heáp: þä his môd ählôg,  
 mynte þät he gedælde, ær þon däg cwôme,  
 atol aglæca, ânra gehwylces  
 líf wið líce, þä him âlumpen wäs  
 735 wist-fylle wên. Ne wäs þät wyrd þä gen,  
 þät he mâ môste manna cynnes  
 þicgean ofer þä niht. Þrýð-swýð beheóld  
 mæg Higelâces, hû se mân-scaða  
 under fær-gripum gefaran wolde.  
 740 Ne þät se aglæca yldan þoh̄te,  
 ac he gefêng hraðe forman siðe  
 slæpendne rinc, slât unwearnum,  
 bât bân-locan, blôd êdrum dranc,  
 syn-snædum swealh: sôna häfde

745 unlyfigendes eal gefeormod  
 fêt and folma. Forð neár ätstôp,  
 nam þâ mid handa hige-þihtigne  
 rinc on ræste; ræhte ongeán  
 feónd mid folme, he onfêng hraðe  
 750 inwit-þancum and wið earm gesät.  
 Sôna þät onfunde fyrena hyrde,  
 þät he ne mêtte middan-geardes  
 eorðan sceáta on elran men  
 mund-gripe mârán: he on môde wearð  
 755 forht on ferhðe, nô þý ær fram meahte;  
 hyge wäs him hin-fûs, wolde on heolster fleón,  
 sêcan deófla gedræg: ne wäs his drohtoð þær,  
 swylce he on ealder-dagum ær gemêtte.  
 Gemunde þâ se gôda mæg Higelâces  
 760 æfen-spræce, up-lang âstôd  
 and him fäste wiðfêng. Fingras burston;  
 eoten wäs üt-weard, eorl furður stôp.  
 Mynte se mæra, þær he meahte swâ,  
 wîdre gewindan and on weg þanon  
 765 fleón on fen-hopu; wiste his fingra geweald  
 on grames grâpum. Þät wäs geócor síð,  
 þät se hearm-scaða tô Heorute âteáh:  
 dryht-sele dynede, Denum eallum wearð,  
 ceaster-bûendum, cênra gehwylcum,  
 770 eorlum ealu-scerwen. Yrre wæron begen,  
 rêðe rên-weardas. Reced hlynsode;  
 þâ wäs wundor micel, þät se wîn-sele  
 wiðhâfde heaðo-deórum, þät he on hrusan ne feól,  
 fâger fold-bold; ac he þäs fäste wäs  
 775 innan and utan îren-bendum  
 searo-þancum besmiðod. Þær fram sylle âbeág  
 medu-benc monig mîne gefræge,  
 golde geregnad, þær þâ gramán wunnon;  
 þäs ne wêndon ær witan Scyldinga,  
 780 þät hit â mid gemete manna ænig  
 betlíc and bân-fâg tóbrecan meahte,  
 listum tólûcan, nymðe lîges fäðm  
 swulge on swaðule. Swêg up âstâg  
 niwe geneahhe; Norð-Denum stôd  
 785 atelíc egesa ânra gehwylcum  
 þâra þe of wealle wôp gehýrdon,  
 gryre-leóð galan godes andsacan,  
 sige-leásne sang, sâr wânigean  
 helle hæftan. Heóld hine tô fäste  
 790 se þe manna wäs mägene strengest  
 on þâm däge þysses lífes.

### XIII. BEÓWULF TEARS OFF GRENDEL'S ARM.

Nolde eorla hleó ænige þinga  
 þone cwealm-cuman cwicne forlætan,  
 ne his líf-dagas leóda ænigum  
 795 nytte tealde. Þær genehost brægd  
 eorl Beówulfes ealde lâfe,  
 wolde freá-drihtnes feorh ealgian  
 mæres þeódnes, þær hie meahton swâ;  
 hie þät ne wiston, þâ hie gewin drugon,

800 heard-hicgende hilde-mecgas,  
 and on healfa gehwone heáwan þôhton,  
 sáwle sêcan, þät þone syn-scaðan  
 ænig ofer eorðan îrenna cyst,  
 gûð-billa nân grêtan nolde;  
 805 ac he sige-wæpnum forsworen hâfde,  
 ecga gehwylcre. Scolde his aldir-gedâl  
 on þâm däge þysses lifes  
 earmlic wurðan and se ellor-gâst  
 on feónða geweald feor síðian.  
 810 Þâ þät onfunde se þe fela æror  
 môdes myrðe manna cynne  
 fyrene gefremede (he wäs fâg wið god)  
 þät him se lîc-homa læstan nolde,  
 ac hine se môdega mæg Hygelâces  
 815 hâfde be honda; wäs gehwâðer ôðrum  
 lifigende lâð. Lîc-sâr gebâd  
 atol äglæca, him on eaxle wearð  
 syn-dolh sweotol, seonowe onsprungon  
 burston bân-locan. Beówulfe wearð  
 820 gûð-hrêð gyfeðe; scolde Grendel þonan  
 feorh-seóc fleón under fen-hleoðu,  
 sêcean wyn-leás wîc; wiste þê geornor,  
 þät his aldres wäs ende gegongen,  
 dôgera dâg-rîm. Denum eallum wearð  
 825 äfter þam wâl-ræse willa gelumpen.  
 Hâfde þâ gefælsod, se þe ær feorran com,  
 snotor and swýð-ferhð sele Hrôðgâres,  
 genered wið nîðe. Niht-weorce gefeh,  
 ellen-mærðum; hâfde Eást-Denum  
 830 Geát-mecga leód gilp gelæsted,  
 swylce oncýððe ealle gebêtte,  
 inwid-sorge, þe hie ær drugon  
 and for þreá-nýdum þolian scoldon,  
 torn unlytel. Þät wäs tâcen sweotol,  
 835 syððan hilde-deór hond âlegde,  
 earm and eaxle (þær wäs eal geador  
 Grendles grâpe) under geápne hrôf.

#### XIV. THE JOY AT HEOROT.

Þâ wäs on morgen mîne gefræge  
 ymb þâ gif-healle gûð-rinc monig:  
 840 fêrdon folc-togan feorran and neán  
 geond wîd-wegas wundor sceáwian,  
 lâðes lâstas. Nô his lîf-gedâl  
 sârlîc þûhte secga ænegum,  
 þâra þe tîr-leáses trode sceáwode,  
 845 hû he wêrig-môd on weg þanon,  
 nîða ofercumen, on nicera mere  
 fæge and geflýmed feorh-lâstas bär.  
 Þær wäs on blôde brim weallende,  
 atol ýða geswing eal gemenged  
 850 hâtan heolfre, heoro-dreóre weól;  
 deáð-fæge deóg, siððan dreáma leás  
 in fen-freoðu feorh âlegde  
 hæðene sáwle, þær him hel onfêng.  
 Þanon eft gewiton eald-gesîðas,



855 swylce geong manig of gomen-wāðe,  
fram mere mōdge, mearum rīdan,  
beornas on blancum. Þær wās Beówulfes  
mærðo mæned; monig oft gecwāð,  
þätte sūð ne norð be sæm tweonum  
860 ofer eormen-grund ððer nænig  
under swegles begong sēlra nære  
rond-hābbendra, rīces wyrðra.  
Ne hie hūru wine-drihten wiht ne lōgon,  
glādne Hrōðgār, ac þæt wās gōd cyning.  
865 Hwīlum heaðo-rōfe hleápan lēton,  
on geflīt faran fealwe mearas,  
þær him fold-wegas fāgere þūhton,  
cystum cūðe; hwīlum cyninges þegn,  
guma gilp-hlāden gidða gemyndig,  
870 se þe eal-fela eald-gesegena  
worn gemunde, word ððer fand  
sōðe gebunden: secg eft ongan  
sīð Beówulfes snyttrum styrian  
and on spēd wrecan spel gerāde,  
875 wordum wrixlan, wel-hwylc gecwāð,  
þæt he fram Sigemunde secgan hýrde,  
ellen-dædum, uncūðes fela,  
Wālsinges gewin, wīde sīðas,  
þāra þe gumena bearn gearwe ne wiston,  
880 fæhðe and fyrene, būton Fitela mid hine,  
þonne he swylces hwāt secgan wolde  
eám his nefan, swā hie ā wæron  
āt nīða gehwām nýd-gesteallan:  
hāfdon eal-fela eotena cynnes  
885 sweordum gesæged. Sigemunde gesprong  
āfter deað-dāge dōm unlytel,  
syððan wīges heard wýrm ācwealde,  
hordes hyrde; he under hārne stān,  
āðelinges bearn, āna genēðde  
890 frēcne dæde; ne wās him Fitela mid.  
Hwāðre him gesælde, þæt þæt swurd þurhwōd  
wratlīcne wýrm, þæt hit on wealle ātstōd,  
dryhtlīc īren; draca morðre swealt.  
Hāfde aglæca elne gegongen,  
895 þæt he beáh-hordes brūcan mōste  
selfes dōme: sæ-bāt gehlōd,  
bār on bearm scipes beorhte frātwa,  
Wālses eafera; wýrm hāt gemealt.  
Se wās wreccena wīde mærost  
900 ofer wer-þeóde, wīgendra hleó  
ellen-dædum: he þās āron þāh.  
Siððan Heremōdes hild sweðrode  
eafoð and ellen. He mid eotenum wearð  
on feónða geweald forð forlācen,  
905 snūde forsended. Hine sorh-wylmas  
lemede tō lange, he his leódum wearð,  
eallum āðelingum tō aldor-ceare;  
swylce oft bemearn ærran mælum  
swīð-ferhðes sīð snotor ceorl monig,  
910 se þe him bealwa tō bōte gelyfde,  
þæt þæt þeóðnes bearn gepeón scolde,  
fāder-āðelum onfōn, folc gehealdan,  
hord and hleó-burh, hāleða rīce,

êðel Scyldinga. He þær eallum wearð,  
915 mæg Higelâces manna cynne,  
freóndum gefâgra; hine fyren onwôd.

Hwîlum flitende fealwe stræte  
mearum mæton. Þâ wæs morgen-leóht  
scofen and scynded. Eode scealc monig  
920 swîð-hicgende tô sele þam heán,  
searo-wundor seón, swylce self cyning,  
of brýd-bûre beáh-horda weard,  
tryddode tîr-fâst getrume micle,  
cystum gecýðed, and his cwên mid him  
925 medo-stîg gemät mägða hôse.

#### XV. HROTHGAR'S GRATULATION.

Hrôðgâr maðelode (he tô healle geóng,  
stôd on stapole, geseah steápne hrôf  
golde fâhne and Grendles hond):  
"þisse ansýne al-wealdan þanc  
930 "lungre gelimpe! Fela ic lâðes gebâd,  
"gryнна ât Grendle: â mæg god wyrcan  
"wunder äfter wundre, wuldres hyrde!  
"Þät wäs ungeâra, þät ic ænigra me  
"weána ne wênde tô wîdan feore  
935 "bôte gebîdan þonne blôde fâh  
"hûsa sêlest heoro-dreórig stôd;  
"weá wîd-scofen wítana gehwylcne  
"þâra þe ne wêndon, þät hie wîde-ferhð  
"leóða land-geweorc lâðum beweredon  
940 "succum and scinum. Nu scealc hafað  
"purh drihtnes miht dæd gefremede,  
"þe we ealle ær ne meahton  
"snyttrum besyrwan. Hwät! þät secgan mæg  
"efne swâ hwylc mägða, swâ þone magan cende  
945 "äfter gum-cynnum, gyf heó gyt lyfað,  
"þät hyre eald-metod êste wære  
"bearn-gebyrdo. Nu ic Beówulf  
"þec, secg betsta, me for sunu wylle  
"freógan on ferhðe; heald forð tela  
950 "niwe sibbe. Ne bið þe nænigra gâd  
"worolde wilna, þe ic geweald hæbbe.  
"Ful-oft ic for læssan leán teohhode  
"hord-weorðunge hnâhran rince,  
"sæmran ät sâcce. Þu þe self hafast  
955 "dædum gefremed, þät þin dôm lyfað  
"âwâ tô aldre. Alwalda þec  
"gôde forgylde, swâ he nu gyt dyde!"  
Beówulf maðelode, bearn Ecgbeówes:  
"We þät ellen-weorc êstum miclum,  
960 "feohtan fremedon, frêcne genêðdon  
"eafôð uncûðes; ûðe ic swîðor,  
"þät þu hinc selfne geseón môste,  
"feónd on frätewum fyl-wêrigne!  
"Ic hine hrâdlîce heardan clammum  
965 "on wâl-bedde wrîðan þôhte,  
"þät he for mund-gripe mînum scolde  
"licgean líf-bysig, bûtan his líc swice;

"ic hine ne mihte, þá metod nolde,  
 "ganges getwæman, nô ic him þäs georne ätfealh,  
 970 "feorh-genîðlan; wäs tô fore-mihtig  
 "feónd on fêðe. Hwäðere he his folme forlêt  
 "tô lif-wraðe lâst weardian,  
 "earn and eaxle; nô þær ænige swâ þeah  
 "feá-sceaft guma frôfre gebohte:  
 975 "nô þý leng leofað lâð-geteóna  
 "synnum geswenced, ac hyne sâr hafað  
 "in nýd-gripe nearwe befongen,  
 "balwon bendum: þær âbîdan sceal  
 "maga mâne fâh miclan dômes,  
 980 "hû him scîr metod scrîfan wille."  
 Þá wäs swîgra secg, sunu Ecglâfes,  
 on gylp-spræce gûð-geweorca,  
 siððan äðelingas eorles cräfte  
 ofer heáhne hrôf hand sceáwedon,  
 985 feóndes fingras, foran æghwylc;  
 wäs stêde nâgla gehwylc, stýle gefîcost,  
 hæðenes hand-sporu hilde-rinces  
 egle unheóru; æg-hwylc gecwäð,  
 þät him heardra nân hrînan wolde  
 990 îren ær-gôð, þät þäs ahlæcan  
 blôdige beadu-folme onberan wolde.

#### XVI. THE BANQUET AND THE GIFTS.

Þá wäs hâten hreðe Heort innan-weard  
 folmum gefrätwod: fela þæra wäs  
 wera and wîfa, þe þät wîn-reced,  
 995 gest-sele gyredon. Gold-fâg scinon  
 web äfter wagum, wundor-sióna fela  
 secga gehwylcum þára þe on swylc starað  
 Wäs þät beorhte bold tôbrocen swîðe  
 eal inne-weard îren-bendum fäst,  
 1000 heorras tôhlidene; hrôf âna genäs  
 ealles ansund, þá se aglæca  
 fyren-dædum fâg on fleám gewand,  
 aldres or-wêna. Nô þät ýðe byð  
 tô befleónne (fremme se þe wille!)  
 1005 ac gesacan sceal sâwl-berendra  
 nýde genýdde niðða bearna  
 grund-bûendra gearwe stôwe,  
 þær his lîc-homa leger-bedde fäst  
 swefeð äfter symle. Þá wäs sæl and mæl,  
 1010 þät tô healle gang Healfdenes sunu;  
 wolde self cyning symbel þicgan.  
 Ne gefrâgen ic þá mægðe mâran weorode  
 ymb hyra sinc-gyfan sêl gebæran.  
 Bugon þá tô bence blæd-âgende,  
 1015 fülle gefægon. Fägere gebægon  
 medo-ful manig mâgas + þára  
 swîð-hicgende on sele þam heán,  
 Hrôðgâr and Hrôðulf. Heorot innan wäs  
 freóndum âfýlled; nalles fâcen-stafas  
 1020 þeód-Scyldingas þenden fremedon.  
 Forgeaf þá Beówulfe bearn Healfdenes  
 segen gyldenne sigores tô leáne,

hroden hilde-cumbor, helm and byrnan;  
 mære mādðum-sweord manige gesâwon  
 1025 beforan beorn beran. Beówulf gepah  
 ful on flette; nô he þære feoh-gyfte  
 for sceótendum scamigan þorfte,  
 ne gefrâgn ic freóndlīcor feówer mādmas  
 golde gegyrede gum-manna fela  
 1030 in ealo-bence ôðrum gesellan.  
 Ymb þæs helmes hrôf heáfod-beorge  
 wīrum bewunden walan ūtan heóld,  
 þæt him fêla lâfe frêcne ne meahton  
 scûr-heard sceððan, þonne scyld-freca  
 1035 ongeán gramum gangan scolde.  
 Hêht þa eorla hleó eahta mearas,  
 fâted-hleóre, on flet teón  
 in under eoderas; þâra ânum stôd  
 sadol searwum fâh since gewurðad,  
 1040 þæt wäs hilde-setl heáh-cyninges,  
 þonne sweorda gelâc sunu Healfdenes  
 efnan wolde; næfre on ôre lâg  
 wīd-cūðes wīg, þonne walu feóllon.  
 And þa Beówulfe bega gehwäðres  
 1045 eodor Ingwina onweald geteáh,  
 wicga and wæpna; hêt hine wel brûcan.  
 Swâ manlice mære þeóden,  
 hord-weard hâleða heaðo-ræsas geald  
 mearum and mādum, swâ hý næfre man lyhð,  
 1050 se þe secgan wile sôð âfter rihte.

#### XVII. SONG OF HROTHGAR'S POET--THE LAY OF HNAEF AND HENGEST.

þa gyt æghwylcum eorla drihten  
 þâra þe mid Beówulfe brim-lâde teáh,  
 on þære medu-bence mādðum gesealde,  
 yrfe-lâfe, and þone ænne hêht  
 1055 golde forgyldan, þone þe Grendel ær  
 mâne âcwealde, swâ he hyra mâ wolde,  
 nefne him witig god wyrd forstôde  
 and þæs mannes môd: metod eallum weóld  
 gumena cynnes, swâ he nu git dêð;  
 1060 forþan bið andgit æghwær sêlest,  
 ferhðes fore-þanc! fela sceal gebīdan  
 leófes and lâðes, se þe longe her  
 on þyssum win-dagum worolde brûceð.  
 þær wäs sang and swêg samod ätgädere  
 1065 fore Healfdenes hilde-wīsan,  
 gomen-wudu grêted, gid oft wrecen,  
 þonne heal-gamen Hrôðgâres scôp  
 äfter medo-bence mænan scolde  
 Finnes eaferum, þa hie se fær begeat:  
 1070 "Hâleð Healfdenes, Hnäf Scyldinga,  
 "in Fr..es wäle feallan scolde.  
 "Ne hûru Hildeburh hêrian þorfte  
 "Eotena treówe: unsynnum wearð  
 "beloren leófum ät þam lind-plegan  
 1075 "bearnum and brôðrum; hie on gebyrd hruron  
 "gâre wunde; þæt wäs geômuru ides.  
 "Nalles hōlinga Hôces dôhtor

"meotod-sceaft bemearn, syððan morgen com,  
 "þá heó under swegle geseón meahthe  
 1080 "morðor-bealo mǣga, þær heó ær mæste heóld  
 "worolde wynne: wīg ealle fornam  
 "Finnes þegnas, nemne feáum ánum,  
 "þät he ne mehte on þäm meðel-stede  
 "wīg Hengeste wiht gefeohtan,  
 1085 "ne þá weá-láfe wīge forþringan  
 "þeóðnes þegne; ac hig him geþingo budon,  
 "þät hie him oðer flet eal gerýmdon,  
 "healle and heáh-setl, þät hie healfre geweald  
 "wið Eotena bearn ágan mōston,  
 1090 "and ät feoh-gyftum Folcwaldan sunu  
 "dōgra gehwylce Dene weorðode,  
 "Hengestes heáp hringum wenede,  
 "efne swā swīðe sinc-gestreónum  
 "fättan goldes, swā he Fresena cyn  
 1095 "on beór-sele byldan wolde.  
 "Þá hie getrūwedon on twā healfa  
 "fāste frioðu-wære; Fin Hengeste  
 "elne unflitme áðum benemde,  
 "þät he þá weá-láfe weotena dōme  
 1100 "árum heolde, þät þær ænig mon  
 "wordum ne worcum wære ne bræce,  
 "ne þurh inwit-searo æfre gemænden,  
 "þeah hie hira beág-gyfan banan folgedon  
 "þeóðen-leáse, þá him swā geþearfod wás:  
 1105 "gyf þonne Frysna hwylc frēcnan spræce  
 "þás morðor-hetes myndgiend wære,  
 "þonne hit sweordes ecg syððan scolde.  
 "Áð wás geáfned and icge gold  
 "áhāfen of horde. Here-Scyldinga  
 1110 "betst beado-rinca wás on bælgearu;  
 "ät þäm áde wás êð-gesýne  
 "swát-fāh syrce, swýn eal-gylden,  
 "eofer îren-heard, äðeling manig  
 "wundum áwyrded; sume on wāle crungon.  
 1115 "Hêt þá Hildeburh ät Hnāfes áde  
 "hire selfre sunu sweoloðe befāstan,  
 "bān-fatu bārnan and on bælgdōn.  
 "Earme on eaxle ides gnornode,  
 "geómrode gidsum; gūð-rinc ástāh.  
 1120 "Wand tō wolcnum wālfýra mæst,  
 "hlynode for hlāwe; hafelan multon,  
 "ben-geato burston, þonne blōd ätspranc  
 "lāð-bite līces. Līg ealle forswealg,  
 "gæsta gīfrost, þāra þe þær gūð fornam  
 1125 "bega folces; wás hira blædgscacen.

#### XVIII. THE GLEEMAN'S TALE IS ENDED.

"Gewiton him þá wīgend wīca neósiān,  
 "freóndum befeallen Frysland geseón,  
 "hāmas and heá-burh. Hengest þá gyt  
 "wālfāgne winter wunode mid Finne  
 1130 "ealles unhlitme; eard gemunde,  
 "þeah þe he ne meahthe on mere drīfan  
 "hringed-stefnan; holm storme weól,

"won wið winde; winter ýðe beleác  
 "îs-gebinde ôð þät ôðer com  
 1135 "geâr in geardas, swâ nu gyt dêð,  
 "þâ þe syngales sêle bewitiað,  
 "wuldor-torhtan weder. Þâ wäs winter scacen,  
 "fäger foldan bearm; fundode wrecca,  
 "gist of geardum; he tō gyrn-wrāce  
 1140 "swīðor þōhte, þonne tō sæ-lāde,  
 "gif he torn-gemōt þurhteón mihte,  
 "þät he Eotena bearn inne gemunde.  
 "Swâ he ne forwyrnde worold-rædenne,  
 "þonne him Hūnlāfing hilde-leóman,  
 1145 "billa sēlest, on bearm dyde:  
 "þäs wæron mid Eotenum ecge cūðe.  
 "Swylce ferhð-frecan Fin eft begeat  
 "sweord-bealo slīðen ät his selfes hām,  
 "siððan grimne gripe Gūðlaf ond Ōslāf  
 1150 "äfter sæ-siðe sorge mændon,  
 "ätwiton weána dæl; ne meahte wäfre mōd  
 "forhabban in hreðre. Þâ wäs heal hroden  
 "feónða feorum, swilce Fin slägen,  
 "cýning on corðre, and seó cwên numen.  
 1155 "Sceótend Scydinga tō scypum feredon  
 "eal in-gesteald eorð-cýninges,  
 "swylce hie ät Finnes hām findan meahton  
 "sigla searo-gimma. Hie on sæ-lāde  
 "drihtlice wíf tō Denum feredon,  
 1160 "læddon tō leódom." Leóð wäs äsungen,  
 gleó-mannes gyd. Gamen eft ästāh,  
 beorhtode benc-swêg, byrelas sealdon  
 wīn of wunder-fatum. Þâ cwom Wealhþeó forð  
 gân under gyldnum beäge, þær þâ gōdan twegen  
 1165 sæton suhter-gefāderan; þâ gyt wäs hiera sib ätgādere  
 æghwylc ôðrum trýwe. Swylce þær Ūnferð pyle  
 ät fōtum sät freán Scydinga: gehwylc hiora his ferhðe treówde,  
 þät he häfde mōd micel, þeáh þe he his mägum nære  
 ärfäst ät ecga gelācum. Sprāc þâ ides Scydinga:  
 1170 "Onfōh þissum fulle, freó-drihten mīn,  
 "sinces brytta; þu on sælum wes,  
 "gold-wine gumena, and tō Geátum sprec  
 "mildum wordum! Swâ sceal man dōn.  
 "Beó wið Geátas gläd, geofena gemyndig;  
 1175 "neán and feorran þu nu friðu hafast.  
 "Me man sägde, þät þu þe for sunu wolde  
 "here-rinc habban. Heorot is gefælsod,  
 "beáh-sele beorhta; brúc þenden þu mōte  
 "manigra mēda and þīnum mägum læf  
 1180 "folc and rīce, þonne þu forð scyle  
 "metod-sceaft seón. Ic mīnne can  
 "glädne Hrōðulf, þät he þâ geogoðe wile  
 "ārum healdan, gyf þu ær þonne he,  
 "wine Scildinga, worold oflættest;  
 1185 "wēne ic, þät he mid gōde gyldan wille  
 "uncran eaferan, gif he þät eal gemon,  
 "hwät wit tō willan and tō worð-myndum  
 "umbor wesendum ær ārna gefremedon."  
 Hwearf þâ bī bence, þær hyre byre wæron,  
 1190 Hrēðric and Hrōðmund, and häleða bearn,  
 giogoð ätgādere; þær se gōda sät

Beówulf Geáta    be þæm gebrôðrum twæm.

XIX. BEÓWULF'S JEWELLED COLLAR. THE HEROES REST.

Him wæs ful boren    and freónd-laðu  
wordum bewāgned    and wunden gold  
1195 êstum geeáwed,    earm-hreáde twâ,  
hrāgl and hringas,    heals-beága mæst  
þára þe ic on foldan    gefrāgen hābbe.  
Nænigne ic under swegle    sêlran hýrde  
hord-māððum hāleða,    syððan Hāma ätwäg  
1200 tō þære byrhtan byrig    Brosinga mene,  
sigle and sinc-fāt,    searo-nīðas fealh  
Eormenrīces,    geceás êcne ræd.  
Pone hring hāfde    Higelāc Geáta,  
nefa Swertinges,    nýhstan sīðe,  
1205 siððan he under segne    sinc ealgode,  
wāl-reáf werede;    hyne Wyrð fornam,  
syððan he for wlenco    weán āhsode,  
fæhðe tō Frysum;    he þā frätwe wäg,  
eorclan-stānas    ofer ýða ful,  
1210 rīce þeóden,    he under rande gecranc;  
gehwearf þā in Francna fāðm    feorh cyninges,  
breóst-gewædu    and se beáh somod:  
wysan wīg-frecan    wāl reáfedon  
āfter gūð-sceare,    Geáta leóde  
1215 hreā-wīc heóldon.    Heal swêge onfêng.  
Wealhþeó maðelode,    heó fore þām werede sprāc:  
"Brūc þisses beáges,    Beówulf, leófa  
"hyse, mid hæle,    and þisses hrāgles neót  
"þeód-gestreóna,    and geþeóh tela,  
1220 "cen þec mid crāfte    and þyssum cnyhtum wes  
"lāra līðe!    ic þe þās leán geman.  
"Hafast þu gefêred,    þāt þe feor and neáh  
"ealne wīde-ferhð    weras ehtigað,  
"efne swā sīde    swā sæ bebūgeð  
1225 "windige weallas.    Wes, þenden þu lifige,  
"āðeling eádig!    ic þe an tela  
"sinc-gestreóna.    Beó þu suna mīnum  
"dædum gedêfe    dreám healdende!  
"Her is æghwylc eorl    ôðrum getrýwe,  
1230 "môdes milde,    man-drihtne hold,  
"þegnas syndon geþwære,    þeód eal gearo:  
"druncne dryht-guman,    dôð swā ic bidde!"  
Eode þā tō setle.    Þær wæs symbla cyst,  
druncon wīn weras:    wyrð ne cūðon,  
1235 geó-sceaft grimme,    swā hit āgangen wearð  
eorla manegum,    syððan æfen cwom  
and him Hrôðgār gewāt    tō hofe sīnum,  
rīce tō rāste.    Reced weardode  
unrīm eorla,    swā hie oft ær dydon:  
1240 benc-þelu beredon,    hit geond-bræded wearð  
beddum and bolstrum.    Beór-scealca sum  
fūs and fæge    flet-rāste gebeág.  
Setton him tō heáfum    hilde-randas,  
bord-wudu beorhtan;    þær on bence wæs  
1245 ofer āðelinge    ýð-gesêne  
heaðo-steápa helm,    hringed byrne,

prec-wudu þrymlíc. Wäs þeáw hyra,  
þät hie oft wæron an wíg gearwe,  
ge ät hám ge on herge, ge gehwäðer þára  
1250 efne swylce mæla, swylce hira man-dryhtne  
þearf gesælde; wäs seó þeód tilu.

## XX. GRENDEL'S MOTHER ATTACKS THE RING-DANES.

Sigon þá tó slæpe. Sum säre angeald  
æfen-räste, swâ him ful-oft gelamp,  
siððan gold-sele Grendel warode,  
1255 unriht äfnde, ôð þät ende becwom,  
swylt äfter synnum. Þät gesýne wearð,  
wíd-cûð werum, þätte wrecend þá gyt  
lifde äfter lâðum, lange þrage  
äfter gûð-ceare; Grendles môdor,  
1260 ides aglæc-wíf yrmðe gemunde,  
se þe wäter-egesan wunian scolde,  
cealde streámas, siððan Cain wearð  
tô ecg-banan ângan brêðer,  
fäderen-mæge; he þá fâg gewât,  
1265 morðre gemearcod man-dreám fleón,  
wêsten warode. Þanon wóc fela  
geósceaft-gâsta; wäs þæra Grendel sum,  
heoro-wearh hetelíc, se ät Heorote fand  
wäccendne wer wíges bídan,  
1270 þær him aglæca ät-græpe wearð;  
hwäðre he gemunde mägenes strenge,  
gim-fäste gife, þe him god sealde,  
and him tó anwaldan äre gelyfde,  
frôfre and fultum: þý he þone feónd ofercwom,  
1275 gehnægde helle gâst: þá he heán gewât,  
dreáme bedæled deáð-wíc seón,  
man-cynnes feónd. And his môdor þá gyt  
gífre and galg-môd gegân wolde  
sorh-fulne síð, suna deáð wrecan.  
1280 Com þá tó Heorote, þær Hring-Dene  
geond þät säld swæfun. Þá þær sôna wearð  
ed-hwyrft eorlum, siððan inne fealh  
Grendles môdor; wäs se gryre lässa  
efne swâ micle, swâ bið mägða cräft,  
1285 wíg-gryre wífes be wæpned-men,  
þonne heoru bunden, hamere gepuren,  
sweord swâte fâh swîn ofer helme,  
ecgum dyhtig andweard scireð.  
Þá wäs on healle heard-ecg togen,  
1290 sweord ofer setlum, síd-rand manig  
hafen handa fäst; helm ne gemunde,  
byrnan síde, þe hine se brôga angeat.  
Heó wäs on ôfste, wolde üt þanon  
feore beorgan, þá heó onfunden wäs;  
1295 hraðe heó äðelinga äne häfde  
fäste befangen, þá heó tó fenne gang;  
se wäs Hrôðgäre häleða leófost  
on gesíðes hâd be sæm tweonum,  
ríce rand-wíga, þone þe heó on räste äbreát,  
1300 blæd-fästne beorn. Näs Beówulf þær,  
ac wäs ôðer in ær geteohhod



äfter mādðum-gife mærum Geáte.  
 Hreám wearð on Heorote. Heó under heolfre genam  
 cūðe folme; cearu wäs geniwod  
 1305 geworden in wícum: ne wäs þät gewrixle til,  
 þät hie on bâ healfa bicgan scoldon  
 freónða feorum. Þá wäs frōd cyning,  
 hâr hilde-rinc, on hreón mōde,  
 syððan he aldor-þegn unlyfigendne,  
 1310 þone deórestan deádne wisse.  
 Hraðe wäs tō bûre Beówulf fetod,  
 sigor-eádig secg. Samod ær-däge  
 eode eorla sum, äðele cempa  
 self mid gesîðum, þær se snottra båd,  
 1315 hwäðre him al-walda æfre wille  
 äfter weá-spelle wyrpe gefremman.  
 Gang þá äfter flōre fyrd-wyrðe man  
 mid his hand-scale (heal-wudu dynede)  
 þät he þone wîsan wordum hnægde  
 1320 freán Ingwina; frägn gif him wære  
 äfter neód-laðu niht getæse.

## XXI. SORROW AT HEOROT: ÆSCHERE'S DEATH.

Hrōðgâr maðelode, helm Scildinga:  
 "Ne frin þu äfter sælum! Sorh is geniwod  
 "Denigea leódum. Deád is Äsc-here,  
 1325 "Yrmenlâfes yldra brōðor,  
 "mîn rûn-wita and mîn ræd-bora,  
 "eaxl-gestealla, þonne we on orlege  
 "hafelan weredon, þonne hniton fêðan,  
 "eoferas cnysedan; swylc scolde eorl wesan  
 1330 "äðeling ær-gōd, swylc Äsc-here wäs.  
 "Wearð him on Heorote tō hand-banan  
 "wâl-gæst wäfre; ic ne wât hwäder  
 "atol æse wlanc eft-sîðas teáh,  
 "fylle gefrægnod. Heó þá fæhðe wrác,  
 1335 "þe þu gystran niht Grendel cwealdest  
 "þurh hæstne hâd heardum clammum,  
 "forþan he tō lange leóde mîne  
 "wanode and wyrde. He ät wîge gecrang  
 "ealdres scyldig, and nu ôðer cwom  
 1340 "mihtig mân-scaða, wolde hyre mæg wrecan,  
 "ge feor hafað fæhðe gestæled,  
 "þäs þe þincean mäg þegne monegum,  
 "se þe äfter sinc-gyfan on sefan greóteð,  
 "hreðer-bealo hearde; nu seó hand ligeð,  
 1345 "se þe eów wel-hwylcra wilna dohte.  
 "Ic þät lond-bûend leóde mîne  
 "sele-rædende secgan hýrde,  
 "þät hie gesâwon swylce twegen  
 "micle mearc-stapan mōras healdan,  
 1350 "ellor-gæstas: þæra ôðer wäs,  
 "þäs þe hie gewislîcost gewitan meahton,  
 "idese onlîcnes, ôðer earm-sceapen  
 "on weres wästmum wrác-lâstas träd,  
 "náfne he wäs mâra þonne ænig man ôðer,  
 1355 "þone on geâr-dagum Grendel nemdon  
 "fold-bûende: nô hie fäder cunnon,

"hwäðer him ænig wäs ær âcenned  
 "dynra gâsta. Hie dýgel lond  
 "warigeað, wulf-hleoðu, windige nâssas,  
 1360 "frêcne fen-gelâd, þær fyr-gen-streám  
 "under nâssa genipu niðer gewiteð,  
 "flôd under foldan; nis þät feor heonon  
 "mîl-gemearces, þät se mere standeð,  
 "ofer þäm hongiað hrîmge bearwas,  
 1365 "wudu wyrtum fäst, wäter oferhelmað.  
 "Þær mäg nihta gehwæm nîð-wundor seón,  
 "fýr on flôde; nô þäs frôd leofað  
 "gumena bearna, þät þone grund wite;  
 "þeah þe hæð-stapa hundum geswenced,  
 1370 "heorot hornum trum holt-wudu sêce,  
 "feorran geflýmed, ær he feorh seleð,  
 "aldor on ôfre, ær he in wille,  
 "hafelan hýdan. Nis þät heóru stôw:  
 "ponon ýð-geblond up âstîgeð  
 1375 "won tô wolcnum, þonne wind styreð  
 "lâð gewidru, ôð þät lyft drysmað,  
 "roderas reótað. Nu is ræd gelang  
 "eft ät þe ânum! Eard git ne const,  
 "frêcne stôwe, þær þu findan miht  
 1380 "sinnigne secg: sêc gif þu dyrre!  
 "Ic þe þâ fæhðe feó leánige,  
 "eald-gestreónum, swâ ic ær dyde,  
 "wundnum golde, gyf þu on weg cymest."

## XXII. BEÓWULF SEEKS THE MONSTER IN THE HAUNTS OF THE NIXIES.

Beówulf maðelode, bearn Ecgbeówes:  
 1385 "Ne sorga, snotor guma! sêlre bið æghwæm,  
 "þät he his freónd wrece, þonne he fela murne;  
 "ûre æghwylc sceal ende gebîdan  
 "worolde lífes; wyrce se þe môte  
 "dômes ær deáðe! þät bið driht-guman  
 1390 "unlifgendum äfter sêlest.  
 "Ârîs, rîces weard; uton hraðe fêran,  
 "Grendles mâgan gang sceáwigan!  
 "Ic hit þe gehâte: nô he on helm losað,  
 "ne on foldan fäðm, ne on fyr-gen-holt,  
 1395 "ne on gyfenes grund, gâ þær he wille.  
 "Þys dôgor þu gepýld hafa  
 "weána gehwylces, swâ ic þe wêne tô!"  
 Âhleóp þâ se gomela, gode þancode,  
 mihtigan drihtne, þäs se man gespræc.  
 1400 Þâ wäs Hrôðgäre hors gebæted,  
 wicg wunden-feax. Wîsa fengel  
 geatolíc gengde; gum-fêða stôp  
 lind-häbbendra. Lâstas wæron  
 äfter wald-swaðum wîde gesýne,  
 1405 gang ofer grundas; gegnum fôr þâ  
 ofer myrcan môr, mago-þegna bär  
 þone sêlestan sâwol-leásne,  
 þâra þe mid Hrôðgäre hâm eahtode.  
 Ofer-eode þâ äðelinga bearn  
 1410 steáp stân-hliðo, stîge nearwe,  
 enge ân-paðas, un-cûð gelâd,

neowle nāssas, nicor-hūsa fela;  
 he feāra sum beforan gengde  
 wīstra monna, wong sceāwian,  
 1415 oð þät he færinga fyr-gen-beāmas  
 ofer hārne stān hleonian funde,  
 wyn-leāsne wudu; wäter under stōd  
 dreorig and gedrēfed. Denum eallum wās,  
 winum Scyldinga, weorce on mōde,  
 1420 tō gebolianne þegne monegum,  
 oncýð eorla gehwæm, syððan Āsc-heres  
 on þam holm-clife hafelan mētton.  
 Flōd blōde weól (folc tō sægon)  
 hātan heolfre. Horn stundum song  
 1425 fūslīc fyrd-leoð. Fēða eal gesät;  
 gesāwon þā äfter wätere wyrm-cynnes fela,  
 sellīce sæ-dracan sund cunnian,  
 swylce on nās-hleoðum nicras licgean,  
 þā on undern-mæl oft bewitigað  
 1430 sorh-fulne sīð on segl-rāde,  
 wyrmas and wil-deór; hie on weg hruron  
 bitere and gebolgne, bearhtm ongeāton,  
 gūð-horn galan. Sumne Geāta leód  
 of flān-bogan feores getwæfde,  
 1435 ýð-gewinnes, þät him on aldre stōd  
 here-stræl hearda; he on holme wās  
 sundes þe sænra, þe hyne swylt fornam.  
 Hræde wearð on ýðum mid eofer-spreótum  
 heoro-hōcyhtum hearde genearwod,  
 1440 nīða genæged and on nās togen  
 wundorlīc wæg-bora; weras sceāwedon  
 gryrelīcne gist. Gyrede hine Beówulf  
 eorl-gewædum, nalles for ealdre mearn:  
 scolde here-byrne hondum gebroden,  
 1445 sīð and searo-fāh, sund cunnian,  
 seó þe bān-cōfan beorgan cūðe,  
 þät him hilde-grāp hreðre ne mihte,  
 eorres inwit-feng, aldre gesceððan;  
 ac se hwīta helm hafelan werede,  
 1450 se þe mere-grundas mengan scolde,  
 sēcan sund-gebland since geweorðad,  
 befongen freá-wrāsnum, swā hine fyrn-dagum  
 worhte wæpna smið, wundrum teóde,  
 besette swīn-līcum, þät hine syððan nō  
 1455 brond ne beado-mēcas bītan ne meah-ton.  
 Nās þät þonne mætost māgen-fultuma,  
 þät him on þearfe lāh þyle Hrōðgāres;  
 wās þam häft-mēce Hrunting nama,  
 þät wās ān foran eald-gestreóna;  
 1460 ecg wās īren āter-teárum fāh,  
 āhyrded heaðo-swāte; næfre hit ät hilde ne swāc  
 manna ængum þāra þe hit mid mundum bewand,  
 se þe gryre-sīðas gegān dorste,  
 folc-stede fāra; nās þät forma sīð,  
 1465 þät hit ellen-weorc äfnan scolde.  
 Hūru ne gemunde mago Ecglāfes  
 eafoðes cräftig, þät he ær gesprāc  
 wīne druncen, þā he þās wæpnes onlāh  
 sēlran sweord-frecan: selfa ne dorste  
 1470 under ýða gewin aldre genēðan,

driht-scype dreógan; þær he dôme forleás,  
ellen-mærðum. Ne wás þám ôðrum swâ,  
syððan he hine tô gûðe gegyred hâfde.

### XXIII. THE BATTLE WITH THE WATER-DRAKE.

- Beówulf maðelode, bearn Ecgbeówes:  
1475 "geþenc nu, se mæra maga Healfdenes,  
"snottra fengel, nu ic eom sîðes fûs,  
"gold-wine gumena, hwät wit geó spræcon,  
"gif ic ät þearfe þînre scolde  
"aldre linnan, þät þu me ä wære  
1480 "forð-gewitenum on fäder stäle;  
"wes þu mund-bora mînum mago-þegnum,  
"hond-gesellum, gif mec hild nime:  
"swylce þu þâ mâdmas, þe þu me sealdest,  
"Hrôðgâr leófa, Higelâce onsend.  
1485 "Mäg þonne on þäm golde ongitan Geáta dryhten,  
"geseón sunu Hrêðles, þonne he on þät sinc starað,  
"þät ic gum-cystum gôðne funde  
"beága bryttan, breác þonne môste.  
"And þu Ûnferð læt ealde lâfe,  
1490 "wrätlic wæg-sweord wîd-cûðne man  
"heard-ecg habban; ic me mid Hruntinge  
"dôm gewyrce, oððe mec deáð nimeð."  
Äfter þæm wordum Weder-Geáta leód  
êfste mid elne, nalas andsware  
1495 bîðan wolde; brim-wylm onfêng  
hilde-rince. Þâ wás hwîl dâges,  
ær he þone grund-wong ongytan mehte.  
Sôna þät onfunde, se þe flôða begong  
heoro-gîfre beheöld hund missera,  
1500 grim and grædig, þät þær gumena sum  
äl-wihta eard ufan cunnode.  
Gráp þâ tôgeánes, gûð-rinc gefêng  
atolan clommum; nô þý ær in gescôð  
hâlan líce: hring útan ymb-bearh,  
1505 þät heó þone fyrð-hom þurh-fôn ne mihte,  
locene leoðo-syrca lãðan fingrum.  
Bär þâ seó brim-wylf, þâ heó tô botme com,  
hringa þengel tô hofe sînum,  
swâ he ne mihte nô (he þäs môdig wäs)  
1510 wæpna gewealdan, ac hine wundra þäs fela  
swencte on sunde, sæ-deór monig  
hilde-tuxum here-syrca brác,  
êhton aglæcan. Þâ se eorl ongeat,  
þät he in nið-sele nât-hwylcum wäs,  
1515 þær him nænig wäter wihte ne sceðede,  
ne him for hrôf-sele hrînan ne mehte  
fær-gripe flôdes: fýr-leóht geseah,  
blâcne leóman beorhte scînan.  
Ongeat þâ se gôða grund-wyrgenne,  
1520 mere-wîf mihtig; mägen-ræs forgeaf  
hilde-bille, hond swenge ne ofteáh,  
þät hire on hafelan hring-mæl âgôl  
grædig gûð-leóð. Þâ se gist onfand,  
þät se beado-leóma bîtan nolde,  
1525 aldre sceððan, ac seó ecg geswâc

þeódne át þearfe: þolode ær fela  
 hond-gemôta, helm oft gescär,  
 fæges fyrd-hrægl: þät wäs forma sîð  
 deórum mādme, þät his dôm ålæg.  
 1530 Eft wäs ån-ræd, nalas elnes læt,  
 mærdða gemyndig mæg Hygelåces;  
 wearp þå wunden-mæl wrättum gebunden  
 yrre oretta, þät hit on eorðan læg,  
 stîð and stýl-ecg; strenge getrûwode,  
 1535 mund-gripe mägenes. Swå sceal man dôn,  
 þonne he át gûðe gegån þenceð  
 longsumne lof, nå ymb his lîf cearað.  
 Gefêng þå be eaxle (nalas for fæhðe mearn)  
 Gûð-Geåta leód Grendles môdor;  
 1540 brægd þå beadwe heard, þå he gebolgen wäs,  
 feorh-genîðlan, þät heó on flet gebeáh.  
 Heó him eft hraðe and-leán forgeald  
 grimman gråpum and him tõeánes fêng;  
 oferwearp þå wêrig-môd wîgena strengest,  
 1545 fêðe-cempa, þät he on fylle wearð.  
 Ofsät þå þone sele-gyst and hyre seaxe geteáh,  
 bråd and brûn-ecg wolde hire bearn wrecan,  
 ångan eaferan. Him on eaxle læg  
 breóst-net broden; þät gebearh feore,  
 1550 wið ord and wið ecge ingang forstôd.  
 Håfde þå forsîðod sunu Ecgbeówes  
 under gynne grund, Geåta cempa,  
 nemne him heaðo-byrne helpe gefremede,  
 here-net hearde, and hålig god  
 1555 geweöld wîg-sigor, witig drihten;  
 rodera rædend hit on ryht gescêd,  
 ýðelíce syððan he eft åstôd.

#### XXIV. BEÓWULF SLAYS THE SPRITE.

Geseah þå on searwum sige-eådig bil,  
 eald sweord eotenisc ecgum þyhtig,  
 1560 wîgena weorð-mynd: þät wäs wæpna cyst,  
 bûton hit wäs mâre þonne ænig mon ôðer  
 tõe beadu-låce åtberan meahte  
 gôd and geatolíc giganta geweorc.  
 He gefêng þå fetel-hilt, freca Scildinga,  
 1565 hreóh and heoro-grim hring-mæl gebrægd,  
 aldres orwêna, yrringa slôh,  
 þät hire wið halse heard gråpode,  
 bån-hringas brác, bil eal þurh-wôd  
 fægne flæsc-homan, heó on flet gecrong;  
 1570 sweord wäs swåtig, secg weorce gefeh.  
 Lixte se leóma, leóht inne stôd,  
 efne swå of hefene hådre scîneð  
 rodores candel. He åfter recede wlåt,  
 hwearf þå be wealle, wæpen hafenade  
 1575 heard be hiltum Higelåces þegn,  
 yrre and ån-ræd. Nås seó ecg fracod  
 hilde-rince, ac he hraðe wolde  
 Grendle forgyldan gûð-ræsa fela  
 þåra þe he geworhte tõe West-Denum  
 1580 oftor micle þonne on ænne sîð,

þonne he Hrôðgâres heorð-geneátas  
 slôh on sweofote, slæpende frät  
 folces Denigea fýf-tyne men  
 and ôðer swylc út of-ferede,  
 1585 læðlicu læc. He him þæs leán forgeald,  
 rêðe cempa, tō þæs þe he on ræste geseah  
 gūð-wêrigne Grendel licgan,  
 aldor-leásne, swâ him ær gescôð  
 hild ät Heorote; hrâ wîde sprong,  
 1590 syððan he äfter deáðe drepe þrowade,  
 heoro-sweng heardne, and hine þâ heáfde becearf,  
 Sôna þät gesâwon snottre ceorlas,  
 þâ þe mid Hrôðgâre on holm wliton,  
 þät wäs ýð-geblond eal gemenged,  
 1595 brim blôde fâh: blonden-feaxe  
 gomele ymb gôðne ongeador spræcon,  
 þät hig þäs äðelinges eft ne wêndon,  
 þät he sige-hrêðig sêcean côme  
 mærne þeóden; þâ þäs monige gewearð,  
 1600 þät hine seó brim-wylf âbroten hæfde.  
 Þâ com nôn dâges. Näs ofgeâfon  
 hwate Scyldingas; gewât him hâm þonon  
 gold-wine gumena. Gistas sêtan,  
 môdes seóce, and on mere staredon,  
 1605 wiston and ne wêndon, þät hie heora wine-drihten  
 selfne gesâwon. Þâ þät sweord ongan  
 äfter heaðo-swâte hilde-gicelum  
 wîg-bil wanian; þät wäs wundra sum,  
 þät hit eal gemealt îse gelîcost,  
 1610 þonne forstes bend fâder onlæteð,  
 onwindeð wâl-râpas, se þe geweald hafað  
 sæla and mæla; þät is sôð metod.  
 Ne nom he in þæm wîcum, Weder-Geáta leód,  
 mâðm-æhta mâ, þêh he þær monige geseah,  
 1615 búton þone hafelan and þâ hilt somod,  
 since fâge; sweord ær gemealt,  
 forbarn broden mæl: wäs þät blôð tō þäs hât,  
 ættren ellor-gæst, se þær inne swealt.  
 Sôna wäs on sunde, se þe ær ät sâcce gebâð  
 1620 wîg-hryre wrâðra, wäter up þurh-deáf;  
 wæron ýð-gebland eal gefælsod,  
 eácne eardas, þâ se ellor-gâst  
 oflêt lif-dagas and þäs lænan gesceaft.  
 Com þâ tō lande lid-manna helm  
 1625 swîð-môð swymman, sæ-lâce gefeah,  
 mægen-byrdenne þâra þe he him mid hæfde.  
 Eodon him þâ tōgeánes, gode þancodon,  
 þryðlic þegna heáp, þeóðnes gefêgon,  
 þäs þe hi hyne gesundne geseón môston.  
 1630 Þâ wäs of þäm hrôran helm and byrne  
 lungre âlýsed: lagu drusade,  
 wäter under wolcnum, wâl-dreóre fâg.  
 Fêrdon forð þonon fêðe-lâstum  
 ferhðum fâgne, fold-weg mæton,  
 1635 cûðe stræte; cyning-balde men  
 from þäm holm-clife hafelan bæron  
 earfoðlice heora æghwäðrum  
 fela-môdigra: feówer scoldon  
 on ðäm wâl-stenge weorcum geferian

1640 tō þām gold-sele Grendles heáfod,  
 ôð þät semninga tō sele cōmon  
 frome fyrd-hwate feówer-tyne  
 Geáta gongan; gum-dryhten mid  
 mōdig on gemonge meodo-wongas trād.  
 1645 Þā com in gân ealdor þegna,  
 dæd-cēne mon dōme gewurðad,  
 hāle hilde-deór. Hrōðgār grētan:  
 Þā wās be feaxe on flet boren  
 Grendles heáfod, þær guman druncon,  
 1650 egeslīc for eorlum and þære idese mid:  
 wlite-seón wrätlīc weras onsāwon.

## XXV. HROTHGAR'S GRATITUDE: HE DISCOURSES.

Beówulf maðelode, bearn Ecgþeówes:  
 "Hwät! we þe þās sæ-lāc, sunu Healfdenes,  
 "leód Scyldinga, lustum brōhton,  
 1655 "tīres tō tātne, þe þu her tō lôcast.  
 "Ic þät unsōfte ealdre gedīgde:  
 "wīge under wātere weorc genêðde  
 "earfoðlice, ät-rihte wās  
 "gūð getwæfed, nymðe mec god scylde.  
 1660 "Ne meahte ic ät hilde mid Hruntinge  
 "wiht gewyrca, þeah þät wæpen duge,  
 "ac me geūðe ylða waldend,  
 "þät ic on wage geseah wlitig hangian  
 "eald sweord eácen (oftost wīsode  
 1665 "winigea leásun) þät ic þý wæpne gebrād.  
 "Ofslōh þā ät þære sácce (þā me sæl āgeald)  
 "hūses hyrdas. Þā þät hilde-bil  
 "forbarn, brogden mæl, swā þät blōd gesprang,  
 "hātost heaðo-swāta: ic þät hilt þanan  
 1670 "feóndum ätferede; fyren-dæda wrāc,  
 "deað-cwealm Denigea, swā hit gedēfe wās.  
 "Ic hit þe þonne gehāte, þät þu on Heorote mōst  
 "sorh-leās swefan mid þīnra secga gedryht,  
 "and þegna gehwylc þīnra leóða,  
 1675 "duguðe and ioguðe, þät þu him ondrædan ne þearft,  
 "þeóden Scyldinga, on þā healfe,  
 "aldor-bealu eorlum, swā þu ær dydest."  
 Þā wās gylden hilt gamelum rince.  
 hārum hild-fruman, on hand gyfen,  
 1680 enta ær-geweorc, hit on æht gehwearf  
 äfter deófla hryre Denigea freán,  
 wundor-smiða geweorc, and þā þās worold ofgeaf  
 grom-heort guma, godes andsaca,  
 morðres scyldig, and his mōdor eác;  
 1685 on geweald gehwearf worold-cyninga  
 þām sēlestan be sām tweónum  
 þāra þe on Sceden-igge sceattas dælde.  
 Hrōðgār maðelode, hylt sceáwode,  
 ealde lāfe, on þām wās ôr writen  
 1690 fyrn-gewinnes: syððan flōd ofslōh,  
 gifen geótende, giganta cyn,  
 frécne gefêrdon: þät wās fremde þeód  
 êcean dryhtne, him þās ende-leán  
 þurh wāteres wylm waldend sealde.

1695 Swâ wäs on þæm scennum scîran goldes  
 þurh rûn-stafas rihte gemearcod,  
 geseted and gesæd, hwâm þät sweord geworht,  
 îrena cyst ærest wære,  
 wreoðen-hilt and wyrm-fâh. Þâ se wîsa spræc  
 1700 sunu Healfdenes (swîgedon ealle):  
 "Þät lâ mæg secgan, se þe sôð and riht  
 "fremeð on folce, (feor eal gemon  
 "eald êðel-weard), þät þes eorl wære  
 "geboren betera! Blæd is âræred  
 1705 "geond wîd-wegas, wine mîn Beówulf,  
 "þîn ofer þeóða gehwylce. Eal þu hit gebyldum healdest,  
 "mägen mid môdes snyttrum. Ic þe sceal mîne gelæstan  
 "freóde, swâ wit furðum spræcon; þu scealt tō frōfre weorðan  
 "eal lang-twidig leódum þînum,  
 1710 "håleðum tō helpe. Ne wearð Heremôd swâ  
 "eaforum Ecgwelan, Âr-Scyldingum;  
 "ne geweôx he him tō willan, ac tō wål-fealle  
 "and tō deáð-cwalum Deniga leódum;  
 "breát bolgen-môd beód-geneátas,  
 1715 "eaxl-gesteallan, ôð þät he âna hwearf,  
 "mære þeóden. mon-dreámum from:  
 "þeah þe hine mihtig god mägenes wynnnum,  
 "eafeðum stêpte, ofer ealle men  
 "forð gefremede, hwäðere him on ferhðe greów  
 1720 "breóst-hord blôd-reów: nallas beágas geaf  
 "Denum äfter dôme; dreám-leás gebåd,  
 "þät he þäs gewinnes weorc þrowade,  
 "leód-bealo longsum. Þu þe lær be þon,  
 "gum-cyste ongit! ic þis gid be þe  
 1725 "âwrac wintrum frôd. Wundor is tō secganne,  
 "hû mihtig god manna cynne  
 "þurh sîdne sefan snyttru bryttað,  
 "eard and eorl-scipe, he âh ealra geweald.  
 "Hwîlum he on lufan læteð hworfan  
 1730 "monnes môd-geþonc mæran cynnes,  
 "seleð him on êðle eorðan wyne,  
 "tô healdanne hleó-burh wera,  
 "gedêð him swâ gewealdene worolde dælas,  
 "sîde rîce, þät he his selfa ne mæg  
 1735 "for his un-snyttrum ende geþencean;  
 "wunað he on wiste, nô hine wiht dweleð,  
 "âdl ne ylðo, ne him inwit-sorh  
 "on sefan sweorceð, ne gesacu ôhwær,  
 "ecg-hete eóweð, ac him eal worold  
 1740 "wendeð on willan; he þät wyrse ne con,  
 "ôð þät him on innan ofer-hygða dæl  
 "weaxeð and wridað, þonne se weard swefeð,  
 "sâwele hyrde: bið se slæp tō fäst,  
 "bisgum gebunden, bona swîðe neáh,  
 1745 "se þe of flân-bogan fyrenum sceóteð.

## XXVI. THE DISCOURSE IS ENDED.--BEÓWULF PREPARES TO LEAVE.

"Þonne bið on hreðre under helm drepen  
 "biteran stræle: him bebeorgan ne con  
 "wom wundor-bebodum wergan gâstes;  
 "þinceð him tō lytel, þät he tō lange heöld,



- 1750 "gýtsað grom-hydig, nallas on gylp seleð  
 "fätte beágas and he þá forð-gesceaft  
 "forygteð and forgýmeð, þás þe him ær god sealde  
 "wuldres waldend, weorð-mynda dæl.  
 "Hit on ende-stäf eft gelimpeð,
- 1755 "þät se lic-homa læne gedreóseð,  
 "fæge gefealleð; fêhð ôðer tð,  
 "se þe unmurnlice mādmas dæleð,  
 "eorles ær-gestreón, egesan ne gýmeð.  
 "Bebeorh þe þone bealo-níð, Beówulf leófa,
- 1760 "secg se betsta, and þe þät sêlre geceós,  
 "êce rædas; oferhyda ne gým,  
 "mære cempa! Nu is þînes mägnes blæd  
 "âne hwîle; eft sôna bið,  
 "þät þec âdl oððe ecg eafoðes getwæfeð,
- 1765 "oððe fýres feng oððe flôdes wylm,  
 "oððe gripe mêces oððe gâres fliht,  
 "oððe atol ylðo, oððe eágena bearhtm  
 "forsiteð and forsworceð; semninga bið,  
 "þät þec, dryht-guma, deað oferswýðeð.
- 1770 "Swâ ic Hring-Dena hund missera  
 "weöld under wolcnum, and hig wíge beleác  
 "manigum mægða geond þysne middan-geard,  
 "âscum and ecgum, þät ic me ænigne  
 "under swegles begong gesacan ne tealde.
- 1775 "Hwät! me þás on êðle edwenden cwom,  
 "gryn âfter gomene, seoððan Grendel wearð,  
 "eald-gewinna, in-genga mîn:  
 "ic þære sôcne singales wäg  
 "môd-ceare micle. Þás sig metode þanc,
- 1780 "êcean drihtne, þás þe ic on aldre gebâd,  
 "þät ic on þone hafelan heoro-dreórigne  
 "ofer eald gewin eágum starige!  
 "Gâ nu tð setle, symbel-wynne dreóh  
 "wígge weorðad: unc sceal worn fela
- 1785 "mâðma gemænra, siððan morgen bið."  
 "Geát wäs gläd-môd, geóng sôna tð,  
 "setles neósan, swâ se snottra hêht.  
 "Þâ wäs eft swâ ær ellen-rôfum,  
 "flet-sittendum fägere gereorded
- 1790 niówan stefne. Niht-helm geswearc  
 "deorc ofer dryht-gumum. Duguð eal ârâs;  
 "wolde blonden-feax beddes neósan,  
 "gamela Scylding. Geát ungemetes wel,  
 "rôfne rand-wígan restan lyste:
- 1795 sôna him sele-þegn síðes wêrgum,  
 "feorran-cundum forð wísade,  
 "se for andrysnum ealle beweotede  
 "þegnes þearfe, swylce þý dôgore  
 "heáðo-líðende habban scoldon.
- 1800 Reste hine þâ rûm-heort; reced hlifade  
 "geáp and gold-fâh, gäst inne swäf,  
 "ôð þät hrefn blaca heofones wynne  
 "blíð-heort bodode. Þâ com beorht sunne  
 "scacan ofer grundas; scaðan onetton,
- 1805 wæron äðelingas eft tð leódum  
 "fûse tð farenne, wolde feor þanon  
 "cuma collen-ferhð ceóles neósan.  
 "Hêht þâ se hearda Hrunting beran,

sunu Ecgláfes, hêht his sweord niman,  
 1810 leóflíc îren; sâgde him þâs leânes þanc,  
 cwâð he þone gûð-wine gôdne tealde,  
 wîg-crâftigne, nales wordum lôg  
 mêces ecge: þât wâs môdig secg.  
 And þâ sîð-frome searwum gearwe  
 1815 wîgend wæron, eode weorð Denum  
 äðeling tô yppan, þær se ôðer wâs  
 häle hilde-deór, Hrôðgâr grêtte.

## XXVII. THE PARTING WORDS.

Beówulf maðelode, bearn Ecgþeówes:  
 "Nu we sæ-lîðend secgan wyllað  
 1820 "feorran cumene, þât we fundiað  
 "Higelâc sêcan. Wæron her tela  
 "willum bewenede; þu ûs wel dohtest.  
 "Gif ic þonne on eorðan ôwihte mäg  
 "þînre môd-lufan mâran tilian,  
 1825 "gumena dryhten, þonne ic gyt dyde,  
 "gûð-geweorca ic beó gearo sôna.  
 "Gif ic þât gefricge ofer flôda begang,  
 "þât þec ymbe-sittend egesan þýwað,  
 "swâ þec hetende hwîlum dydon,  
 1830 "ic þe þûsenda þegna bringe,  
 "häleða tô helpe. Ic on Higelâce wât,  
 "Geáta dryhten, þeáh þe he geong sý,  
 "folces hyrde, þât he mec fremman wile  
 "wordum and worcum, þât ic þe wel herige,  
 1835 "and þe tô geóce gâr-holt bere  
 "mägenes fultum, þær þe bið manna þearf;  
 "gif him þonne Hrêðric tô hofum Geáta  
 "geþingeð, þeódnes bearn, he mäg þær fela  
 "freónða findan: feor-cýððe beóð  
 1840 "sêlran gesôhte þâm þe him selfa deáh."  
 Hrôðgâr maðelode him on andsware:  
 "Þe þâ word-cwydas wittig drihten  
 "on sefan sende! ne hýrde ic snotorlîcor  
 "on swâ geongum feore guman þingian:  
 1845 "þu eart mägenes strang and on môde frôð,  
 "wîs word-cwida. Wên ic talige,  
 "gif þât gegangeð, þât þe gâr nymeð,  
 "hild heoru-grimme Hrêðles eaferan,  
 "âdl oððe îren ealdor þînne,  
 1850 "folces hyrde, and þu þîn feorh hafast,  
 "þât þe Sæ-Geátas sêlran nâbben  
 "tô geceósenne cyning ænigne,  
 "hord-weard häleða, gif þu healdan wylt  
 "mâga rîce. Me þîn môd-sefa  
 1855 "lîcað leng swâ wel, leófa Beówulf:  
 "hafast þu gefêred, þât þâm folcum sceal,  
 "Geáta leódum and Gâr-Denum  
 "sib gemænum and sacu restan,  
 "inwit-nîðas, þe hie ær drugon;  
 1860 "wesan, þenden ic wealde wîdan rîces,  
 "mâðmas gemæne, manig ôðerne  
 "gôdum gegrêtan ofer ganotes bää;  
 "sceal hring-naca ofer heáðu bringan

"lâc and luf-tâcen. Ic þâ leóde wât  
 1865 "ge wið feónd ge wið freónd fâste geworhte  
 "æghwäs untæle ealde wisan."  
 Þâ git him eorla hleó inne gesealde,  
 mago Healfdenes mâðmas twelfe,  
 hêt hine mid þæm lâcum leóde swæse  
 1870 sêcean on gesyntum, snûde eft cuman.  
 Gecyste þâ cyning äðelum gôd,  
 þeóden Scildinga, þegen betstan  
 and be healse genam; hruron him teáras,  
 blonden-feaxum: him wäs bega wên,  
 1875 ealdum infrôdum, ôðres swîðor,  
 þät hî seoððan geseón môston  
 môdige on meðle. Wäs him se man tô þon leóf,  
 þät he þone breóst-wylm forberan ne mehte,  
 ac him on hreðre hyge-bendum fâst  
 1880 äfter deórum men dyrne langað  
 beorn wið blóde. Him Beówulf þanan,  
 gûð-rinc gold-wlanc gräs-moldan träd,  
 since hrêmig: sæ-genga båd  
 âgend-freán, se þe on ancre räd.  
 1885 Þâ wäs on gange gifu Hrôðgâres  
 oft geæhted: þät wäs ân cyning  
 æghwäs orleahre, ôð þät hine ylðo benam  
 mägenes wynnnum, se þe oft manegum scôd.

#### XXVIII. BEÓWULF RETURNS TO GEATLAND.--THE QUEENS HYGD AND THRYTHO.

Cwom þâ tô flóde fela-môdigra  
 1890 häg-stealdra heáp; hring-net bæron,  
 locene leoðo-syrca. Land-weard onfand  
 eft-sið eorla, swâ he ær dyde;  
 nô he mid hearme of hliðes nosan  
 gâstas grêtte, ac him tôgeánes räd;  
 1895 cwäð þät wilcuman Wedera leóðum  
 scawan scîr-hame tô scipe fôron.  
 Þâ wäs on sande sæ-geáp naca  
 hladen here-wæðum, hringed-stefna  
 mearum and mâðmum: mäst hlifade  
 1900 ofer Hrôðgâres hord-gestreónum.  
 He þäm bät-wearde bunden golde  
 swurd gesealde, þät he syððan wäs  
 on meodu-bence mâðme þý weorðra,  
 yrfe-lâfe. Gewât him on ýð-nacan,  
 1905 drêfan deóp wäter, Dena land ofgeaf.  
 Þâ wäs be mäste mere-hrægla sum,  
 segl sâle fâst. Sund-wudu þunede,  
 nô þær wêg-flotan wind ofer ýðum  
 siðes getwæfde; sæ-genga fôr,  
 1910 fleát fâmig-heals forð ofer ýðe,  
 bunden-stefna ofer brim-streámas,  
 þät hie Geáta clifu ongitan meahton,  
 cûðe nássas. Ceól up geþrang,  
 lyft-geswenced on lande stôð.  
 1915 Hraðe wäs ät holme hýð-weard gearo,  
 se þe ær lange tíð, leófra manna  
 fûs, ät faroðe feor wlátode;  
 sælde tô sande sið-fäðme scip

oncer-bendum fäst, þý læs hym ýða þrym  
 1920 wudu wynsuman forwrecan meahthe.  
 Hét þá up beran äðelinga gestreón,  
 frätwe and fät-gold; näs him feor þanon  
 tō gesêcanne since bryttan:  
 Higelâc Hrêðling þær ät hâm wunað,  
 1925 selfa mid gesîðum sæ-wealle neáh;  
 bold wäs betlîc, brego-rôf cyning,  
 heá on healle, Hygd swîðe geong,  
 wîs, wel-þungen, þeáh þe wintra lyt  
 under burh-locan gebiden hâbbe  
 1930 Häreðes dôhtor: näs hió hnâh swâ þeáh,  
 ne tō gneáð gifa Geáta leóðum,  
 määm-gestreóna. Mod þryðo wäg,  
 fremu folces cwên, firen ondrysne:  
 nænig þät dorste deór genêðan  
 1935 swæsra gesîða, nefne sin-freá,  
 þät hire an dâges eágum starede;  
 ac him wâl-bende weotode tealde,  
 hand-gewriðene: hraðe seoððan wäs  
 äfter mund-gripe mêce geþinged,  
 1940 þät hit sceaðen-mæl scyran môste,  
 cwealm-bealu cýðan. Ne bið swylc cwênlic þeáw  
 idese tō efnanne, þeáh þe hió ænlîcu sý,  
 þätte freoðu-webbe feores onsæce  
 äfter lîge-torne leófne mannan.  
 1945 Húru þät onhóhsnode Heminges mæg;  
 ealo drincende ôðer sædan,  
 þät hió leód-bealewa læs gefremede,  
 inwit-níða, syððan ærest wearð  
 gyfen gold-hroden geongum cempan,  
 1950 äðelum dióre, syððan hió Offan flet  
 ofer fealone flôð be fäder lâre  
 sîðe gesóhte, þær hió syððan wel  
 in gum-stóle, góde mære,  
 lîf-gesceafta lifigende breác,  
 1955 hiöld heáh-lufan wið hâleða brego,  
 ealles mon-cynnes mîne gefræge  
 þone sêlestan bî sæm tweónum  
 eormen-cynnes; forþam Offa wäs  
 geofum and gûðum gâr-cêne man,  
 1960 wîde geweorðod; wîsdóme heóld  
 êðel sîne, þonon Eómær wôc  
 hâleðum tō helpe, Heminges mæg,  
 nefa Gârmundes, níða cräftig.

## XXIX. HIS ARRIVAL. HYGELAC'S RECEPTION.

Gewât him þá se hearda mid his hond-scole  
 1965 sylf äfter sande sæ-wong tredan,  
 wîde waroðas. Woruld-candel scân,  
 sigel sûðan fûs: hî sîð drugon,  
 elne geeodon, tō þäs þe eorla hleó,  
 bonan Ongenþeówes burgum on innan,  
 1970 geongne gûð-cyning góðne gefrunon  
 hringas dælan. Higelâce wäs  
 sîð Beówulfes snûde gecýðed,  
 þät þær on worðig wîgendra hleó,

lind-gestealla lifigende cwom,  
 1975 heaðo-lâces hâl tō hofe gongan.  
 Hraðe wæs gerýmed, swâ se ríca bebeád,  
 fêðe-gestum flet innan-weard.  
 Gesát þa wið sylfne, se þa sâcce genäs,  
 mæg wið mæge, syððan man-dryhten  
 1980 þurh hleóðor-cwyde holdne gegrêtte  
 meaglum wordum. Meodu-scencum  
 hwearf geond þät reced Häreðes dôhtor:  
 lufode þa leóde, líð-wæge bär  
 hælum tō handa. Higelâc ongan  
 1985 sînne geseldan in sele þam heán  
 fâgre fricgean, hyne fyrwet brâc,  
 hwylce Sæ-Geáta síðas wæron:  
 "Hû lomp eow on lâde, leófa Biówulf,  
 "þa þu færinga feorr gehogodest,  
 1990 "sâcce sêcean ofer sealt wäter,  
 "hilde tō Hiorote? Ac þu Hrôðgäre  
 "wîd-cûðne weán wihte gebêttest,  
 "mærum þeódne? Ic þäs môd-ceare  
 "sorh-wylmum seáð, síðe ne trûwode  
 1995 "leófes mannes; ic þe lange bäd,  
 "þät þu þone wäl-gæst wihte ne grêtte,  
 "lête Sûð-Dene sylfe geweorðan  
 "gûðe wið Grendel. Gode ic þanc secge,  
 "þäs þe ic þe gesundne geseón môste."  
 2000 Biówulf maðelode, bearn Ecgpiówes:  
 "Þät is undyrne, dryhten Higelâc,  
 "mære gemêting monegum fira,  
 "hwylc orleg-hwîl uncer Grendles  
 "wearð on þam wange, þær he worna fela  
 2005 "Sige-Scildingum sorge gefremede,  
 "yrmðe tō aldre; ic þät eal gewrâc,  
 "swâ ne gylpan þearf Grendeles mâga  
 "ænic ofer eorðan uht-hlem þone,  
 "se þe lengest leofað lâðan cynnes,  
 2010 "fenne bifongen. Ic þær furðum cwom,  
 "tō þam hring-sele Hrôðgâr grêtan:  
 "sôna me se mæra mago Healfdenes,  
 "syððan he môd-sefan mînne cûðe,  
 "wið his sylfes sunu setl getæhte.  
 2015 "Weorod wæs on wynne; ne seah ic wîdan feorh  
 "under heofenes hwealf heal-sittendra  
 "medu-dreám mâran. Hwîlum mæru cwên,  
 "friðu-sibb folca flet eall geond-hwearf,  
 "bædde byre geonge; oft hió beáh-wriðan  
 2020 "secge sealde, ær hió tō setle geóng.  
 "Hwîlum for duguðe dôhtor Hrôðgâres  
 "eorlum on ende ealu-wæge bär,  
 "þa ic Freáware flet-sittende  
 "nemnan hýrde, þær hió nâgled sinc  
 2025 "hæleðum sealde: sió gehâten wæs,  
 "geong gold-hroden, gladum suna Frôdan;  
 "hafað þäs geworden wine Scyldinga  
 "rîces hýrde and þät ræd talað,  
 "þät he mid þý wîfe wäl-fæhða dæl,  
 2030 "sâcca gesette. Oft nô seldan hwær  
 "âfter leód-hýre lytle hwîle  
 "bon-gâr bûgeð, þeáh seó brýd duge!

XXX. BEÓWULF'S STORY OF THE SLAYINGS.

"Mæg þás þonne ofþyncan þeóden Heaðobeardna  
 "and þegna gehwám þára leóda,  
 2035 "þonne he mid fæmnan on flett gæð,  
 "dryht-bearn Dena duguða biwenede:  
 "on him gladiað gomeþra láfe  
 "heard and hring-mæl, Heaðobeardna gestreón,  
 "þenden hie þám wæpnum wealdan môston,  
 2040 "ôð þät hie forlæddan tó þam lind-plegan  
 "swæse gesiðas ond hyra sylfra feorh.  
 "Þonne cwið ät beóre, se þe beáh gesyhð,  
 "eald äsc-wíga, se þe eall geman  
 "gâr-cwealm gumena (him bið grim sefa),  
 2045 "onginneð geðmor-môð geongne cempan  
 "þurh hreðra gehygd higes cunnian,  
 "wíg-bealu weccæan and þät word äcwyð:  
 "'Meaht þu, mîn wine, méce gecnâwan,  
 "'þone þin fäder tó gefeohte bär  
 2050 "'under here-gríman hindeman síðe,  
 "'dýre îren, þær hyne Dene slôgon,  
 "'weóldon wäl-stôwe, syððan wiðer-gyld läg,  
 "'äfter häleða hryre, hwate Scyldungas?  
 "'Nu her þára banena byre nât-hwylces,  
 2055 "'frätwum hrêmig on flet gæð,  
 "'morðres gylpeð and þone mæððum byreð,  
 "'þone þe þu mid rihte rædan sceoldest!"  
 "'Manað swâ and myndgað mæla gehwylce  
 "sârum wordum, ôð þät sæl cymeð,  
 2060 "þät se fæmnan þegn fore fäder dædum  
 "äfter billes bite blôð-fâg swefeð,  
 "ealdres scyldig; him se ôðer þonan  
 "losað lifigende, con him land geare.  
 "Þonne biðð brocene on bâ healf  
 2065 "âð-sweord eorla; syððan Ingelde  
 "weallað wäl-nîðas and him wíf-lufan  
 "äfter cear-wâlmum côlran weorðað.  
 "Þý ic Heaðobeardna hyldo ne telge,  
 "dryht-sibbe dæl Denum unfæcne,  
 2070 "freónd-scipe fästne. Ic sceal forð sprecan  
 "gen ymbe Grendel, þät þu geare cunne,  
 "sinces brytta, tó hwan syððan wearð  
 "hond-ræs häleða. Syððan heofones gim  
 "glâd ofer grundas, gäst yrre cwom,  
 2075 "eatol æfen-grom, úser neósan,  
 "þær we gesunde sâl weardodon;  
 "þær wäs Hondsció hild onsæge,  
 "feorh-bealu fægum, he fyrmest läg,  
 "gyrded cempa; him Grendel wearð,  
 2080 "mærum magu-þegne tó mûð-bonan,  
 "leófes mannes líc eall forswealg.  
 "Nô þý ær út þa gen îdel-hende  
 "bona blôdig-tôð bealewa gemyndig,  
 "of þam gold-sele gongan wolde,  
 2085 "ac he mägnes rôf mîn costode,  
 "grâpode gearo-folm. Glôf hangode  
 "sîd and syllíc searo-bendum fäst,

"sió wäs orþoncum eall gegyrwed  
 "deófles cräftum and dracan fellum:  
 2090 "he mec þær on innan unsynnigne,  
 "diór dæd-fruma, gedôn wolde,  
 "manigra sumne: hyt ne mihte swâ,  
 "syððan ic on yrre upp-riht âstôð.  
 "Tô lang ys tô reccenne, hû ic þam leód-sceaðan  
 2095 "yfla gehwylces ond-leán forgeald;  
 "þær ic, þeóden mîn, þîne leóde  
 "weorðode weorcum. He on weg losade,  
 "lytle hwîle lîf-wynna breác;  
 "hwäðre him sió swîðre swaðe weardade  
 2100 "hand on Hiorte and he heán þonan,  
 "môdes geômor mere-grund gefeóll.  
 "Me þone wäl-ræs wine Scildunga  
 "fättan golde fela leánode,  
 "manegum mâðmum, syððan mergen com  
 2105 "and we tô symble geseten häfdon.  
 "Þær wäs gidd and gleó; gomela Scilding  
 "fela fricgende feorran rehte;  
 "hwîlum hilde-deór hearpan wynne,  
 "gomen-wudu grêtte; hwîlum gyd âwräc  
 2110 "sôð and sârlîc; hwîlum syllîc spell  
 "rehte äfter rihte rûm-heort cyning.  
 "Hwîlum eft ongan eldo gebunden,  
 "gomel gûð-wîga gioguðe cwîðan  
 "hilde-strengo; hreðer inne weóll,  
 2115 "þonne he wintrum frôð worn gemunde.  
 "Swâ we þær inne andlangne dæg  
 "nióde nâman, ôð þät niht becwom  
 "ôðer tô yldum. Þâ wäs eft hraðe  
 "gearo gyrn-wrâce Grendeles môdor,  
 2120 "siðode sorh-full; sunu deáð fornam,  
 "wîg-hete Wedra. Wîf unhýre  
 "hyre bearn gewrác, beorn âcwealde  
 "ellenlîce; þær wäs Äsc-here,  
 "frôðan fyrr-witan, feorh ûðgenge;  
 2125 "nôðer hy hine ne môston, syððan mergen cwom,  
 "deáð-wêrigne Denia leóde  
 "bronde forbärnan, ne on bæll hlanan  
 "leófnæ mannan: hió þät lîc ätbär  
 "feónðes fäðmum under firgen-streám.  
 2130 "Þät wäs Hrôðgäre hreówa tornost  
 "þára þe leód-fruman lange begeâte;  
 "þâ se þeóden mec þîne lîfe  
 "healsode hreóh-môð, þät ic on holma geþring  
 "eorl-scipe efnde, ealdre genêðde,  
 2135 "mærdô fremede: he me mêde gehêt.  
 "Ic þâ þäs wälmes, þe is wîde cûð,  
 "grimne gryrelîcne grund-hyrde fond.  
 "Þær unc hwîle wäs hand gemæne;  
 "holm heolfre weóll and ic heáfde becearf  
 2140 "in þam grund-sele Grendeles môdor  
 "eácnum ecgum, unsôfte þonan  
 "feorh ôðferede; näs ic fæge þâ gyt,  
 "ac me eorla hleó eft gesealde  
 "mâðma menigeo, maga Healfdenes.

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

- 2145 "Swâ se þeód-kyning þeáwum lyfde;  
"nealles ic þám leánum forloren háfde,  
"mâgnes mêde, ac he me mâðmas geaf,  
"sunu Healfdenes, on sínne sylfes dôm;  
"þâ ic þe, beorn-cyning, bringan wylle,  
2150 "êstum geýwan. Gen is eall át þe  
"lissa gelong: ic lyt hafo  
"heáfod-mâga, nefne Hygelâc þec!"  
Hêt þâ in beran eafor, heáfod-segn,  
heaðo-steápne helm, háre byrnan,  
2155 gûð-sweord geatolíc, gyd äfter wrâc:  
"Me þis hilde-sceorp Hrôðgâr sealde,  
"snotra fengel, sume worde hêt,  
"þât ic his ærest þe eft gesâgde,  
"cwäð þât hyt háfde Hiorogâr cyning,  
2160 "leód Scyldunga lange hwîle:  
"nô þý ær suna sínum syllan wolde,  
"hwatum Heorowearde, þeáh he him hold wære,  
"breóst-gewædu. Brúc ealles well!"  
Hýrde ic þât þám frätwum feówer mearas  
2165 lungre gelíce lást weardode,  
äppel-fealuwe; he him êst geteáh  
meara and mâðma. Swâ sceal mæg dôn,  
nealles inwit-net ôðrum bregdan,  
dyrnum cräfte deáð rênian  
2170 hond-gesteallan. Hygelâce wäs,  
nîða heardum, nefa swýðe hold  
and gehwäðer ôðrum hrôðra gemyndig.  
Hýrde ic þât he þone heals-beáh Hygde gesealde,  
wratlícne wundur-mâððum, þone þe him Wealhþeó geaf,  
2175 þeódnes dôhtor, þríó wicg somod  
swancor and sadol-beorht; hyre syððan wäs  
äfter beáh-þege breóst geweorðod.  
Swâ bealdode bearn Ecgþeówes,  
guma gûðum cûð, gôðum dædum,  
2180 dreáh äfter dôme, nealles druncne slôg  
heorð-geneátas; nás him hreóh sefa,  
ac he man-cynnes mæste cräfte  
gin-fästan gife, þe him god sealde,  
heóld hilde-deór. Heán wäs lange,  
2185 swâ hyne Geáta bearn gôðne ne tealdon,  
ne hyne on medo-bence micles wyrðne  
drihten wereda gedôn wolde;  
swýðe oft sägdon, þât he sleac wære,  
äðeling unfrom: edwenden cwom  
2190 tîr-eádigum menn torna gehwylces.  
Hêt þâ eorla hleó in gefetian,  
heaðo-rôf cyning, Hrêðles lâfe,  
golde gegyrede; nás mid Geátum þâ  
sinc-mâððum sêlra on sweordes hâd;  
2195 þât he on Biówulfes bearm âlegde,  
and him gesealde seofan þûsendo,  
bold and brego-stól. Him wäs bâm samod  
on þam leód-scipe lond gecynde,  
eard êðel-riht, ôðrum swíðor  
2200 síde ríce, þam þær sêlra wäs.



Eft þät geiode ufaran dôgrum  
 hilde-hlämmum, syððan Hygelâc lâg  
 and Heardrêde hilde-mêceas  
 under bord-hreóðan tō bonan wurdon,  
 2205 þā hyne gesôhtan on sige-þeóde  
 hearde hilde-frecan, Heaðo-Scilfingas,  
 nīða genægðan nefan Hererīces.  
 Syððan Beówulfe brāde rīce  
 on hand gehwearf: he geheóld tela  
 2210 fiftig wintru (wās þā frôð cyning,  
 eald êðel-weard), ôð þät ân ongan  
 deorcum nihtum draca rīcsian,  
 se þe on heáre hæðe hord beweotode,  
 stân-beorh steápne: stīg under lâg,  
 2215 eldum uncûð. Þær on innan gióng  
 niða nāt-hwylces neóde gefêng  
 hæðnum horde hond . d . . geþ . . hwylc  
 since fâhne, he þät syððan . . . . .  
 . . . þ . . . lð . þ . . l . g  
 2220 slæpende be fýre, fyrena hyrde  
 þeófes cräfte, þät sie . . . . ðioð . . . . .  
 . idh . folc-beorn, þät he gebolgen wäs.

#### XXXII. THE FIRE-DRAKE. THE HOARD.

Nealles mid geweoldum wýrm-horda . . . cräft  
 sôhte sylfes willum, se þe him säre gesceôð,  
 2225 ac for þreá-nêðlan þeów nāt-hwylces  
 hāleða bearna hete-swengeas fleáh,  
 for ofer-þearfe and þær inne fealh  
 secg syn-bysig. Sôna in þā tīde  
 þät . . . . þam gyste . . . . br . g . stôð,  
 2230 hwäðre earm-sceapen . . . . .  
 . . ð . . . sceapen o . . . . i r . . e se fæs begeat,  
 sinc-fät geseah: þær wäs swylcra fela  
 in þam eorð-scräfe ær-gestreóna,  
 swâ hy on geâr-dagum gumena nāt-hwylc  
 2235 eormen-lāfe äðelan cynnes  
 þanc-hycgende þær gehýdde,  
 deóre mādmas. Ealle hie deáð fornam  
 ærran mælum, and se ân þā gen  
 leóða duguðe, se þær lengest hwearf,  
 2240 weard wine-geômor wīscete þäs yldan,  
 þät he lytel fâc long-gestreóna  
 brûcan môste. Beorh eal gearo  
 wunode on wonge wäter-ýðum neáh,  
 niwe be nässe nearo-cräftum fäst:  
 2245 þær on innan bär eorl-gestreóna  
 hringa hyrde hard-fýrdne dæl  
 fättan goldes, feá worda cwäð:  
 "Heald þu nu, hruse, nu hāleð ne môston,  
 "eorla æhte. Hwät! hit ær on þe  
 2250 "gôde begeâton; gûð-deáð fornam,  
 "feorh-bealo frêcne fyra gehwylcne,  
 "leóða mīnra, þāra þe þis líf ofgeaf,  
 "gesâwon sele-dreám. Nâh hwâ sweord wege  
 "oððe fetige fätet wæge,  
 2255 "drync-fät deóre: duguð ellor scôc.

"Sceal se hearda helm    hyrsted golde  
 "fatum befeallen:    feormiend swefað,  
 "þa þe beado-gríman    býwan sceoldon,  
 "ge swylce seó here-påd,    síó át hilde gebåd  
 2260 "ofer borda gebrác    bite írena,  
 "brosnað áfter beorne.    Ne mäg byrnan hring  
 "áfter wíg-fruman    wíde fêran  
 "háleðum be healfe;    näs hearpan wyn,  
 "gomen gleó-beámes,    ne gôd hafoc  
 2265 "geond sál swingeð,    ne se swiffta mearh  
 "burh-stede beáteð.    Bealo-cwealm hafað  
 "fela feorh-cynna    feorr onsended!"  
 Swâ giómor-môd    gíohðo mænde,  
 ân áfter eallum    unblíðe hweóp,  
 2270 dâges and nihtes,    ôð þät deáðes wylm  
 hrân át heortan.    Hord-wynne fond  
 eald uht-sceaða    opene standan,  
 se þe byrnende    biorgas sêceð  
 nacod nîð-draca,    nihtes fleógeð  
 2275 fýre befangen;    hyne fold-bûend  
 wíde gesâwon.    He gewunian sceall  
 hlâw under hrusan,    þær he hæðen gold  
 warað wintrum frôð;    ne byð him wíhte þe sêl.  
 Swâ se þeód-sceaða    þreó hund wintra  
 2280 heóld on hrusan    hord-árna sum  
 eácen-cräftig,    ôð þät hyne ân âbealh  
 mon on môde:    man-dryhtne bär  
 fäted wæge,    frioðo-wære bäd  
 hlâford sînne.    þa wäs hord räsod,  
 2285 onboren beága hord,    bêne getíðad  
 feá-sceaftum men.    Freá sceáwode  
 fira fyrn-geweorc    forman sîðe.  
 þa se wým onwóc,    wróht wäs geniwad;  
 stonc þa áfter stâne,    stearc-heort onfand  
 2290 feóndes fôt-lâst;    he tô forð gestóp,  
 dyrnan cräfte,    dracan heáfde neáh.  
 Swâ mäg unfæge    eáðe gedígan  
 weán and wrác-sîð,    se þe waldendes  
 hylde gehealdeð.    Hord-weard sôhte  
 2295 georne áfter grunde,    wolde guman findan,  
 þone þe him on sweofote    sâre geteóde:  
 hát and hreóh-môd    hlæw oft ymbe hwearf,  
 ealne útan-weardne;    ne þær ænig mon  
 wäs on þære wêstenne.    Hwäðre hilde gefeh,  
 2300 beado-weorces:    hwílum on beorh áthwearf,  
 sinc-fät sôhte;    he þät sôna onfand,  
 þät háfde gumena sum    goldes gefandod  
 heáh-gestreóna.    Hord-weard onbåd  
 earfoðlice,    ôð þät æfen cwom;  
 2305 wäs þa gebolgen    beorges hyrde,  
 wolde se láða    líge forgyldan  
 drinc-fät dýre.    þa wäs däg sceacen  
 wým on willan,    nô on wealle leng  
 bîdan wolde,    ac mid bæle fôr,  
 2310 fýre gefýsed.    Wäs se fruma egeslíc  
 leóðum on lande,    swâ hyt lungre wearð  
 on hyra sinc-gifan    sâre geendod.

XXXIII. BEOWULF RESOLVES TO KILL THE FIRE-DRAKE.

Þá se gäst ongan glêdum spîwan,  
 beorht hofu bärnan; bryne-leóma stôd  
 2315 eldum on andan; nô þær âht cwices  
 lâð lyft-floga læfan wolde.  
 Wäs þäs wyrmes wîg wîde gesýne,  
 nearo-fâges nîð neán and feorran,  
 hú se gûð-sceaða Geáta leóde  
 2320 hatode and hýnde: hord eft gesceát,  
 dryht-sele dyrnne ær dâges hwîle.  
 Háfde land-wara lîge befangen,  
 bæle and bronde; beorges getrûwode,  
 wîges and wealles: him seó wên geleáh.  
 2325 Þá wäs Biówulfe brôga gecýðed  
 snûde tô sôðe, þät his sylfes him  
 bolda sêlest bryne-wylmum mealt,  
 gif-stôl Geáta. Þät þam gôðan wäs  
 hreów on hreðre, hyge-sorga mæst:  
 2330 wênde se wîsa, þät he wealdende,  
 ofer ealde riht, êcean dryhtne  
 bitre gebulge: breóst innan weóll  
 þeóstrum geþoncum, swâ him gepýwe ne wäs.  
 Háfde lîg-draca leóða fâsten,  
 2335 eá-lond útan, eorð-weard þone  
 glêdum forgrunden. Him þäs gûð-cyning,  
 Wedera þióðen, wráce leornode.  
 Héht him þá gewyrcean wîgendra hleó  
 eall-îrenne, eorla dryhten  
 2340 wîg-bord wrätlic; wisse he gearwe,  
 þät him holt-wudu helpan ne meahte,  
 lind wið lîge. Sceolde læn-daga  
 äðeling ær-gôð ende gebíðan  
 worulde lífes and se wyrm somod;  
 2345 þeáh þe hord-welan heólde lange.  
 Oferhogode þá hringa fengel,  
 þät he þone wîd-flogan weorode gesôhte,  
 sîðan herge; nô he him þá sâcce ondrêd,  
 ne him þäs wyrmes wîg for wiht dyde,  
 2350 eafoð and ellen; forþon he ær fela  
 nearo nêðende nîða gedîgde,  
 hilde-hlemma, syððan he Hrôðgâres,  
 sigor-eádig secg, sele fælsode  
 and ät gûðe forgrâp Grendeles mægum,  
 2355 lâðan cynnes. Nô þät læsest wäs  
 hond-gemota, þær mon Hygelâc slôh,  
 syððan Geáta cyning gûðe ræsum,  
 freá-wine folces Freslondum on,  
 Hrêðles eafora hioro-dryncum swealt,  
 2360 bille gebeáten; þonan Biówulf com  
 sylfes cräfte, sund-nytte dreáh;  
 + háfde him on earme ... XXX  
 hilde-geatwa, þá he tô holme stâg.  
 Nealles Hetware hrêmge þorfton  
 2365 fêðe-wîges, þe him foran ongeán  
 linde bæron: lyt eft becwom  
 fram þam hild-frecan hâmes niósan.  
 Oferswam þá sióleða bigong sunu Ecgþeówes,  
 earm ân-haga eft tô leóðum,

2370 þær him Hygd gebeád hord and ríce,  
 beágas and brego-stól: bearne ne trúwode,  
 þät he wið älfylcum êðel-stôlas  
 healdan cûðe, þä wäs Hygelâc deád.  
 Nô þý ær feá-sceafte findan meahton  
 2375 ät þam äðelinge ænige þinga,  
 þät he Heardrêde hlâford wære,  
 oððe þone cyne-dôm ciósan wolde;  
 hwäðre he him on folce freónd-lârum heöld,  
 êstum mid âre, oð þät he yldra wearð,  
 2380 Weder-Geátum weöld. Hyne wrâc-mâcgas  
 ofer sæ sôhtan, suna Ôhteres:  
 häfdon hy forhealden helm Scylfinga,  
 þone sêlestan sæ-cyninga,  
 þára þe in Swiô-ríce sinc brytnade,  
 2385 mærne þeóden. Him þät tô mearce wearð;  
 he þær orfeorme feorh-wunde hleát  
 sweordes swengum, sunu Hygelâces;  
 and him eft gewât Ongenþiówes bearn  
 hâmes niósan, syððan Heardrêd lâg;  
 2390 lét þone brego-stól Biówulf healdan,  
 Geátum wealdan: þät wäs gôd cyning.

#### XXXIV. RETROSPECT OF BEÓWULF.--STRIFE BETWEEN SWEONAS AND GEATAS.

Se þäs leód-hryres leán gemunde  
 uferan dôgrum, Eádgilse wearð  
 feá-sceaftum feónd. Folce gesteppe  
 2395 ofer sæ síde sunu Ôhteres  
 wígun and wæpnum: he gewrâc syððan  
 cealdum cear-síðum, cyning ealdre bineát.  
 Swâ he nîða gehwane genesen häfde,  
 slíðra geslyhta, sunu Ecgþiówes,  
 2400 ellen-weorca, oð þone ânne dæg,  
 þe he wið þam wyrme gewegan sceolde.  
 Gewât þä twelfa sum torne gebolgen  
 dryhten Geáta dracan sceáwian;  
 häfde þä gefrunen, hwanan sió fæhð ârâs,  
 2405 bealo-nîð biorna; him tô bearme cwom  
 mâððum-fät mære þurh þäs meldan hond,  
 Se wäs on þam þreáte þreotteoða secg,  
 se þäs orleges ôr onstealde,  
 häft hyge-giômor, sceolde heán þonon  
 2410 wong wísian: he ofer willan gióng  
 tô þäs þe he eorð-sele ânne wisse,  
 hlæw under hrusan holm-wylme nêh,  
 ýð-gewinne, se wäs innan full  
 wrätta and wíra: weard unhióre,  
 2415 gearo gúð-freca, gold-mâðmas heöld,  
 eald under eorðan; näs þät ýðe ceáp,  
 tô gegangenne gumena ænigum.  
 Gesät þä on nässe nîð-heard cyning,  
 þenden hælo âbeád heorð-geneátum  
 2420 gold-wine Geáta: him wäs geðmor sefa,  
 wäfre and wäl-fûs, Wyrð ungemete neáh,  
 se þone gomelan grêtan sceolde,  
 sêcean sâwle hord, sundur gedælan  
 líf wið líce: nô þon lange wäs

2425 feorh ädelinges flæsce bewunden.  
 Biówulf maðelade, bearn Ecgþeówes:  
 "Fela ic on giogoðe guð-ræsa genäs,  
 "orleg-hwíla: ic þät eall gemon.  
 "Ic wäs syfan-wintre, þä mec sinca baldor,  
 2430 "freá-wine folca ät mīnum fäder genam,  
 "heöld mec and häfde Hrêðel cyning,  
 "geaf me sinc and symbel, sibbe gemunde;  
 "näs ic him tō liffe lādra ôwihte  
 "beorn in burgum, þonne his bearna hwylc,  
 2435 "Herebeald and Hæðcyn, oððe Hygelâc mīn.  
 "Wäs þam yldestan ungedêfelīce  
 "mæges dædum morðor-bed strêd,  
 "syððan hyne Hæðcyn of horn-bogan,  
 "his freá-wine flâne geswencte,  
 2440 "miste mercelses and his mæg ofscêt,  
 "brôðor ôðerne, blôdigan gâre:  
 "þät wäs feoh-leás gefeoht, fyrenum gesyngad  
 "hreðre hyge-mêðe; sceolde hwäðre swâ þeah  
 "äðeling unwrecen ealdres linnan.  
 2445 "Swâ bið geômorlīc gomelum ceorle  
 "tô gebīdanne, þät his byre rīde  
 "giong on galgan, þonne he gyd wrece,  
 "sârigne sang, þonne his sunu hangað  
 "hrefne tō hrôðre and he him helpe ne mæg,  
 2450 "eald and in-frôd, ænige gefremman.  
 "Symble bið gemyndgad morna gehwylce  
 "eaforan ellor-sīð; ôðres ne gýmeð  
 "tô gebīdanne burgum on innan  
 "yrfe-weardes, þonne se ân hafað  
 2455 "þurh deáðes nýd dæda gefondad.  
 "Gesyhð sorh-cearig on his suna būre  
 "wīn-sele wêstne, wind-gereste,  
 "reóte berofene; rīdend swefað  
 "håleð in hoðman; nis þær hearpan swêg,  
 2460 "gomen in geardum, swylce þær iú wæron.

### XXXV. MEMORIES OF PAST TIME.--THE FEUD WITH THE FIRE-DRAKE.

"Gewīteð þonne on sealman, sorh-leóð gäleð  
 "ân äfter ânum: þūhte him eall tō rūm,  
 "wongas and wīc-stede. Swâ Wedra helm  
 "äfter Herebealde heortan sorge  
 2465 "weallende wäg, wihte ne meahte  
 "on þam feorh-bonan fæhðe gebêtan:  
 "nô þý ær he þone heaðo-rinc hatian ne meahte  
 "lādum dædum, þeah him leóf ne wäs.  
 "He þä mid þære sorge, þe him sió sâr belamp,  
 2470 "gum-dreám ofgeaf, godes leóht geceás;  
 "eaferum læfde, swâ dêð eádig mon,  
 "lond and leód-byrig, þä he of liffe gewât.  
 "Þä wäs synn and sacu Sweona and Geáta,  
 "ofer wīd wäter wrôht gemæne,  
 2175 "here-nīð hearda, syððan Hrêðel swealt,  
 "oððe him Ongenþeówes eaferan wæran  
 "frome fyrd-hwate, freóde ne woldon  
 "ofer heafo healdan, ac ymb Hreosna-beorh  
 "eatolne inwit-scear oft gefremedon.

2480 "Þät mæg-wine mīne gewræcan,  
 "fæhðe and fyrene, swâ hyt gefræge wäs,  
 "þeah þe ôðer hit ealdre gebohte,  
 "heardan ceápe: Hæðcynne wearð,  
 "Geáta dryhtne, gûð onsæge.

2485 "Þâ ic on morgne gefragn mæg ôðerne  
 "billes ecgum on bonan stælan,  
 "þær Ongenþeów Eofores niósade:  
 "gûð-helm tōglād, gomela Scylfing  
 "hreas heoro-blāc; hond gemunde

2490 "fæhðo genōge, feorh-sweng ne ofteáh.  
 "Ic him þâ mādmas, þe he me sealde,  
 "geald ät gûðe, swâ me gifeðe wäs,  
 "leóhtan sweorde: he me lond forgeaf,  
 "eard êðel-wyn. Näs him ænig þearf,

2495 "þät he tō Gifðum oððe tō Gâr-Denum  
 "oððe in Swiό-rīce sêcean þurfe  
 "wyrsan wīg-freacan, weorðe gecýpan;  
 "symle ic him on fêðan beforan wolde,  
 "âna on orde, and swâ tō aldre sceall

2500 "sacce fremman, þenden þis sweord þolað,  
 "þät mec ær and sīð oft gelæste,  
 "syððan ic for dugeðum Dāghrefne wearð  
 "tō hand-bonan, Hūga ceman:  
 "nalles he þâ frätwe Fres-cyninge,

2505 "breóst-weorðunge bringan mōste,  
 "ac in campe gecrong cumbles hyrde,  
 "äðeling on elne. Ne wäs ecg bona,  
 "ac him hilde-grāp heortan wylmas,  
 "bân-hūs gebrāc. Nu sceall billes ecg,

2510 "hond and heard sweord ymb hord wīgan."  
 Beówulf maðelode, beót-wordum sprāc  
 niéhstan sīðe: "Ic genêðde fela  
 "gûða on geogoðe; gyt ic wylle,  
 "frōd folces weard, fæhðe sêcan,

2515 "mærðum fremman, gif mec se mân-sceaða  
 "of eorð-sele üt gesêceð!"  
 Gegrêtte þâ gumena gehwylcne,  
 hwate helm-berend hindeman sīðe,  
 swæse gesiðas: "Nolde ic sweord beran,

2520 "wæpen tō wyrme, gif ic wiste hū  
 "wið þam aglæcean elles meahte  
 "gylpe wiðgrīpan, swâ ic gió wið Grendle dyde;  
 "ac ic þær heaðu-fýres hâtes wêne,  
 "rêðes and-hâttres: forþon ic me on hafu

2525 "bord and byrnan. Nelle ic beorges weard  
 "oferfleón fôtes trem, feónd unhýre,  
 "ac unc sceal weorðan ät wealle, swâ unc Wyrð geteóð,  
 "metod manna gehwäs. Ic eom on mōde from,  
 "þät ic wið þone gûð-flogan gylp ofersitte.

2530 "Gebīde ge on beorge byrnum werede,  
 "secgas on searwum, hwäðer sêl mæge  
 "äfter wäl-ræse wunde gedýgan  
 "uncer twega. Nis þät eówer sīð,  
 "ne gemet mannes, nefne mīn ânes,

2535 "þät he wið aglæcean efofoðo dæle,  
 "eorl-scype efne. Ic mid elne sceall  
 "gold gegangan oððe gûð nimeð,  
 "feorh-bealu frêcne, freán eówerne!"

Ârâs þâ bî ronde rôf oretta,  
 2540 heard under helm, hioro-sercean bär  
 under stân-cleofu, strengo getrûwode  
 ânes mannes: ne bið swylc earges sið.  
 Geseah þâ be wealle, se þe worna fela,  
 gum-cystum gôd, gûða gedîgde,  
 2545 hilde-hlemma, þonne hnitan fêðan,  
 (stôd on stân-bogan) streám út þonan  
 breacan of beorge; wäs þære burnan wälm  
 heaðo-fýrum hát: ne meahte horde neáh  
 unbyrnende ænige hwîle  
 2550 deóp gedýgan for draacan lêge.  
 Lêt þâ of breóstum, þâ he gebolgen wäs,  
 Weder-Geáta leód word út faran,  
 stearc-heort stymde; stefn in becom  
 heaðo-torht hlynnan under hârne stân.  
 2555 Hete wäs onhrêred, hord-weard oncníow  
 mannes reorde; näs þær mâra fyrst,  
 freóde tô friclan. From ærest cwom  
 oruð aglæcean út of stâne,  
 hát hilde-swât; hruse dynede.  
 2560 Biorn under beorge bord-rand onswáf  
 wið þam gryre-gieste, Geáta dryhten:  
 þâ wäs hring-bogan heorte gefýsed  
 sâcce tô sêceanne. Sweord ær gebräd  
 gôd gûð-cyning gomele lâfe,  
 2565 ecgum ungleáw, æghwäðrum wäs  
 bealo-hycgendra brôga fram ôðrum.  
 Stîð-môd gestôd wið steápne rond  
 winia bealdor, þâ se wurm gebeáh  
 snûde tôsomne: he on searwum bäd.  
 2570 Gewât þâ byrnende gebogen scríðan tô,  
 gescífe scyndan. Scyld wel gebearg  
 lífe and líce læssan hwîle  
 mærum þeódne, þonne his myne sôhte,  
 þær he þý fyrste forman dôgore  
 2575 wealdan môste, swâ him Wyrð ne gescrâf  
 hrêð át hilde. Hond up âbräd  
 Geáta dryhten, gryre-fâhne slôh  
 incge lâfe, þät sió ecg gewâc  
 brûn on bâne, bät unswîðor,  
 2580 þonne his þíod-cyning þearfe häfde,  
 bysigum gebæded. Þâ wäs beorges weard  
 äfter heaðu-swenge on hreóum môde,  
 wearp wäl-fýre, wíde sprungon  
 hilde-leóman: hrêð-sigora ne gealp  
 2585 gold-wine Geáta, gûð-bill gewâc  
 nacod át nîðe, swâ hyt nô sceolde,  
 îren ær-gôd. Ne wäs þät êðe sið,  
 þät se mæra maga Ecgþeówes  
 grund-wong þone ofgyfan wolde;  
 2590 sceolde wyrmes willan wíc eardian  
 elles hwergen, swâ sceal æghwylc mon  
 âlætan læn-dagas. Näs þâ long tô þon,  
 þät þâ aglæcean hy eft gemêtton.  
 Hyrte hyne hord-weard, hreðer æðme weóll,  
 2595 niwan stefne: nearo þrowode  
 fýre befongen se þe ær folce weóld.  
 Nealles him on heápe hand-gesteallan,

äðelinga bearn ymbe gestôdon  
 hilde-cystum, ac hy on holt bugon,  
 2600 ealdre burgan. Hiora in ânum weóll  
 sefa wið sorgum: sibb æfre ne mæg  
 wiht onwendan, þam þe wel þenceð.

### XXXVI. WIGLAF HELPS BEÓWULF IN THE FEUD.

Wígláf wás hâten Weoxstânes sunu,  
 leóflíc lind-wiga, leód Scylfinga,  
 2605 mæg Álfheres: geseah his mon-dryhten  
 under here-gríman hât þrowian.  
 Gemunde þá þá âre, þe he him ær forgeaf  
 wíc-stede weligne Wægmundinga,  
 folc-rihta gehwylc, swâ his fâder âhte;  
 2610 ne mihte þá forhabban, hond rond gefêng,  
 geolwe linde, gomel swyrd geteáh,  
 þât wás mid eldum Eánmundes lâf,  
 suna Ôhteres, þam át sâcce wearð  
 wracu wine-leásum Weohstânes bana  
 2615 mêces ecgum, and his mágum ätbâr  
 brûn-fâgne helm, hringde byrnan,  
 eald sweord eotonisc, þât him Onela forgeaf,  
 his gâdelinges gûð-gewædu,  
 fyrd-searo fûslíc: nô ymbe þá fæhðe sprâc,  
 2620 þeáh þe he his brôðor bearn âbredwade.  
 He frätwe geheöld fela missera,  
 bill and byrnan, ôð þât his byre mihte  
 eorl-scipe efnan, swâ his ær-fâder;  
 geaf him þá mid Geátum gûð-gewæda  
 2625 æghwás unrím; þá he of ealdre gewât,  
 frôd on forð-weg. Þá wás forma sîð  
 geongan cempan, þât he gûðe ræs  
 mid his freó-dryhtne fremman sceolde;  
 ne gemealt him se môd-sefa, ne his mæges lâf  
 2630 gewâc át wíge: þât se wyrm onfand,  
 syððan hie tógâdre gegân háfdon.  
 Wígláf maðelode word-rihta fela,  
 sâgde gesîðum, him wás sefa geômor:  
 "Ic þât mæl geman, þær we medu þêgun,  
 2635 "þonne we gehêton ússum hlâforde  
 "in biór-sele, þe ús þâs beágas geaf,  
 "þât we him þá gûð-geatwa gyldan woldon,  
 "gif him þyslícu þearf gelumpe,  
 "helmas and heard sweord: þê he úsic on herge geceás  
 2640 "tô þyssum sîð-fate sylfes willum,  
 "onmunde úsic mærdâ and me þâs mâðmas geaf,  
 "þê he úsic gâr-wígend gôde tealde,  
 "hwate helm-berend, þeáh þe hlâford ús  
 "þis ellen-weorc âna âþôhte  
 2645 "tô gefremmanne, folces hyrde,  
 "forþam he manna mæst mærdâ gefremede,  
 "dæda dollícra. Nu is se dæg cumen,  
 "þât úre man-dryhten mâgenes behôfað  
 "gôdra gûð-rinca: wutun gangan tô,  
 2650 "helpan hild-fruman, þenden hyt sý,  
 "glêd-egesa grim! God wât on mec,  
 "þât me is micle leófre, þât mînne líc-haman



"mid mîne gold-gyfan glêd fäðmie.  
 "Ne þynceð me gerysne, þät we rondas beren  
 2655 "eft tō earde, nemne we æror mægen  
 "fâne gefyllan, feorh ealgian  
 "Wedra þiódnes. Ic wät geare,  
 "þät næron eald-gewyrht, þät he âna scyle  
 "Geáta duguðe gnorn þrowian,  
 2660 "gesīgan ät säcce: sceal úrum þät sweord and helm,  
 "byrne and byrdu-scrúð bâm gemæne."  
 Wôð þâ þurh þone wäl-rêc, wīg-heafolan bär  
 freán on fultum, feá worda cwäð:  
 "Leófa Biówulf, læst eall tela,  
 2665 "swâ þu on geoguð-feore geâra gecwæde,  
 "þät þu ne âlæte be þe lifigendum  
 "dôm gedreósan: scealt nu dædum rôf,  
 "äðeling ân-hydig, ealle mægene  
 "feorh ealgian; ic þe fullæstu!"  
 2670 Äfter þâm wordum wýrm yrre cwom,  
 atol inwit-gäst ôðre sîðe,  
 fýr-wylmum fâh fiónda niósan,  
 lâðra manna; líg-ýðum forborn  
 bord wið ronde: byrne ne meahte  
 2675 geongum gâr-wigan geóce gefremman:  
 ac se maga geonga under his mæges scyld  
 elne geeode, þâ his âgen wäs  
 glêdum forgrunden. Þâ gen gûð-cýning  
 mærdâ gemunde, mægen-strengo,  
 2680 slôh hilde-bille, þät hyt on heafolan stôð  
 nîðe genýded: Nægling forbärst,  
 geswác ät säcce sweord Biówulfes  
 gomol and græg-mæl. Him þät gifeðe ne wäs,  
 þät him îrenna ecge mihton  
 2685 helpan ät hilde; wäs sió hond tō strong,  
 se þe mēca gehwane mîne gefræge  
 swenge ofersôhte, þonne he tō säcce bär  
 wæpen wundrum heard, näs him wihte þe sêl.  
 Þâ wäs þeód-sceaða þridan sîðe,  
 2690 frêcne fýr-draca fæhða gemyndig,  
 ræsde on þone rôfan, þâ him rûm âgeald,  
 hât and heaðo-grim, heals ealne ymbefêng  
 biteran bânnum; he geblôdegod wearð  
 sâwul-drióre; swât ýðum weóll.

### XXXVII. BEÓWULF WOUNDED TO DEATH.

2695 Þâ ic ät þearfe gefrægn þeód-cýninges  
 and-longne eorl ellen cýðan,  
 cräft and cênðu, swâ him gecynde wäs;  
 ne hêdde he þäs heafolan, ac sió hand gebarn  
 mōdiges mannes, þær he his mæges healp,  
 2700 þät he þone nîð-gäst nioðor hwêne slôh,  
 secg on searwum, þät þät sweord gedeáf  
 fâh and fâted, þät þät fýr ongon  
 sweðrian syððan. Þâ gen sylf cýning  
 geweóld his gewitte, wäll-seaxe gebräd,  
 2705 biter and beadu-scearp, þät he on byrnan wäg:  
 forwrät Wedra helm wýrm on middan.  
 Feónd gefyldan (ferh ellen wrác),

and hi hyne þā begen    âbroten hæfdon,  
 sib-æðelingas:    swylc sceolde secg wesan,  
 2710 þegn át þearfe.    Þæt þam þeódne wäs  
   sîðast sîge-hwîle    sylfes dædum,  
   worlde geweorces.    Þā sió wund ongon,  
   þe him se eorð-draca    ær geworhte,  
   swêlan and swellan.    He þæt sôna onfand,  
 2715 þæt him on breóstum    bealo-nîð weóll,  
   âttor on innan.    Þā se æðeling gióng,  
   þæt he bî wealle,    wîs-hycgende,  
   gesät on sesse;    seah on enta geweorc,  
   hû þā stân-bogan    stapulum fæste  
 2720 êce eorð-reced    innan heóldon.  
   Hyne þā mid handa    heoro-dreórigne  
   þeóden mærne    þegn ungemete till,  
   wine-dryhten his    wätere gelafede,  
   hilde-sädne    and his helm onspeón.  
 2725 Biówulf maðelode,    he ofer benne spræc,  
   wunde wäl-bleáte    (wisse he gearwe,  
   þæt he dæg-hwîla    gedrogen hæfde  
   eorðan wynne;    þā wäs eall sceacen  
   dôgor-gerîmes,    deað ungemete neáh):  
 2730 "Nu ic suna mînum    syllan wolde  
   "guð-gewædu,    þær me gifeðe swā  
   "ænig yrfe-weard    äfter wurde,  
   "lîce gelenge.    Ic þäs leóde heóld  
   "flftig wintra:    näs se folc-cyning  
 2735 "ymbe-sittendra    ænig þāra,  
   "þe mec guð-winum    grêtan dorste,  
   "egesan þeón.    Ic on earde bād  
   "mæl-gesceafta,    heóld mîn tela,  
   "ne sôhte searo-nîðas,    ne me swôr fela  
 2740 "aða on unriht.    Ic þäs ealles mäg,  
   "feorh-bennum seóc,    gefeán habban:  
   "forþam me wîtan ne þearf    waldend fira  
   "morðor-bealo mâga,    þonne mîn sceaceð  
   "lîf of lîce.    Nu þu lungre  
 2745 "geong, hord sceáwian    under hârne stân,  
   "Wîgláf leófa,    nu se wyrm ligeð,  
   "swefeð sâre wund,    since bereáfod.  
   "Bió nu on ôfoste,    þæt ic ær-welan,  
   "gold-æht ongite,    gearo sceáwige  
 2750 "swegle searo-gimmas,    þæt ic þý sæft mæge  
   "äfter mâððum-welan    mîn âlætan  
   "lîf and leód-scipe,    þone ic longe heóld."

### XXXVIII. THE JEWEL-HOARD. THE PASSING OF BEOWULF.

  Þā ic snûde gefrâgn    sunu Wihstânes  
   äfter word-cwydum    wundum dryhtne  
 2755 hýran heaðo-siócum,    hring-net beran,  
   brogdne beadu-sercean    under beorges hrôf.  
   Geseah þā sige-hrêðig,    þā he bî sesse geóng,  
   mago-þegn môdig    mâððum-sigla fela,  
   gold glitnian    grunde getenge,  
 2760 wundur on wealle    and þäs wyrmes denn,  
   ealdes uht-flogan,    orcas stondan,  
   fyrn-manna fatu    feormend-leáse,

hirstum behrorene: þær wæs helm monig,  
 eald and ômig, earm-beága fela,  
 2765 searwum gesæled. Sinc eáðe mæg,  
 gold on grunde, gumena cynnes  
 gehwone ofer-higian, hýde se þe wylle!  
 Swylce he siomian geseah segn eall-gylden  
 heáh ofer horde, hond-wundra mæst,  
 2770 gelocen leoðo-cräftum: of þam leoða stôð,  
 þät he þone grund-wong ongitan meahte,  
 wräte giond-wlitan. Näs þäs wyrmes þær  
 onsýn ænig, ac hyne ecg fornam.  
 Þa ic on hlæwe gefrägn hord reáfian,  
 2775 eald enta geweorc äanne mannan,  
 him on bearm hladan bunan and discas  
 sylfes dôme, segn eác genom,  
 beácna beorhtost; bill ær-gescôð  
 (ecg wäs îren) eald-hláfordes  
 2780 þam þára määma mund-bora wäs  
 longe hwile, lîg-egesan wäg  
 hätne for horde, hioro-weallende,  
 middel-nihtum, ôð þät he morðre swealt.  
 Är wäs on ôfoste eft-siðes georn,  
 2785 frätwum gefyrðred: hyne fyrwet bräc,  
 hwäðer collen-ferð cwicne gemette  
 in þam wong-stede Wedra þeóden,  
 ellen-siócne, þær he hine ær forlêt.  
 He þa mid þäm määmum mærne þióden,  
 2790 dryhten sinne driórigne fand  
 ealdres ät ende: he hine eft ongon  
 wäteres weorpan, ôð þät wordes ord  
 breóst-hord þurhbräc. Beówulf maðelode,  
 gomel on gihðe (gold sceáwode):  
 2795 "Ic þára frätwa freán ealles þanc  
 "wuldur-cyninge wordum secge,  
 "êcum dryhtne, þe ic her on starie,  
 "þäs þe ic môste mînum leóðum  
 "ær swylt-däge swylc gestrýnan.  
 2800 "Nu ic on määma hord mîne bebohte  
 "frôde feorh-lege, fremmað ge nu  
 "leóða þearfe; ne mæg ic her leng wesan.  
 "Hâtað heaðo-mære hlæw gewyrcean,  
 "beorhtne äfter bæle ät brimes nosan;  
 2805 "se scel tô gemyndum mînum leóðum  
 "heáh hlifian on Hrones nässe,  
 "þät hit sæ-lîðend syððan hâtan  
 "Biówulfes biorh, þa þe brentingas  
 "ofer flôða genipu feorran drifað."  
 2810 Dyde him of healse hring gyldenne  
 þióden þrist-hydig, þegne gesealde,  
 geongum gâr-wigan, gold-fähne helm,  
 beáh and byrnan, hêt hyne brûcan well:  
 "Þu eart ende-láf ússes cynnes,  
 2815 "Wægmundunga; ealle Wyrð forsweóf,  
 "mîne mágas tô metod-sceafte,  
 "eorlas on elne: ic him äfter sceal."  
 Þät wäs þam gomelan gingeste word  
 breóst-gehygdum, ær he bæl cure,  
 2820 hâte heaðo-wylmas: him of hreðre gewät  
 sawol sêcean sôð-fästra dôm.

XXXIX. THE COWARD-THANES.

- Þá wæs gegongen guman unfrôdum  
 earfoðlice, þæt he on eorðan geseah  
 þone leófestan lífes át ende  
 2825 bleáte gebæran. Bona swylce lág,  
 egeslíc eorð-draca, ealdre bereáfod,  
 bealwe gebæded: beáh-hordum leng  
 wurm woh-bogen wealdan ne môste,  
 ac him îrenna ecga fornâmon,  
 2830 hearde heaðo-scearpe homera lâfe,  
 þæt se wîd-floga wundum stille  
 hreás on hrusan hord-ârne neáh,  
 nalles äfter lyfte lâcende hwearf  
 middel-nihtum, mâðm-æhta wlonc  
 2835 ansýn ýwde: ac he eorðan gefeóll  
 for þæs hild-fruman hond-geweorce.  
 Hûru þæt on lande lyt manna þâh  
 mægen-âgendra mîne gefræge,  
 þeáh þe he dæda gehwäs dyrstig wære,  
 2840 þæt he wið ättor-sceaðan oreðe geræsde,  
 oððe hring-sele hondum styrede,  
 gif he wäccende weard onfunde  
 búan on beorge. Biówulfe wearð  
 dryht-mâðma dæl deáðe forgolden;  
 2845 hæfde æghwäðer ende gefêred  
 lænan lífes. Näs þá lang tó þon,  
 þæt þá hild-latan holt ofgéfán,  
 tydre treów-logan tyne ätsomne,  
 þá ne dorston ær dareðum lâcan  
 2850 on hyra man-dryhtnes miclan þearfe;  
 ac hy scamiende scyldas bæran,  
 gûð-gewædu, þær se gomela lág:  
 wlitan on Wíglâf. He gewêrgad sät,  
 fêðe-cempa freán eaxlum neáh,  
 2855 wehte hyne wätre; him wiht ne speów;  
 ne meahte he on eorðan, þeáh he ûðe wel,  
 on þam frum-gâre feorh gehealdan,  
 ne þæs wealdendes willan wiht oncirran;  
 wolde dôm godes dædum rædan  
 2860 gumena gehwylcum, swâ he nu gen dêð.  
 Þá wäs ät þam geongan grim andswaru  
 êð-begête þam þe ær his elne forleás.  
 Wíglâf maðelode, Weohstânes sunu,  
 secg sârig-ferð seah on unleófe:  
 2865 "Þæt lâ mäg secgan, se þe wyle sôð sprecan,  
 "þæt se mon-dryhten, se eów þá mâðmas geaf,  
 "eóred-geatwe, þe ge þær on standað,  
 "þonne he on ealu-bence oft gesealde  
 "heal-sittendum helm and byrnan,  
 2870 "þeóden his þegnum, swylce he þryðlícost  
 "ðhwær feor oððe neáh findan meahte,  
 "þæt he genunga gûð-gewædu  
 "wrâðe forwurpe. Þá hyne wíg beget,  
 "nealles folc-cyning fyrd-gesteallum  
 2875 "gylpan þorfte; hwäðre him god ûðe,  
 "sigora waldend, þæt he hyne sylfne gewrác

"âna mid ecge, þâ him wäs elnes þearf,  
 "Ic him lif-wraðe lytle meahte  
 "ätgifan ät gûðe and ongan swâ þeah  
 2880 "ofer mîn gemet mægges helpan:  
 "symle wäs þý sæmra, þonne ic sweorde drep  
 "ferhð-geniðlan, fýr unswiðor  
 "weóll of gewitte. Wergendra tō lyt  
 "þrong ymbe þeóden, þâ hyne sió þrag becwom.  
 2885 "Nu sceal sinc-þego and swyrd-gifu  
 "eall êðel-wyn eówrum cynne,  
 "lufen âlicgean: lond-rihtes môt  
 "þære mæg-burge monna æghwylc  
 "idel hweorfan, syððan äðelingas  
 2890 "feorran gefricgean fleám eówerne,  
 "dôm-leásan dæd. Deað bið sēlla  
 "eorla gehwylcum þonne edwīt-lif!"

#### XL. THE SOLDIER'S DIRGE AND PROPHECY.

Hêht þâ þät heaðo-weorc tō hagan bióðan  
 up ofer êg-clif, þær þät eorl-weorod  
 2895 morgen-longne dæg môd-giðmor sät,  
 bord-häbbende, bega on wēnum  
 ende-dôgores and eft-cymes  
 leófes monnes. Lyt swígode  
 niwra spella, se þe näs geräd,  
 2900 ac he sôðlice sägde ofer ealle;  
 "Nu is wil-geofa Wedra leóða,  
 "dryhten Geáta deað-bedde fäst,  
 "wunað wäl-reste wyrmes dædum;  
 "him on efn ligeð ealdor-gewinna,  
 2905 "siex-bennum seóc: sweorde ne meahte  
 "on þam aglæcean ænige þinga  
 "wunde gewyrcean. Wígláf siteð  
 "ofer Biówulfe, byre Wihstānes,  
 "eorl ofer ôðrum unlifigendum,  
 2910 "healdeð hige-mêðum heáfod-wearde  
 "leófes and lâðes. Nu ys leódum wēn  
 "orleg-hwīle, syððan underne  
 "Froncum and Frysum fyll cyninges  
 "wīde weorðeð. Wäs sió wrôht scepen  
 2915 "heard wið Hûgas, syððan Higelâc cwom  
 "faran flot-herge on Fresna land,  
 "þær hyne Hetware hilde gehnægdon,  
 "elne geeodon mid ofer-māgene,  
 "þät se byrn-wīga bûgan sceolde,  
 2920 "feóll on fêðan: nalles frätwe geaf  
 "ealdor dugoðe; ús wäs â syððan  
 "Merewioinga milts ungyfeðe.  
 "Ne ic tō Sweó-þeóde sibbe oððe treówe  
 "wihte ne wēne; ac wäs wīde cûð,  
 2925 "þätte Ongenþió ealdre besnyðede  
 "Hæðcyn Hréðling wið Hrefna-wudu,  
 "þâ for on-mêðlan ærest gesôhton  
 "Geáta leóde Gûð-scilfingas.  
 "Sôna him se frôða fäder Ôhtheres,  
 2930 "eald and eges-full ond-slyht âgeaf,  
 "âbreót brim-wīsan, brýd âheórde,

"gomela ió-meowlan golde berofene,  
 "Onelan môdor and Ôhtheres,  
 "and þa folgode feorh-genîðlan  
 2935 "ôð þät hî ôðeodon earfoðlice  
 "in Hrefnes-holt hlâford-leåse.  
 "Besät þa sin-herge sweorda lâfe  
 "wundum wêrge, weán oft gehêt  
 "earnre teohhe andlonge niht:  
 2940 "cwäð he on mergenne mêces ecgum  
 "getan wolde, sume on galg-treówum  
 "fuglum tô gamene. Frôfor eft gelamp  
 "sârig-môdum somod ær-däge,  
 "syððan hie Hygelâces horn and býman  
 2945 "gealdor ongeâton. Þa se gôða com  
 "leóða dugoðe on lâst faran.

#### XLI. HE TELLS OF THE SWEDES AND THE GEATAS.

"Wäs sió swât-swaðu Sweona and Geáta,  
 "wâl-ræs wera wîde gesýne,  
 "hû þa folc mid him fæhðe tôwehton.  
 2950 "Gewât him þa se gôða mid his gâdelingum,  
 "frôd fela geômor fâsten sêcean,  
 "eorl Ongenþiô ufor oncirde;  
 "häfde Higelâces hilde gefrunen,  
 "wlonces wîg-crâft, wiðres ne trûwode,  
 2955 "þät he sæ-mannum onsacan mihte,  
 "heáðo-lîðendum hord forstandan,  
 "bearn and brýde; beáh eft þonan  
 "eald under eorð-weall. Þa wäs æht boden  
 "Sweona leóðum, segn Higelâce.  
 2960 "Freoðo-wong þone forð ofereodon,  
 "syððan Hrêðlingas tô hagan þrungon.  
 "Þær wearð Ongenþiô ecgum sweorda,  
 "blonden-fexa on bîd wrecen,  
 "þät se þeód-cyning þafian sceolde  
 2965 "Eofores âne dôm: hyne yrringa  
 "Wulf Wonrêding wæpne geræhte,  
 "þät him for swenge swât ædrum sprong  
 "forð under fexe. Näs he forht swâ þêh,  
 "gomela Scilfing, ac forgeald hraðe  
 2970 "wyrsan wrixle wâl-hlem þone,  
 "syððan þeód-cyning þyder oncirde:  
 "ne meahte se snella sunu Wonrêdes  
 "ealdum ceorle ond-slyht giofan,  
 "ac he him on heáfde helm ær gescer,  
 2975 "þät he blôde fâh búgan sceolde,  
 "feóll on foldan; näs he fæge þa git,  
 "ac he hyne gewyrpte, þeáh þe him wund hrîne,  
 "Lêt se hearda Higelâces þegn  
 "brâdne mêce, þa his brôðor læg,  
 2980 "eald sweord eotonisc, entiscne helm,  
 "breca ofer bord-weal: þa gebeáh cyning,  
 "folces hyrde, wäs in feorh dropen.  
 "Þa wæron monige, þe his mæg wriðon,  
 "ricone ârærdon, þa him gerýmed wearð,  
 2985 "þät hie wâl-stôwe wealdan môston.  
 "Þenden reáfode rinc ôðerne,

"nam on Ongenþiό ðren-byrnan,  
 "heard swyrd hilted and his helm somod;  
 "hāres hyrste Higelāce bār.  
 2990 "He þām frāt wum fēng and him fāgre gehēt  
 "leāna fore leōdum and gelæste swā:  
 "geald þone gūð-ræs Geāta dryhten,  
 "Hrēðles eafora, þā he tō hām becom,  
 "Jofore and Wulfe mid ofer-māðmum,  
 2995 "sealde hiora gehwāðrum hund þūsenda  
 "landes and locenra beāga; ne þorfte him þā leān oðwītan  
 "mon on middan-gearde, syððan hie þā mærdā geslōgon;  
 "and þā Jofore forgeaf āngan dōhtor,  
 "hām-weorðunge, hylde tō wedde.  
 3000 "Þāt ys sió fæhðo and se feōnd-scipe,  
 "wāl-nīð wera, þās þe ic wēn hafo,  
 "þe ūs sēceað tō Sweona leóde,  
 "syððan hie gefricgeað freán ūserne  
 "ealdor-leāsne, þone þe ær geheóld  
 3005 "wið hettendum hord and rīce,  
 "āfter hāleða hryre hwate Scylfingas,  
 "folc-ræd fremede oððe furður gen  
 "eorl-scipe efnde. Nu is oðfost betost,  
 "þāt we þeód-cyning þær sceāwian  
 3010 "and þone gebringan, þe ūs beāgas geaf,  
 "on ād-fāre. Ne scel ānes hwāt  
 "meltan mid þam mōdigan, ac þær is māðma hord.  
 "gold unrīme grimme geceāpod  
 "and nu āt sīðestan sylfes feore  
 3015 "beāgas gebohte; þā sceal brond fretan,  
 "āled þeccean, nalles eorl wegan  
 "māððum tō gemyndum, ne mägð scýne  
 "habban on healse hring-weorðunge,  
 "ac sceall geðmor-mōd golde bereáfod  
 3020 "oft nalles æne el-land tredan,  
 "nu se here-wīsa hleahtor ālegde,  
 "gamen and gleó-dreám. Forþon sceall gār wesan  
 "monig morgen-ceald mundum bewunden,  
 "hāfen on handa, nalles hearpan swēg  
 3025 "wīgend wecccean, ac se wonna hrefn  
 "fūs ofer fægum, fela reordian,  
 "earne secgan, hū him āt æte speów,  
 "þenden he wið wulf wāl reáfode."  
 Swā se secg hwata secgende wās  
 3030 lāðra spella; he ne leāg fela  
 wyrda ne worda. Weorod eall ārās,  
 eodon unblīðe under Earna nās  
 wollen-teāre wundur sceāwian.  
 Fundon þā on sande sāwul-leāsne  
 3035 hlīm-bed healdan, þone þe him hringas geaf  
 ærran mælum: þā wās ende-dāg  
 gōdum gegongen, þāt se gūð-cyning,  
 Wedra þeóden, wundor-deāðe swealt.  
 Ær hī gesēgan syllīcran wiht,  
 3040 wrym on wonge wiðer-rāhtes þær  
 lāðne licgean: wās se lēg-draca,  
 grimlīc gryre-gāst, glēdum beswæled,  
 se wās fiftiges fōt-gemearces.  
 lang on legere, lyft-wynne heóld  
 3045 nihtes hwīlum, nyðer eft gewāt

dennes niósian; wäs þá deáðe fäst,  
 häfde eorð-scrafta ende genyttod.  
 Him big stôdan bunan and orcas,  
 discas lågon and dýre swyrd,  
 3050 ðmige þurh-etone, swâ hie wið eorðan fäðm  
 þûsend wintra þær eardodon:  
 þonne wäs þät yrfe eácen-cräftig,  
 iú-monna gold galdre bewunden,  
 þät þam hring-sele hrînan ne môste  
 3055 gumena ænig, nefne god sylfa,  
 sigora sôð-cyning, sealde þam þe he wolde  
 (he is manna gehyld) hord openian,  
 efne swâ hwylcum manna, swâ him gemet þûhte.

## XLII. WÍGLAF SPEAKS. THE BUILDING OF THE BALE-FIRE.

Þá wäs gesýne, þät se sîð ne þâh  
 3060 þam þe unrihte inne gehýdde  
 wräte under wealle. Weard ær ofslôh  
 feára sumne; þá sió fæhð gewearð  
 gewrecen wrâðlice. Wundur hwâr, þonne  
 eorl ellen-rôf ende gefêre  
 3065 líf-gesceafta, þonne leng ne mäg  
 mon mid his mägum medu-seld búan.  
 Swâ wäs Biówulfe, þá he biorges weard  
 sôhte, searo-nîðas: seolfa ne cûðe,  
 þurh hwät his worulde gedâl weorðan sceolde;  
 3070 swâ hit ðð dômes däg diópe benemdon  
 þeódnas mære, þá þät þær dydon,  
 þät se secg wære synnum scildig,  
 hergum geheaðerod, hell-bendum fäst,  
 wommum gewitnad, se þone wong strâde.  
 3075 Näs he gold-hwät: gearwor häfde  
 âgendes êst ær gesceaówod.  
 Wígláf maðelode, Wihstânes sunu:  
 "Oft sceall eorl monig ânes willan  
 "wræc âdreógan, swâ ús geworden is.  
 3080 "Ne meahon we gelæran leófne þeóden,  
 "rîces hyrde ræd ænigne,  
 "þät he ne grêtte gold-weard þone,  
 "lête hyne licgean, þær he longe wäs,  
 "wícum wunian ðð woruld-ende.  
 3085 "Heóldon heáh gesceap: hord ys gesceaówod,  
 "grimme gegongen; wäs þät gifeðe tó swîð,  
 "þe þone þeóden þyder ontyhte.  
 "Ic wäs þær inne and þät eall geond-seh,  
 "recedes geatwa, þá me gerýmed wäs,  
 3090 "nealles swæslíce sîð âlýfed  
 "inn under eorð-weall. Ic on ðfoste gefêng  
 "micle mid mundum mägen-byrðenne  
 "hord-gestreóna, hider út ätbär  
 "cyninge mînum: cwico wäs þá gena,  
 3095 "wís and gewittig; worn eall gesprác  
 "gomol on gehðo and eówic grêtan hêt,  
 "bäd þät ge geworhton äfter wines dædum  
 "in bælstede beorh þone heán  
 "micelne and mærne, swâ he manna wäs  
 3100 "wígend weorð-fullost wíde geond eorðan,



"þenden he burh-welan brūcan mōste.  
 "Uton nu ēfstan ôðre sīðe  
 "seón and sêcean searo-geþræc,  
 "wundur under wealle! ic eów wīsigē,  
 3105 "þæt ge genōge neán sceáwiað  
 "beágas and bráð gold. Sīe sió bærgearo  
 "ádre geáfneð, þonne we út cymen,  
 "and þonne gefeþian freán ūserne,  
 "leófne mannan, þær he longe sceal  
 3110 "on þæs waldendes wære gepolian."  
 Hêt þá gebeóðan byre Wihstānes,  
 hāle hilde-diór, hāleða monegum  
 bold-āgendra, þæt hie bælg-wudu  
 feorran feredon, folc-āgende  
 3115 gōðum tōgēnes: "Nu sceal glêð fretan  
 "(weaxan wonna lēg) wīgena strengel,  
 "þone þe oft gebáð ísærn-scūre,  
 "þonne stræla storm, strengum gebæded,  
 "scōc ofer scild-weall, sceft nytte heóld,  
 3120 "feðer-gearwum fūs flāne full-eode."  
 Hūru se snotra sunu Wihstānes  
 ācīgde of corðre cyninges þegnas  
 syfone tōsomne þá sēlestan,  
 eode eahta sum under inwit-hrôf;  
 3125 hilde-rinc sum on handa bār  
 āled-leóman, se þe on orde geóng.  
 Nās þá on hlytme, hwā þæt hord strude,  
 syððan or-wearde ænigne dæl  
 secgas gesēgon on sele wunian,  
 3130 læne licgan: lyt ænig mearn,  
 þæt hi ôfostlice út geferedon  
 dýre mādmas; dracan êc scufun,  
 wýrm ofer weall-clif, lēton wæg niman,  
 flôð fāðmian frātwa hyrde.  
 3135 þær wās wunden gold on wæn hladen,  
 æghwās unrīm, āðeling boren,  
 hār hilde-rinc tō Hrones nāsse.

#### XLIII. BEÓWULF'S FUNERAL PYRE.

Him þá gegiredan Geáta leóde  
 áð on eorðan un-wāclícne,  
 3140 helmum behongen, hilde-bordum,  
 beorhtum byrnum, swā he bêna wās;  
 ālegdon þá tō-middes mærne þeóden  
 hāleð hiófende, hlāford leófne.  
 Ongunnon þá on beorge bælg-fýra mæst  
 3145 wīgend weccan: wudu-rêc āstāh  
 sweart ofer swioðole, swōgende lēg,  
 wōpe bewunden (wind-blond geläg)  
 ôð þæt he þá bān-hūs gebrocen hāfde,  
 hāt on hreðre. Higum unrôte  
 3150 mōð-ceare mændon mon-dryhtnes cwealm;  
 swýlce giðmor-gýd + lat . con meowle  
 . . . . . wunden heorde . . .  
 serg (?) ceorig sælde geneahhe  
 þæt hio hyre . . . gas hearde  
 3155 . . . . . ede wālfylla wonn . .

hildes egesan    hyðo  
 haf mid    heofon rêce swealh (?)  
 Geworhton þâ    Wedra leóde  
 hlæw on hliðe,    se wäs heáh and brâd,  
 3160 wæg-lîðendum    wíde gesýne,  
 and betimbredon    on tyn dagum  
 beadu-rôfes bêcn:    bronda betost  
 wealle beworhton,    swâ hyt weorðlîcost  
 fore-snotre men    findan mihton.  
 3165 Hî on beorg dydon    bêg and siglu,  
 eall swylce hyrsta,    swylce on horde ær  
 nîð-hydige men    genumen hæfdon;  
 forlêton eorla gestreón    eorðan healdan,  
 gold on greóte,    þær hit nu gen lifað  
 3170 eldum swâ unnyt,    swâ hit æror wäs.  
 Þâ ymbe hlæw riodan    hilde-deóre,  
 äðelinga bearn    ealra twelfa,  
 woldon ceare cwîðan,    kyning mænan,  
 word-gyd wrecan    and ymb wer sprecan,  
 3175 eahtodan eorl-scipe    and his ellen-weorc  
 duguðum dêmdon,    swâ hit ge-dêfe bið,  
 þät mon his wine-dryhten    wordum hêrge,  
 ferhðum freóge,    þonne he forð scile  
 of lîc-haman    læne weorðan.  
 3180 Swâ begnornodon    Geáta leóde  
 hlâfordes hryre,    heorð-geneátas,  
 cwædon þät he wære    woruld-cyning  
 mannum mildust    and mon-þwærust,  
 leóðum lîðost    and lof-geornost.

## APPENDIX

### THE ATTACK IN FINNSBURG. [Footnote: See v. 1069 \_seqq.\_]

". . . . . näs byrnað næfre."  
 Hleoðrode þâ    heaðo-geong cyning:  
 "Ne þis ne dagað eástan,    ne her draca ne fleógeð,  
 "ne her þisse healle    hornas ne byrnað,  
 5 "ac fêr forð berað    fugelas singað,  
 "gylleð græg-hama,    gûð-wudu hlynneð,  
 "scyld scefte oncwýð.    Nu scýneð þes mōna  
 "waðol under wolcnum;    nu árišað weá-dæda,  
 "þe þisne folces nîð    fremman willað.  
 10 "Ac onwacnigeað nu,    wígend míne,  
 "hebbað eówre handa,    hicgeað on ellen,  
 "winnað on orde,    wesað on mōde!"  
 Þâ árás monig gold-hladen þegn,    gyrde hine his swurde;  
 þâ tō dura eodon    drihtlîce cernpan,  
 15 Sigeferð and Eaha,    hyra sweord getugon,  
 and ät ððorum durum    Ordláf and Gûðláf,  
 and Hengest sylf;    hwearf him on lâste.  
 Þâ git Gârulf    Gûðere styrode,  
 þät hie swâ freólîc feorh    forman sîðe  
 20 tō þære healle durum    hyrsta ne bæran,  
 nu hyt nîða heard    ânyman wolde:

ac he frāgn ofer eal undearninga,  
 deór-môd hāleð, hwā þā duru heólde.  
 "Sigeferð is mīn nama (cwāð he), ic eom Secgena leód,  
 25 "wrecca wīde cūð. Fela ic weána gebād,  
 "heardra hilda; þe is gyt her witod,  
 "swāðer þu sylf tō me sēcean wylle."  
 Þā wās on wealle wāl-slihta gehlyn,  
 sceolde cêlod bord cênum on handa  
 30 bân-helm berstan. Buruh-þelu dynede,  
 ôð þæt át þære gûðe Gârulf gecrang,  
 ealra ærest eorð-bûendra,  
 Gûðlâfes sunu; ymbe hine gôdra fela.  
 Hwearf flacra hræw hræfn, wandrode  
 35 sweart and sealo-brûn; swurd-leóma stôd  
 swylce eal Finns-buruh fýrenu wære.  
 Ne gefrāgn ic næfre wurðlīcor át wera hilde  
 sixtig sige-beorna sêl gebæran,  
 ne næfre swânas swêtne medo sêl forgyldan,  
 40 þonne Hnāfe guldon his hæg-stealdas.  
 Hig fuhton fīf dagas, swā hyra nân ne feól  
 driht-gesīða, ac hig þā duru heóldon.  
 Þā gewât him wund hāleð on wæg gangan,  
 sæde þæt his byrne âbrocen wære,  
 45 here-sceorpum hrôr, and eác wās his helm þyrl.  
 Þā hine sôna frāgn folces hyrde,  
 hû þā wīgend hyra wunda genæson  
 oððe hwāðer þæra hyssa . . . . .

## LIST OF NAMES; NOTES; AND GLOSSARY.

### ABBREVIATIONS

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

The vowel ä = \_a\_ in \_glad\_ }  
 The diphthong æ = \_a\_ in \_hair\_ } approximately.

The names Leo, Bugge, Rieger, etc., refer to authors of emendations.

Words beginning with ge- will be found under their root-word.

Obvious abbreviations, like subj., etc., are not included in this list.

#### LIST OF NAMES.

Abel, Cain's brother, 108.

Älf-here (gen. Älf-heres, 2605), a kinsman of Wígláf's, 2605.

Äsc-here, confidential adviser of King Hrôðgâr (1326), older brother of Yrmenláf (1325), killed by Grendel's mother, 1295, 1324, 2123.

Bân-stân, father of Breca, 524.

Beó-wulf, son of Scyld, king of the Danes, 18, 19. After the death of his father, he succeeds to the throne of the Scyldings, 53. His son is Healfdene, 57.

Beó-wulf (Biówulf, 1988, 2390; gen. Beówulfes, 857, etc., Biówulfes, 2195, 2808, etc.; dat. Beówulfe, 610, etc., Biówulfe, 2325, 2843), of the race of the Geátas. His father is the Wægmunding Ecgþeów (263, etc.); his mother a daughter of Hrêðel, king of the Geátas (374), at whose court he is brought up after his seventh year with Hrêðel's sons, Herebeald, Hæðcyn, and Hygelâc, 2429 ff. In his youth lazy and unapt (2184 f., 2188 f.); as man he attains in the gripe of his hand the strength of thirty men, 379. Hence his victories in his combats with bare hands (711 ff., 2502 ff.), while fate denies him the victory in the battle with swords, 2683 f. His swimming-match with Breca in his youth, 506 ff. Goes with fourteen Geátas to the assistance of the Danish king, Hrôðgâr, against Grendel, 198 ff. His combat with Grendel, and his victory, 711 ff., 819 ff. He is, in consequence, presented with rich gifts by Hrôðgâr, 1021 ff. His combat with Grendel's mother, 1442 ff. Having again received gifts, he leaves Hrôðgâr (1818-1888), and returns to Hygelâc, 1964 ff.--After Hygelâc's last battle and death, he flees alone across the sea, 2360 f. In this battle he crushes Dâghrefn, one of the Hûgas, to death, 2502 f. He rejects at the same time Hygelâc's kingdom and the hand of his widow (2370 ff.), but carries on the government as guardian of the young Heardrêd, son of Hygelâc, 2378 ff. After Heardrêd's death, the kingdom falls to Beówulf, 2208, 2390.--Afterwards, on an expedition to avenge the murdered Heardrêd, he kills the Scylfing, Eádgils (2397), and probably conquers his country. --His fight with the drake, 2539 ff. His death, 2818. His burial, 3135 ff.

Breca (acc. Breca, 506, 531), son of Beánstân, 524. Chief of the Brondings, 521. His swimming-match with Beówulf, 506 ff.

Brondinga (gen. Brondinga, 521), Breca, their chief, 521.

Brosinga mene, corrupted from, or according to Müllenhoff, written by mistake for, Breosinga mene (O.N., Brisinga men, cf. Haupts Zeitschr. XII. 304), collar, which the Brisingas once possessed.

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

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

Dene (gen. Dena, 242, etc., Denia, 2126, Deniga, 271, etc.; dat. Denum, 768, etc.), as subjects of Scyld and his descendants, they are also called Scyldings; and after the first king of the East Danes, Ing (Runenlied, 22), Ing-wine, 1045, 1320. They are also once called Hrêðmen, 445. On account of their renowned warlike character, they bore the names Gâr-Dene, 1, 1857, Hring-Dene (Armor-Danes), 116, 1280, Beorht-Dene, 427, 610. The great extent of this people is indicated by their names from the four quarters of the heavens: Eást-Dene, 392, 617, etc., West-Dene, 383, 1579, Sûð-Dene, 463, Norð-Dene, 784.--Their dwelling-place "in Scedelandum," 19, "on Scedenigge," 1687, "be sæm tweónum," 1686.

Ecg-lâf (gen. Ecglâfes, 499), Hûnferð's father, 499.

Ecg-þeów (nom. Ecgþeów, 263, Ecgþeó, 373; gen. Ecgþeówes, 529, etc., Ecgþiówes, 2000), a far-famed hero of the Geátas, of the house of the Wægmondings. Beówulf is the son of Ecgþeów, by the only daughter of Hrêðel, king of the Geátas, 262, etc. Among the Wylfings, he has slain Heaðolâf (460), and in consequence he goes over the sea to the Danes (463), whose king, Hrôðgâr, by means of gold, finishes the strife for him, 470.

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

Elan, daughter of Healfdene, king of the Danes, (?) 62. According to the restored text, she is the wife of Ongenþeów, the Scylfing, 62, 63.

Earna-näs, the Eagle Cape in the land of the Geátas, where occurred Beówulf's fight with the drake, 3032.

Eádgils (dat. Eádgilse, 2393), son of Ôththere, and grandson of Ongenþeów, the Scylfing, 2393. His older brother is

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

The sons of Ôththere, Eánmund and Eádgils, have rebelled against their father (2382), and must, in consequence, depart with their followers from Swióríce, 2205-6, 2380. They come into the country of the Geátas to Heardrêd (2380), but whether with friendly or hostile intent is not stated; but, according to 2203 f., we are to presume that they came against Heardrêd with designs of conquest. At a banquet (on feorme; or feorme, MS.) Heardrêd falls, probably through treachery, by the hand of one of the brothers, 2386, 2207. The murderer must have been Eánmund, to whom, according to 2613, "in battle the revenge of Weohstân brings death." Weohstân takes revenge for his murdered king, and exercises upon Eánmund's body the booty-right, and robs it of helm, breastplate, and sword (2616-17), which the slain man had received as gifts from his uncle, Onela, 2617-18. But Weohstân does not speak willingly of this fight, although he has slain Onela's brother's son, 2619-20.--After Heardrêd's and Eánmund's death, the descendant of Ongenþeów, Eádgils, returns to his home, 2388. He must give way before Beówulf, who has, since Heardrêd's death, ascended the throne of the Geátas, 2390. But Beówulf remembers it against him in after

days, and the old feud breaks out anew, 2392-94. Eádgils makes an invasion into the land of the Geátas (2394-95), during which he falls at the hands of Beówulf, 2397. The latter must have then obtained the sovereignty over the Sweonas (3005-6, where only the version, Scylfingas, can give a satisfactory sense).

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

Eormen-rîc (gen. Eormenrîces, 1202), king of the Goths (cf. about him, W. Grimm, *Deutsche Heldensage*, p. 2, ff.). Hâma has wrested the Brosinga mene from him, 1202.

Eomær, son of Offa and Þryðo (cf. Þryðo), 1961.

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

Finna land. Beówulf reaches it in his swimming-race with Breca, 580.

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

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

Franca (gen. Francna, 1211; dat. Froncum, 2913). King Hygelâc fell on an expedition against the allied Franks, Frisians, and Hûgas, 1211, 2917.

Fresan, Frisan, Frysan (gen. Fresena, 1094, Frysna, 1105, Fresna, 2916; dat. Frysum, 1208, 2913). To be distinguished, are: 1) North Frisians, whose king is Finn, 1069 ff.; 2) West Frisians, in alliance with the Franks and Hûgas, in the war against whom Hygelâc falls, 1208, 2916. The country

of the former is called Frysland, 1127; that of the latter, Fresna land, 2916.

Fr..es wäl (in Fr..es wäle, 1071), mutilated proper name.

Freáwaru, daughter of the Danish king, Hrôðgâr; given in marriage to Ingeld, the son of the Heaðobeard king, Frôða, in order to end a war between the Danes and the Heaðobeardnas, 2023 ff., 2065.

Frôða (gen. Frôðan), father of Ingeld, the husband of Freáware, 2026.

Gârmund (gen. Gârmundes, 1963) father of Offa. His grandson is Eómær, 1961-63.

Geátas (gen. Geáta, 205, etc.; dat. Geátum, 195, etc.), a tribe in Southern Scandinavia, to which the hero of this poem belongs; also called Wedergeátas, 1493, 2552; or, Wederas, 225, 423, etc.; Gûðgeátas, 1539; Sægeátas, 1851, 1987. Their kings named in this poem are: Hrêðel; Hæðcyn, second son of Hrêðel; Hygelâc, the brother of Hæðcyn; Heardrêd, son of Hygelâc; then Beówulf.

Gifðas (dat. Gifðum, 2495), Gepidæ, mentioned in connection with Danes and Swedes, 2495.

Grendel, a fen-spirit (102-3) of Cain's race, 107, 111, 1262, 1267. He breaks every night into Hrôðgâr's hall and carries off thirty warriors, 115 ff., 1583ff. He continues this for twelve years, till Beówulf fights with him (147, 711 ff.), and gives him a mortal wound, in that he tears out one of his arms (817), which is hung up as a trophy in the roof of Heorot, 837. Grendel's mother wishes to avenge her son, and the following night breaks into the hall and carries off Äschere, 1295. Beówulf seeks for and finds her home in the fen-lake (1493 ff.), fights with her (1498 ff.), and kills her (1567); and cuts off the head of Grendel, who lay there dead (1589), and brings it to Hrôðgâr, 1648.

Gûð-lâf and Oslâf, Danish warriors under Hnäf, whose death they avenge on Finn, 1149.

Hâlga, with the surname, \_til\_, the younger brother of the Danish king, Hrôðgâr, 61. His son is Hrôðulf, 1018, 1165, 1182.

Hâma wrests the \_Brosinga mene\_ from Eormenrîc, 1199.

Häreð (gen. Häreðes, 1982), father of Hygd, the wife of Hygelâc, 1930, 1982.

Hæðcyn (dat. Hæðcynne, 2483), second son of Hrêðel, king of the Geátas, 2435. Kills his oldest brother, Herebeald, accidentally, with an arrow, 2438 ff. After Hrêðel's death, he obtains the kingdom, 2475, 2483. He falls at Ravenswood, in the battle against the Swedish king, Ongenþeów, 2925. His successor is his younger brother, Hygelâc, 2944 ff., 2992.

Helmingas (gen. Helminga, 621). From them comes Wealhþeów, Hrôðgâr's wife, 621.

Heming (gen. Heminges, 1945, 1962). Offa is called Heminges mæg, 1945; Eómær, 1962. According to Bachlechner (Pfeiffer's Germania, I., p. 458), Heming is the son of the sister of Gârmund, Offa's father.

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

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

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

Here-rîc (gen. Hererîces, 2207) Heardrêd is called Hererîces nefa, 2207. Nothing further is known of him.

Het-ware or Franks, in alliance with the Frisians and the Hûgas, conquer Hygelâc, king of the Geátas, 2355, 2364 ff., 2917.

Healf-dene (gen. Healfdenes, 189, etc.), son of Beówulf, the Scylding (57); rules the Danes long and gloriously (57 f.); has three sons, Heorogâr, Hrôðgâr, and Hâlga (61), and a daughter, Elan, who, according to the renewed text of the passage, was married to the Scylfing, Ongenþeów, 62, 63.

Heard-rêd (dat. Heardrêde, 2203, 2376), son of Hygelâc, king of the Geátas, and Hygd. After his father's death, while still under age, he obtains the throne (2371, 2376, 2379); wherefore Beówulf, as nephew of Heardrêd's father, acts as guardian to the youth till he becomes older, 2378. He is slain by Ôthere's sons, 2386. This murder Beówulf avenges on Eádgils, 2396-97.

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

Heaðo-lâf (dat. Heaðo-lâfe, 460), a Wylfingish warrior. Ecgþeów, Beówulf's father, kills him, 460.

Heaðo-ræmas reached by B. in the swimming-race with Beówulf, 519.

Heoro-gâr (nom. 61; Heregâr, 467; Hiorogâr, 2159), son of Healfdene, and older brother of Hrôðgâr, 61. His death is mentioned, 467. He has a son, Heorowearð, 2162. His coat of mail Beówulf has received from Hrôðgâr (2156), and presents it to Hygelâc, 2158.

Heoro-weard (dat. Heorowearde, 2162), Heorogâr's son, 2161-62.

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

Hildeburh, daughter of Hôc, relative of the Danish leader, Hnäf, consort of the Frisian king, Finn. After the fall of the latter, she becomes a captive



of the Danes, 1072, 1077, 1159. See also under Finn.

Hnäf (gen. Hnäfes, 1115), a Hôcing (Wîdsîð, 29), the Danish King Healfdene's general, 1070 ff. For his fight with Finn, his death and burial, see under Finn.

Hond-sció, warrior of the Geátas: dat. 2077.

Hôc (gen. Hôces, 1077), father of Hildeburh, 1077; probably also of Hnäf (Wîdsîð, 29).

Hrêðel (gen. Hrêðles, 1486), son of Swerting, 1204. King of the Geátas, 374. He has, besides, a daughter, who is married to Ecgbeów, and has borne him Beówulf, (374), three sons, Herebeald, Hæðcyn, and Hygelâc, 2435. The eldest of these is accidentally killed by the second, 2440. On account of this inexpressible deed, Hrêðel becomes melancholy (2443), and dies, 2475.

Hrêðla (gen. Hrêðlan, MS. Hræðlan, 454), the same as Hrêðel (cf. Müllenhoff in *Haupts Zeitschrift*, 12, 260), the former owner of Beówulf's coat of mail, 454.

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

Hrêð-ríc, son of Hrôðgâr, 1190, 1837.

Hrefna-wudu, 2926, or Hrefnes-holt, 2936, the thicket near which the Swedish king, Ongenþeów, slew Hæðcyn, king of the Geátas, in battle.

Hreosna-beorh, promontory in the land of the Geátas, near which Ongenþeów's sons, Ôthhere and Onela, had made repeated robbing incursions into the country after Hrêðel's death. These were the immediate cause of the war in which Hrêðel's son, King Hæðcyn, fell, 2478 ff.

Hrôð-gâr (gen. Hrôðgâres, 235, etc.; dat. Hrôðgâre, 64, etc.), of the dynasty of the Scyldings; the second of the three sons of King Healfdene, 61. After the death of his elder brother, Heorogâr, he assumes the government of the Danes, 465, 467 (yet it is not certain whether Heorogâr was king of the Danes before Hrôðgâr, or whether his death occurred while his father, Healfdene, was still alive). His consort is Wealhþeów (613), of the stock of the Helmings (621), who has borne him two sons, Hrêðríc and Hrôðmund (1190), and a daughter, Freáware (2023), who has been given in marriage to the king of the Heaðobeardnas, Ingeld. His throne-room (78 ff.), which has been built at great cost (74 ff.), is visited every night by Grendel (102, 115), who, along with his mother, is slain by Beówulf (711 ff., 1493 ff). Hrôðgâr's rich gifts to Beówulf, in consequence, 1021, 1818; he is praised as being generous, 71 ff., 80, 1028 ff., 1868 ff.; as being brave, 1041 ff., 1771 ff.; and wise, 1699, 1725.--Other information about Hrôðgâr's reign for the most part only suggested: his expiation of the murder which Ecgbeów, Beówulf's father, committed upon Heaðolâf, 460, 470; his war with the Heaðobeardnas; his adjustment of it by giving his daughter, Freáware, in marriage to their king, Ingeld; evil results of this marriage, 2021-2070.--Treachery of his brother's son, Hrôðulf, intimated, 1165-1166.

Hrôð-mund, Hrôðgâr's son, 1190.

Hrôð-ulf, probably a son of Hâlga, the younger brother of King Hrôðgâr, 1018, 1182. Wealhþeów expresses the hope (1182) that, in case of the early death of Hrôðgâr, Hrôð-ulf would prove a good guardian to Hrôðgâr's young

son, who would succeed to the government; a hope which seems not to have been accomplished, since it appears from 1165, 1166 that Hrôð-ulf has abused his trust towards Hrôðgâr.

Hrones-näs (dat. -nässe, 2806, 3137), a promontory on the coast of the country of the Geátas, visible from afar. Here is Beówulf's grave-mound, 2806, 3137.

Hrunting (dat. Hruntinge, 1660), Hûnferð's sword, is so called, 1458, 1660.

Hûgas (gen. Hûga, 2503), Hygelâc wars against them allied with the Franks and Frisians, and falls, 2195 ff. One of their heroes is called Däghrefn, whom Beówulf slays, 2503.

[H]ûn-ferð, the son of Ecglâf, þyle of King Hrôðgâr. As such, he has his place near the throne of the king, 499, 500, 1167. He lends his sword, Hrunting, to Beówulf for his battle with Grendel's mother, 1456 f. According to 588, 1168, he slew his brothers. Since his name is always alliterated with vowels, it is probable that the original form was, as Rieger (Zachers Ztschr., 3, 414) conjectures, Unferð.

Hûn-lâfing, name of a costly sword, which Finn presents to Hengest, 1144. See Note.

Hygd (dat. Hygde, 2173), daughter of Häreð, 1930; consort of Hygelâc, king of the Geátas, 1927; her son, Heardrêd, 2203, etc.--Her noble, womanly character is emphasized, 1927 ff.

Hyge-lâc (gen. Hige-lâces, 194, etc., Hygelâces, 2387; dat. Higelâce, 452, Hygelâce, 2170), king of the Geátas, 1203, etc. His grandfather is Swerting, 1204; his father, Hrêðel, 1486, 1848; his older brothers, Herebeald and Hæðcyn, 2435; his sister's son, Beówulf, 374, 375. After his brother, Hæðcyn, is killed by Ongenþeów, he undertakes the government (2992 in connection with the preceding from 2937 on). To Eofor he gives, as reward for slaying Ongenþeów, his only daughter in marriage, 2998. But much later, at the time of the return of Beówulf from his expedition to Hrôðgâr, we see him married to the very young Hygd, the daughter of Häreð, 1930. The latter seems, then, to have been his second wife. Their son is Heardrêd, 2203, 2376, 2387.--Hygelâc falls during an expedition against the Franks, Frisians, and Hûgas, 1206, 1211, 2356-59, 2916-17.

Ingeld (dat. Ingelde, 2065), son of Frôda, the Heaðobeard chief, who fell in a battle with the Danes, 2051 ff. in order to end the war, Ingeld is married to Freáwaru, daughter of the Danish king, Hrôðgâr, 2025-30. Yet his love for his young wife can make him forget only for a short while his desire to avenge his father. He finally carries it out, excited thereto by the repeated admonitions of an old warrior, 2042-70 (Widsið, 45-59).

Ing-wine (gen. Ingwina, 1045, 1320), friends of Ing, the first king of the East Danes. The Danes are so called, 1045, 1320.

Mere-wioingas (gen. Mere-wioinga, 2922), as name of the Franks, 2922.

Nägling, the name of Beówulf's sword, 2681.

Offa (gen. Offan, 1950), king of the Angles (Widsið, 35), the son of Gârmund, 1963; married (1950) to Þryðo (1932), a beautiful but cruel woman, of unfeminine spirit (1932 ff.), by whom he has a son, Eómær, 1961.

Ôht-here (gen. Ôhttheres, 2929, 2933; Ôhteres, 2381, 2393, 2395, 2613), son of Ongenþeów, king of the Swedes, 2929. His sons are Eánmund (2612) and Eádgils, 2393.

Onela (gen. Onelan, 2933), Ôhtthere's brother, 2617, 2933.

Ongenþeów (nom. -þeów, 2487, -þió, 2952; gen. -þeówes, 2476, -þiówes, 2388; dat. -þió, 2987), of the dynasty of the Scylfings; king of the Swedes, 2384. His wife is, perhaps, Elan, daughter of the Danish king, Healfdene (62), and mother of two sons, Onela and Ôhtthere, 2933. She is taken prisoner by Hæðcyn, king of the Geátas, on an expedition into Sweden, which he undertakes on account of her sons' plundering raids into his country, 2480 ff. She is set free by Ongenþeów (2931), who kills Hæðcyn, 2925, and encloses the Geátas, now deprived of their leader, in the Ravenswood (2937 ff.), till they are freed by Hygelâc, 2944. A battle then follows, which is unfavorable to Ongenþeów's army. Ongenþeów himself, attacked by the brothers, Wulf and Eofor, is slain by the latter, 2487 ff., 2962 ff.

Ôs-lâf, a warrior of Hnâf's, who avenges on Finn his leader's death, 1149 f.

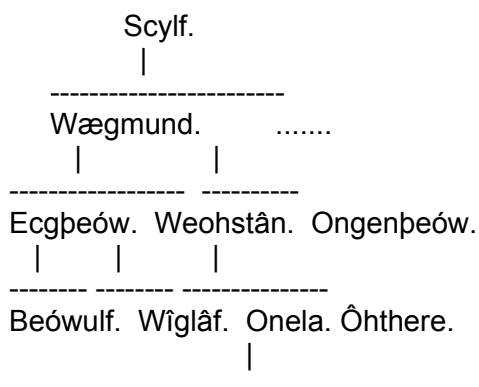
Scede-land, 19. Sceden-îg (dat. Sceden-îgge, 1687), O.N., Scân-ey, the most southern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, belonging to the Danish kingdom, and, in the above-mentioned passages of our poem, a designation of the whole Danish kingdom.

Scêf or Sceáf. See Note.

Scyld (gen. Scyldes, 19), a Scêfing. 4. His son is Beówulf, 18, 53: his grandson, Healfdene, 57; his great-grandson, Hrôðgâr, who had two brothers and a sister, 59 ff.--Scyld dies, 26; his body, upon a decorated ship, is given over to the sea (32 ff.), just as he, when a child, drifted alone, upon a ship, to the land of the Danes, 43 ff. After him his descendants bear his name.

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

Scylfingas, a Swedish royal family, whose relationship seems to extend to the Geátas, since Wíglâf, the son of Wihstân, who in another place, as a kinsman of Beówulf, is called a Wægmunding (2815), is also called leód Scylfinga, 2604. The family connections are perhaps as follows:--



Eáumund. Eádgils.

The Scylfings are also called Heaðo-Scilfingas, 63, Gûð-Scylfingas, 2928.

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

Swerting (gen. Swertinges, 1204), Hygelâc's grandfather, and Hrêðel's father, 1204.

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

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

Wäls (gen. Wälses, 898), father of Sigemund, 878, 898.

Wæg-mundingas (gen. Wægmundinga, 2608, 2815). The Wægmundings are on one side, Wihstân and his son Wíglâf; on the other side, Ecgþeów and his son Beówulf (2608, 2815). See under Scylfingas.

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

Wêland (gen. Wêlandes, 455), the maker of Beówulf's coat of mail, 455.

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

Wealh-þeów (613, Wealh-þeó, 665, 1163), the consort of King Hrôðgâr, of the stock of the Helmings, 621. Her sons are Hrêðric and Hrôðmund, 1190; her daughter, Freáwaru, 2023.

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

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

Won-rêd (gen. Wonrêdes, 2972), father of Wulf and Eofor, 2966, 2979.

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

Wulf-gâr, chief of the Wendlas, 348, lives at Hrôðgâr's court, and is his "âr and ombiht," 335.

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

Yrmen-lâf, younger brother of Äschere, 1325.

#### ADDITIONAL.

Eotenas (gen. pl. Eotena, 1073, 1089, 1142; dat. Eotenum, 1146), the subjects of Finn, the North Frisians: distinguished from eoton, \_giant\_. Vid eoton. Cf. Bugge, *Beit.*, xii. 37; Earle, *Beowulf in Prose*, pp. 146, 198.

Hrêðling, son of Hrêðel, Hygelâc: nom. sg. 1924; nom. pl., the subjects of Hygelâc, the Geats, 2961.

Scêfing, the son (?) of Scêf, or Sceáf, reputed father of Scyld, 4. See Note.

#### ABBREVIATIONS.

B.: Bugge.  
Br.: S.A. Brooke, *Hist. of Early Eng. Lit.*  
C.: Cosijn.  
E.: Earle, *Deeds of Beowulf in Prose*.  
G.: Garnett, *Translation of Beowulf*  
Gr.: Grein.  
H.: Heyne.  
Ha.: Hall, *Translation of Beowulf*.  
H.-So.: Heyne-Socin, 5th ed.  
Ho.: Holder.  
K.: Kemble.  
Kl.: Kluge.  
Müllenh.: Müllenhoff.  
R.: Rieger.  
S.: Sievers.  
Sw.: Sweet, *Anglo-Saxon Reader*, 6th ed.  
Ten Br.: Ten Brink.  
Th.: Thorpe.  
Z.: Zupitza.

#### PERIODICALS.

Ang.: *Anglia*.  
Beit.: *Paul und Branne's Beiträge*.  
Eng. Stud.: *Englische Studien*.  
Germ.: *Germania*.  
Haupts Zeitschr.: *Haupts Zeitschrift*, etc.  
Mod. Lang. Notes: *Modern Language Notes*.  
Tidskr.: *Tidskrift for Philologi*.  
Zachers Zeitschr.: *Zachers Zeitschrift*, etc.

#### NOTES.

I. 1. hwät: for this interjectional formula opening a poem, cf. \_Andreas,

Daniel, Juliana, Exodus, Fata Apost., Dream of the Rood\_, and the "Listenith lordinges!" of mediaeval lays.--E. Cf. Chaucer, Prologue, ed. Morris, l. 853:

"Sin I shal beginne the game,  
\_What\_, welcome be the cut, a Goddes name!"

we ... gefrunon is a variant on the usual epic formulæ ic gefrægn (l. 74) and mîne gefræge (l. 777). \_Exodus, Daniel, Phoenix\_, etc., open with the same formula.

l. 1. "Gâr was the javelin, armed with two of which the warrior went into battle, and which he threw over the 'shield-wall.' It was barbed."--Br. 124. Cf. \_Maldon\_, l. 296; \_Judith\_, l. 224; \_Gnom. Verses\_, l. 22; etc.

l. 4. "Scild of the Sheaf, not 'Scyld the son of Scaf'; for it is too inconsistent, even in myth, to give a patronymic to a foundling. According to the original form of the story, Sceáf was the foundling; he had come ashore with a sheaf of corn, and from that was named. This form of the story is preserved in Ethelwerd and in William of Malmesbury. But here the foundling is Scyld, and we must suppose he was picked up with the sheaf, and hence his cognomen."--E., p. 105. Cf. the accounts of Romulus and Remus, of Moses, of Cyrus, etc.

l. 6. egsian is also used in an active sense (not in the Gloss.), = \_to terrify\_.

l. 15. S. suggests pâ (\_which\_) for pät, as object of dreógan; and for aldor-leáse, Gr. suggested aldor-ceare.--\_Beit.\_ ix. 136.

S. translates: "For God had seen the dire need which the rulerless ones before endured."

l. 18. "Beowulf (that is, Beaw of the Anglo-Saxon genealogists, not our Beowulf, who was a Geat, not a Dane), 'the son of Scyld in Scedeland.' This is our ancestral myth,--the story of the first culture-hero of the North; 'the patriarch,' as Rydberg calls him, 'of the royal families of Sweden, Denmark, Angeln, Saxland, and England.'"--Br., p. 78. Cf. \_A.-S. Chron.\_ an. 855.

H.-So. omits parenthetic marks, and reads (after S., \_Beit.\_ ix. 135) eaferan; cf. \_Fata Apost.\_: lof wíde sprang þeódnes þegna.

"The name \_Beowulf\_ means literally 'Bee-wolf,' wolf or ravager of the bees, = bear. Cf. \_beorn\_, 'hero,' originally 'bear,' and \_beohata\_, 'warrior,' in Cædmon, literally 'bee-hater' or 'persecutor,' and hence identical in meaning with \_beowulf\_."--Sw.

Cf. "Arcite and Palamon,  
That foughten \_breme\_, as it were bores two."  
--Chaucer, \_Knightes Tale\_, l. 841, ed. Morris.

Cf. M. Müller, \_Science of Lang.\_, Sec. Series, pp. 217, 218; and Hunt's \_Daniel\_, 104.

l. 19. Cf. l. 1866, where Scedenig is used, = \_Scania\_, in Sweden(?).

l. 21. wine is pl.; cf. its apposition wil-gesîðas below. H.-So. compares \_Héliand\_, 1017, for language almost identical with ll. 20, 21.

I. 22. on ylde: cf.

"\_In elde\_ is bothe wisdom and usage."

--Chaucer, \_Knichtes Tale\_, l. 1590, ed. Morris.

I. 26. Reflexive objects often pleonastically accompany verbs of motion;  
cf. II. 234, 301, 1964, etc.

I. 28. faroð = \_shore, strand, edge.\_ Add these to the meanings in the  
Gloss.

I. 31. The object of âhte is probably gewæld, to be supplied from wordum  
weöld of I. 30.--H.-So.

R., Kl., and B. all hold conflicting views of this passage: \_Beit.\_ xii.  
80, ix. 188; \_Zachers Zeitschr.\_ iii. 382, etc. Kl. suggests lændagas for  
lange.

I. 32. "hringed-stefna is sometimes translated 'with curved prow,' but it  
means, I think, that in the prow were fastened rings through which the  
cables were passed that tied it to the shore."--Br., p. 26. Cf. II. 1132,  
1898. Hring-horni was the mythic ship of the Edda. See Toller-Bosworth for  
three different views; and cf. wunden-stefna (I. 220), hring-naca (I.  
1863).

II. 34-52. Cf. the burial of Haki on a funeral-pyre ship, \_Inglinga Saga;\_  
the burial of Balder, Sinfjötli, Arthur, etc.

I. 35. "And this [their joy in the sea] is all the plainer from the number  
of names given to the ship-names which speak their pride and affection. It  
is the Ætheling's vessel, the Floater, the Wave-swimmer, the Ring-sterned,  
the Keel, the Well-bound wood, the Sea-wood, the Sea-ganger, the Sea-broad  
ship, the Wide-bosomed, the Prow-curved, the Wood of the curved neck, the  
Foam-throated floater that flew like a bird."--Br., p. 168.

I. 49. "We know from Scandinavian graves ... that the illustrious dead were  
buried ... in ships, with their bows to sea-ward; that they were however  
not sent to sea, but were either burnt in that position, or mounded over  
with earth."--E. See Du Chaillu, \_The Viking Age\_, xix.

I. 51. (1) sele-rædende (K., S., C.); (2) sêle-rædenne (H.); (3)  
sele-rædende (H.-So.). Cf. I. 1347; and see Ha.

I. 51. E. compares with this canto Tennyson's "Passing of Arthur" and the  
legendary burial-journey of St. James of Campostella, an. 800.

I. 53. The poem proper begins with this, "There was once upon a time," the  
first 52 lines being a prelude. Eleven of the "fitts," or cantos, begin  
with the monosyllable þâ, four with the verb gewitan, nine with the formula  
Hrôðgâr (Beowulf, Unferð) maðelode, twenty-four with monosyllables in  
general (him, swâ, sê, hwât, þâ, hêht, wäs, mæg, cwôm, stræt).

I. 58. gamel. "The ... characteristics of the poetry are the use of archaic  
forms and words, such as mec for mé, the possessive sín, gamol, dógor, swát  
for eald, dæg, blóð, etc., after they had become obsolete in the prose  
language, and the use of special compounds and phrases, such as hildenædre  
(\_war-adder\_) for 'arrow,' gold-gifa (\_gold-giver\_) for 'king,' ...  
goldwine gumena (\_goldfriend of men, distributor of gold to men\_) for  
'king,'" etc.--Sw. Other poetic words are ides, ielde (\_men\_), etc.

I. 60. H.-So. reads *ræswa* (referring to Heorogâr alone), and places a point (with the Ms.) after Heorogâr instead of after *ræswa*. Cf. I. 469; see B., *Zachers Zeitschr.* iv. 193.

I. 62. Elan here (OHG. *Elana, Ellena, Elena, Elina, Alyan*) is thought by B. (*Tidskr.* viii. 43) to be a remnant of the masc. name Onela, and he reads: [On-]elan ewên, Heaðoscilfingas(=es) healsgebedda.

I. 68. For *hê*, omitted here, cf. I. 300. Pronouns are occasionally thus omitted in subord. clauses.--Sw.

I. 70. *þone*, here = *þonne*, *þan*, and *micel* = *mâre*? The passage, by a slight change, might be made to read, *medo-ärn micle mâ gewyrcean*,--*þone* = *by much larger than*,--in which *þone* (*þonne*) would come in naturally.

I. 73. *folc-scare*. Add *folk-share* to the meanings in the Gloss.; and cf. *gûð-scearu*.

I. 74. *ic wide gefrægn*: an epic formula very frequent in poetry, = *men said*. Cf. *Judith*, ll. 7, 246; *Phoenix*, l. 1; and the parallel (noun) formula, *mîne gefræge*, ll. 777, 838, 1956, etc.

II. 78-83. "The hall was a rectangular, high-roofed, wooden building, its long sides facing north and south. The two gables, at either end, had stag-horns on their points, curving forwards, and these, as well as the ridge of the roof, were probably covered with shining metal, and glittered bravely in the sun."--Br., p. 32.

I. 84. *Son-in-law and father-in-law*; B., a so-called *dvanda* compound. Cf. I. 1164, where a similar compound means *uncle and nephew*; and *Widsið's suhtorfædran*, used of the same persons.

I. 88. "The word *dreám* conveys the buzz and hum of social happiness, and more particularly the sound of music and singing."--E. Cf. I. 3021; and *Judith*, l. 350; *Wanderer*, l. 79, etc.

II. 90-99. There is a suspicious similarity between this passage and the lines attributed by Bede to Cædmon:

Nû wê sculan herian heofonrices Weard, etc.  
--Sw., p. 47.

II. 90-98 are probably the interpolation of a Christian scribe.

II. 92-97. "The first of these Christian elements [in *Beówulf*] is the sense of a fairer, softer world than that in which the Northern warriors lived.... Another Christian passage (II. 107, 1262) derives all the demons, eotens, elves, and dreadful sea-beasts from the race of Cain. The folly of sacrificing to the heathen gods is spoken of (I. 175).... The other point is the belief in immortality (II. 1202, 1761)."--Br. 71.

I. 100. Cf. I. 2211, where the third dragon of the poem is introduced in the same words. *Beowulf* is the forerunner of that other national dragon-slayer, St. George.

I. 100. *onginnan* in *Beówulf* is treated like verbs of motion and modal auxiliaries, and takes the object inf. without *tô*; cf. II. 872, 1606, 1984, 244. Cf. *gan* (= *did*) in Mid. Eng.: *gan espye* (Chaucer, *Knights*



Tale\_, l. 254, ed. Morris).

I. 101. B. and H.-So. read, feónd on healle; cf. l. 142.--\_Beit.\_ xii.

II. 101-151. "Grimm connects [Grendel] with the Anglo-Saxon grindel (\_a bolt\_ or \_bar\_).... It carries with it the notion of the bolts and bars of hell, and hence \_a fiend.\_ ... Ettmüller was the first ... to connect the name with grindan, \_to grind, to crush to pieces, to utterly destroy.\_ Grendel is then \_the tearer, the destroyer\_."--Br., p. 83.

I. 102. gäst = \_stranger\_ (Ha.); cf. ll. 1139, 1442, 2313, etc.

I. 103. See Ha., p. 4.

I. 106. "The perfect and pluperfect are often expressed, as in Modern English, by hæfð and hæfde with the past participle."--Sw. Cf. ll. 433, 408, 940, 205 (p. p. inflected in the last two cases), etc.

I. 106. S. destroys period here, reads in Caines, etc., and puts þone ... drihten in parenthesis.

I. 108. þäs þe = \_because\_, especially after verbs of thanking (cf. ll. 228, 627, 1780, 2798); \_according as\_ (l. 1351).

I. 108. The def. article is omitted with Drihten (\_Lord\_) and Deofol (\_devil\_); cf. l. 2089), as it is, generally, sparingly employed in poetry; cf. tō sæ (l. 318), ofer sæ (l. 2381), on lande (l. 2311), tō ræste (l. 1238), on wicge (l. 286), etc., etc.

I. 119. weras (S., H.-So.); wera (K., Th.)--\_Beit.\_ ix. 137.

I. 120. unfælo = \_uncanny\_ (R.).

I. 131. E. translates, \_majestic rage\_; adopting Gr.'s view that swyð is = lcel. sviði, \_a burn\_ or \_burning\_. Cf. l. 737.

I. 142. B. supposes heal-þegnes to be corrupted from helþegnes; cf. l. 101.--\_Beit.\_ xii. 80. See Gûðlâc, l. 1042.

I. 144. See Ha., p. 6, for S.'s rearrangement.

I. 146. S. destroys period after sêlest, puts wäs ... micel in parenthesis, and inserts a colon after tîd.

I. 149. B. reads sârcwidum for syððan.

I. 154. B. takes sibbe for accus. obj. of wolde, and places a comma after Deniga.--\_Beit.\_ xii. 82.

I. 159. R. suggests ac se for atol.

I. 168. H.-So. plausibly conjectures this parenthesis to be a late insertion, as, at ll. 180-181, the Danes also are said to be heathen. Another commentator considers the throne under a "spell of enchantment," and therefore it could not be touched.

I. 169. ne ... wisse: \_nor had he desire to do so\_ (W.). See Ha., p. 7, for other suggestions.

I. 169. myne wisse occurs in *\_Wanderer\_*, l. 27.

I. 174. The gerundial inf. with *tô* expresses purpose, defines a noun or adjective, or, with the verb *be*, expresses duty or necessity passively; cf. II. 257, 473, 1004, 1420, 1806, etc. Cf. *tô* + inf. at II. 316, 2557.

II. 175-188. E. regards this passage as dating the time and place of the poem relatively to the times of heathenism. Cf. the opening lines, *\_In days of yore\_*, etc., as if the story, even then, were very old.

I. 177. *gâst-bona* is regarded by Etmüller and G. Stephens (*\_Thunor\_*, p. 54) as an epithet of Thor (= *\_giant-killer\_*), a kenning for Thunor or Thor, meaning both *\_man\_* and *\_monster\_*.--E.

I. 189. Cf. I. 1993, where similar language is used. H.-So. takes both *môd-ceare* and *mæl-ceare* as accus., others as instr.

II. 190, 1994. *seáð*: for this use of *seóðan* cf. Bede, *\_Eccles. Hist.\_*, ed. Miller, p. 128, where p. p. *soden* is thus used.

I. 194. *fram hâm* = *\_in his home\_* (S., H.-So.); but *fram hâm* may be for *fram him* (*\_from them\_*, i.e. *\_his people\_*, or *\_from Hrothgar's\_*). Cf. Ha., p. 8.

I. 197. Cf. II. 791, 807, for this fixed phrase.

I. 200. See *\_Andreas, Elene\_*, and *\_Juliana\_* for *swan-râd* (= *\_sea\_*). "The swan is said to breed wild now no further away than the North of Sweden."--E. Cf. *ganotes bād*, l. 1862.

I. 203. Concessive clauses with *peáh*, *peáh þe*, *peáh ... eal*, vary with subj. and ind., according as fact or contingency is dominant in the mind; cf. II. 526, 1168, 2032, etc. (subj.), 1103, 1614 (ind.). Cf. *gif*, *nefne*.

I. 204. *hæl*, an OE. word found in Wülker's Glossaries in various forms, = *\_augury, omen, divination\_*, etc. Cf. *hælsere*, *\_augur\_*; *hæl*, *\_omen\_*; *hælsung*, *\_augurium\_*, *hælsian*, etc. Cf. Tac., *\_Germania\_*, 10.

I. 207. C. adds "= *\_impetrare\_*" to the other meanings of *findan* given in the Gloss.

I. 217. Cf. I. 1910; and *\_Andreas\_*, l. 993.--E. E. compares Byron's

"And fast and falcon-like the vessel flew,"  
--*\_Corsair\_*, i.17.

and Scott's

"Merrily, merrily bounds the bark."  
--*\_Lord of the Isles\_*, iv. 7.

I. 218. Cf.

"The fomy stedes on the golden brydel  
Gnawinge."  
--Chaucer, *\_Knightes Tale\_*, l. 1648, ed. Morris.

I. 219. Does *ân-tîd* mean *\_hour\_* (Th.), or *\_corresponding hour\_* = *ând-tîd* (H.-So.), or *\_in due time\_* (E.), or *\_after a time\_*, when *ôpres*, etc., would be adv. gen.? See C., *\_Beit\_* viii. 568.

I. 224. eoletes may = (1) voyage; (2) toil, labor; (3) hurried journey; but sea or fjord appears preferable.

II. 229-257. "The scenery ... is laid on the coast of the North Sea and the Kattegat, the first act of the poem among the Danes in Seeland, the second among the Geats in South Sweden."--Br., p. 15.

I. 239. "A shoal of simple terms express in Beówulf the earliest sea-thoughts of the English.... The simplest term is Sæ.... To this they added Wæter, Flod, Stream, Lagu, Mere, Holm, Grund, Heathu, Sund, Brim, Garsecg, Eagor, Geofon, Fifel, Hron-rad, Swan-rad, Segl-rad, Ganotes-bæð."--Br., p. 163-166.

I. 239. "The infinitive is often used in poetry after a verb of motion where we should use the present participle."--Sw. Cf. II. 711, 721, 1163, 1803, 268, etc. Cf. German spazieren fahren reiten, etc., and similar constructions in French, etc.

I. 240, W. reads hringed-stefnan for helmas bæron. B. inserts (?) after holmas and begins a new line at the middle of the verse. S. omits B.'s "on the wall."

I. 245. Double and triple negatives strengthen each other and do not produce an affirmative in A.-S. or M. E. The neg. is often prefixed to several emphatic words in the sentence, and readily contracts with vowels, and h or w; cf. II. 863, 182, 2125, 1509, 575, 583, 3016, etc.

I. 249. seld-guma = man-at-arms in another's house (Wood); = low-ranking fellow (Ha.); stubenhocker, stay-at-home (Gr.), Scott's "carpet knight," Marmion, i. 5.

I. 250. näfne (nefne, nemne) usually takes the subj., = unless; cf. II. 1057, 3055, 1553. For ind., = except, see I. 1354. Cf. bûtan, gif, þeah.

I. 250. For a remarkable account of armor and weapons in Beówulf, see S. A. Brooke, Hist. of Early Eng. Lit. For general "Old Teutonic Life in Beówulf," see J. A. Harrison, Overland Monthly.

I. 252. ær as a conj. generally has subj., as here; cf. II. 264, 677, 2819, 732. For ind., cf. I. 2020.

I. 253. leás = loose, roving. Ettmüller corrected to leáse.

I. 256. This proverb (ôfest, etc.) occurs in Exod. (Hunt), I. 293.

I. 258. An "elder" may be a very young man; hence yldesta, = eminent, may be used of Beowulf. Cf. Laws of Ælfred, C. 17: Nâ þæt ælc eald sý, ac þæt he eald sý on wísdôme.

I. 273. Verbs of hearing and seeing are often followed by acc. with inf.; cf. II. 229, 1024, 729, 1517, etc. Cf. German construction with sehen, horen, etc., French construction with voir, entendre, etc., and the classical constructions.

I. 275. dæd-hata = instigator. Kl. reads dæd-hwata.

I. 280. ed-wendan, n. (B.; cf. 1775), = edwenden, limited by bisigu. So ten Br. = Tidskr. viii. 291.

I. 287. "Each is denoted ... also by the strengthened forms 'æghwæðer ('ægðer), éghwæðer, etc. This prefixed 'æ, óe corresponds to the Goth, \_aiw\_, OHG. \_eo\_, \_io\_, and is unlauded from á, ó by the i of the gi which originally followed."--Cook's Sievers' Gram., p. 190.

I. 292. "All through the middle ages suits of armour are called 'weeds.'"--E.

I. 303. "An English warrior went into battle with a boar-crested helmet, and a round linden shield, with a byrnie of ringmail ... with two javelins or a single ashen spear some eight or ten feet long, with a long two-edged sword naked or held in an ornamental scabbard.... In his belt was a short, heavy, one-edged sword, or rather a long knife, called the seax ... used for close quarters."--Br., p. 121.

I. 303. For other references to the boar-crest, cf. II. 1112, 1287, 1454; Grimm, \_Myth\_ 195; Tacitus, \_Germania\_, 45. "It was the symbol of their [the Baltic Æstii's] goddess, and they had great faith in it as a preservative from hard knocks."--E. See the print in the illus. ed. of Green's \_Short History\_, Harper & Bros.

I. 303. "See Kemble, \_Saxons in England\_, chapter on heathendom, and Grimm's \_Teutonic Mythology\_, chapter on Freyr, for the connection these and other writers establish between the Boar-sign and the golden boar which Freyr rode, and his worship."--Br., p. 128. Cf. \_Elene\_, I. 50.

I. 304. Gering proposes hleór-bergan = \_cheek-protectors\_; cf. \_Beit\_ xii. 26. "A bronze disk found at Öland in Sweden represents two warriors in helmets with boars as their crests, and cheek-guards under; these are the hleór-bergan."--E. Cf. hauberk, with its diminutive habergeon, < A.-S. heals, \_neck\_ + beorgan, \_to cover\_ or \_protect\_; and harbor, < A.-S. here, \_army\_ + beorgan, id.--Zachers Zeitschr. xii. 123. Cf. cinberge, Hunt's \_Exod\_ I. 175.

I. 305. For ferh wearde and gûðmôde grummon, B. and ten Br. read ferh-wearde (I. 305) and gûðmôdgum men (I. 306), = \_the boar-images ... guarded the lives of the warlike men\_.

I. 311. leóma: cf. Chaucer, \_Nonne Preestes Tale\_, I. 110, ed. Morris:

"To dremen in here dremes  
Of armes, and of fyr with rede \_lemes\_."

I. 318. On the double gender of sæ, cf. Cook's Sievers' Gram., p. 147; and note the omitted article at II. 2381, 318, 544, with the peculiar tmesis of \_between\_ at II. 859, 1298, 1686, 1957. So \_Cædmon\_, I. 163 (Thorpe), \_Exod\_ I. 562 (Hunt), etc.

I. 320. Cf. I. 924; and \_Andreas\_, I. 987, where almost the same words occur. "Here we have manifestly before our eye one of those ancient causeways, which are among the oldest visible institutions of civilization." --E.

I. 322. S. inserts comma after scîr, and makes hring-îren (= \_ring-mail\_) parallel with gûð-byrne.

I. 325. Cf. I. 397. "The deposit of weapons outside before entering a house was the rule at all periods.... In provincial Swedish almost everywhere a church porch is called våkenhus,... i.e. \_weapon-house\_, because the

worshippers deposited their arms there before they entered the house."--E., after G. Stephens.

I. 333. Cf. Dryden's "mingled metal \_damask'd\_ o'er with gold."--E.

I. 336. "æþ-, eþ-, kindred with Goth. \_aljis\_, other, e.g. in æþéodig, eþéodig, foreign."--Cook's Sievers' Gram., p. 47.

I. 336. Cf. I. 673 for the functions of an ombihtþegn.

I. 343. Cf. I. 1714 for the same beóþ-geneátas,--"the predecessor title to that of the Knights of the Table Round."--E. Cf. \_Andreas\_ (K.), I. 2177.

I. 344. The future is sometimes expressed by willan + inf., generally with some idea of volition involved; cf. II. 351, 427, etc. Cf. the use of willan as principal vb. (with omitted inf.) at II. 318, 1372, 543, 1056; and sculan, II. 1784, 2817.

I. 353. sîþ here, and at I. 501, probably means \_arrival\_. E. translates the former by \_visit\_, the latter by \_adventure\_.

I. 357. unhâr = \_hairless, bald\_ (Gr., etc.).

I. 358. eode is only one of four or five preterits of gân (gongan, gangan, gengan), viz. geóþ (góþ: II. 926, 2410, etc.), gang (I. 1296, etc.), gengde (II. 1402, 1413). Sievers, p. 217, apparently remarks that eode is "probably used only in prose." (?!). Cf. geng, \_Gen.\_ II. 626, 834; \_Exod.\_ (Hunt) I. 102.

I. 367. The MS. and H.-So. read with Gr. and B. glâþman Hrôþgâr, abandoning Thorkelin's glâþnian. There is a glass. hilaris glâþman.--\_Beit.\_ xii. 84; same as glâþ.

I. 369. dukan is a "preterit-present" verb, with new wk. preterit, like sculan, durran, magan, etc. For various inflections, see II. 573, 590, 1822, 526. Cf. \_do\_ in "that will \_do\_"; \_doughty\_, etc.

I. 372. Cf. I. 535 for a similar use; and I. 1220. Bede, \_Eccles. Hist.\_, ed. Miller, uses the same expression several times. "Here, and in all other places where cniht occurs in this poem, it seems to carry that technical sense which it bore in the military hierarchy [of a noble youth placed out and learning the elements of the art of war in the service of a qualified warrior, to whom he is, in a military sense, a servant], before it bloomed out in the full sense of \_knight\_."--E.

I. 373. E. remarks of the hyphenated eald-fâþer, "hyphens are risky toys to play with in fixing texts of pre-hyphenial antiquity"; eald-fâþer could only = \_grandfather\_. eald here can only mean \_honored\_, and the hyphen is unnecessary. Cf. "old fellow," "my old man," etc.; and Ger. \_alt-vater\_.

I. 378. Th. and B. propose Geátum, as presents from the Danish to the Geatish king.--\_Beit.\_ xii.

I. 380. hâþþe. The subj. is used in indirect narration and question, wish and command, purpose, result, and hypothetical comparison with swelce = \_as if\_.

II. 386, 387. Ten Br. emends to read: "Hurry, bid the kinsman-throng go into the hall together."

I. 387. sibbe-gedriht, for Beowulf's friends, occurs also at I. 730. It is subject-acc. to seón. Cf. II. 347, 365, and Hunt's Exod. I. 214.

I. 404. "Here, as in the later Icelandic halls, Beowulf saw Hrothgar enthroned on a high seat at the east end of the hall. The seat is sacred. It has a supernatural quality. Grendel, the fiend, cannot approach it."--Br., p. 34. Cf. I. 168.

I. 405. "At Benty Grange, in Derbyshire, an Anglo-Saxon barrow, opened in 1848, contained a coat of mail. 'The iron chain work consists of a large number of links of two kinds attached to each other by small rings half an inch in diameter; one kind flat and lozenge-shaped ... the others all of one kind, but of different lengths.'"--Br., p. 126.

I. 407. Wes ... hâl: this ancient Teutonic greeting afterwards grew into wassail. Cf. Skeat's Luke., i. 28; Andreas (K.), 1827; Layamon, I. 14309, etc.

I. 414. "The distinction between wesan and weorðan [in passive relations] is not very clearly defined, but wesan appears to indicate a state, weorðan generally an action."--Sw. Cf. Mod. German werden and sein in similar relations.

I. 414. Gr. translates hâdor by receptaculum; cf. Gering, Zachers Zeitschr. xii. 124. Toller-Bosw. ignores Gr.'s suggestion.

II. 420, 421. B. reads: þær ic (on) fifelgeban (= ocean) ýðde eotena cyn. Ten Br. reads: þær ic fifelgeban ýðde, eotena hâm. Ha. suggests fifelgeband = monster-band, without further changes.

I. 420. R. reads þæra = of them, for þær.--Zachers Zeitschr. iii. 399; Beit. xii. 367.

I. 420. "niht has a gen., nihtes, used for the most part only adverbially, and almost certainly to be regarded as masculine."--Cook's Sievers' Gram., p. 158.

I. 425. Cf. also II. 435, 635, 2345, for other examples of Beowulf's determination to fight single-handed.

I. 441. þe hine = whom, as at I. 1292, etc. The indeclinable þe is often thus combined with personal pronouns, = relative, and is sometimes separated from them by a considerable interval.--Sw.

I. 443. The MS. has Geotena. B. and Fahlbeck, says H.-So., do not consider the Geátas, but the Jutes, as the inhabitants of Swedish West-Gothland. Alfred translates Juti by Geátas, but Jutland by Gotland. In the laws they are called Guti.--Beit. xii. 1, etc.

I. 444. B., Gr., and Ha. make unforhte an adv. = fearlessly, modifying etan. Kl. reads anforhte = timid.

I. 446. Cf. I. 2910. Th. translates: thou wilt not need my head to hide (i.e. bury). Simrock supposes a dead-watch or lyke-wake to be meant. Wood, thou wilt not have to bury so much as my head! H.-So. supposes heáfod-weard, a guard of honor, such as sovereigns or presumptive rulers had, to be meant by hafalan hýdan; hence, you need not give me any guard, etc. Cf. Schmid, Gesetze der A., 370-372.

I. 447. S. places a colon after nimeð.

I. 451. H.-So., Ha., and B. (\_Beit.\_ xii. 87) agree essentially in translating feorme, \_food\_. R. translates \_consumption of my corpse. Maintenance, support\_, seems preferable to either.

I. 452. Rönning (after Grimm) personifies Hild.--\_Beovulfs Kvadet\_, I. 59. Hildr is the name of one of the Scandinavian Walkyries, or battle-maidens, who transport the spirits of the slain to Walhalla. Cf. Kent's \_Elene\_, I. 18, etc.

I. 455. "The war-smiths, especially as forgers of the sword, were garmented with legend, and made into divine personages. Of these Weland is the type, husband of a swan maiden, and afterwards almost a god."-- Br., p. 120. Cf. A. J. C. Hare's account of "Wayland Smith's sword with which Henry II. was knighted," and which hung in Westminster Abbey to a late date.--\_Walks in London\_, ii. 228.

I. 455. This is the ælces mannes wyrd of Boethius (Sw., p. 44) and the wyrd bið swiðost of Gnostic Verses, 5. There are about a dozen references to it in \_Beowulf\_.

I. 455. E. compares the fatalism of this concluding hemistich with the Christian tone of I. 685 \_seq.\_

II. 457, 458. B. reads wære-ryhtum (= \_from the obligations of clientage\_).

I. 480. Cf. I. 1231, where the same sense, "flown with wine," occurs.

I. 488. "The duguð, the mature and ripe warriors, the aristocracy of the nation, are the support of the throne."--E. The M. E. form of the word, \_douth\_, occurs often. Associated with geogoð, II. 160 and 622.

I. 489. Kl. omits comma after meoto and reads (with B.) sige-hrêð-secgum, = \_disclose thy thought to the victor-heroes\_. Others, as Körner, convert meoto into an imperative and divide on sæl = \_think upon happiness\_. But cf. onband beadu-rûne, I. 501. B. supposes onsæl meoto = \_speak courteous words\_. \_Tidskr\_. viii. 292; \_Haupts Zeitschr\_. xi. 411; \_Eng. Stud\_. ii. 251.

I. 489. Cf. the invitation at I. 1783.

I. 494. Cf. Grimm's \_Andreas\_, I. 1097, for deal, = \_proud, elated, exulting; Phoenix\_ (Bright), I. 266.

I. 499. MS. has Hunferð, but the alliteration requires Ûnferð, as at II. 499, 1166, 1489; and cf. II. 1542, 2095, 2930. See \_List of Names\_.

I. 501. sîð = \_arrival\_ (?); cf. I. 353.

I. 504. þon mâ = \_the more\_ (?), may be added to the references under þon.

I. 506. E. compares the taunt of Eliab to David, I Sam. xvii. 28.

I. 509. dol-gilp = \_idle boasting\_. The second definition in the Gloss. is wrong.

I. 513. "Eagor-stream might possibly be translated the stream of Eagor, the awful terror-striking stormy sea in which the terrible [Scandinavian] giant dwelt, and through which he acted."--Br., p. 164. He remarks, "The English term *eagre* still survives in provincial dialect for the tide-wave or bore on rivers. Dryden uses it in his *Threnod. Angust.* 'But like an *eagre* rode in triumph o'er the tide.' Yet we must be cautious," etc. Cf. Fox's *Boethius*, ll. 20, 236; Thorpe's *Cædmon*, 69, etc.

I. 524. Krüger and B. read *Bânstânes*.--*Beit.* ix. 573.

I. 525. R. reads *wyrsan* (= *wyrses*: cf. Mod. Gr. *guten Muthes*) *geþinges*; but H.-So. shows that the MS. *wyrsan ... þingea* = *wyrsena þinga*, *can stand*; cf. gen. pl. *banan*, *Christ*, l. 66, etc.

I. 534. Insert, under *eard-lufa* (in Gloss.), *earfoð*, st. n., *trouble*, *difficulty*, *struggle*; acc. pl. *earfeðo*, 534.

I. 545 *seq.* "Five nights Beowulf and Breca kept together, not swimming, but sailing in open boats (to swim the seas is to sail the seas), then storm drove them asunder ... Breca is afterwards chief of the Brondings, a tribe mentioned in *Widsith*. The story seems legendary, not mythical."--Br., pp. 60, 61.

II. 574-578. B. suggests *swâ þær* for *hwæðere*, = *so there it befell me*. But the word at l. 574 seems = *however*, and at l. 578 = *yet*; cf. l. 891; see S.; *Beit.* ix. 138; *Tidskr.* viii. 48; *Zacher*, iii. 387, etc.

I. 586. Gr. and Grundt. read *fâgum sweordum* (no *ic þæs fela gylpe!*), supplying *fela* and blending the broken half-lines into one. Ho. and Kl. supply *geflites*.

I. 599. E. translates *nýd-bâde* by *blackmail*; adding "*nêd båd*, *toll*; *nêd bådere*, *tolltaker*."--Land Charters, Gloss, v.

I. 601. MS. has *ond* = *and* in three places only (601, 1149, 2041); elsewhere it uses the symbol 7 = *and*.

I. 612. *seq.* Cf. the drinking ceremony at l. 1025. "The royal lady offers the cup to Beowulf, not in his turn where he sate among the rest, but after it has gone the round; her approach to Beowulf is an act apart."--E.

I. 620. "The [loving] cup which went the round of the company and was tasted by all," like the Oriel and other college anniversary cups.--E.

I. 622. Cf. II. 160, 1191, for the respective places of young and old.

I. 623. Cf. the circlet of gold worn by *Wealhþeów* at l. 1164.

I. 631. *gyddode*. Cf. Chaucer, *Prol.* l. 237 (ed. Morris):

"Of *yeddynges* he bar utterly the prys."

Cf. *giddy*.

I. 648. Kl. suggests a period after *geþinged*, especially as B. (*Tidskr.* viii. 57) has shown that *oppe* is sometimes = *ond*. Th. supplies *ne*.

I. 650. *oppe* here and at II. 2476, 3007, probably = *and*.



I. 651. Cf. 704, where *sceadu-genga* (the *\_night-ganger\_ of \_Leechdoms\_*, ii. 344) is applied to the demon.--E.

I. 659. Cf. I. 2431 for same formula, "to have and to hold" of the Marriage Service.--E.

I. 681. B. considers *þeah ... eal* a precursor of Mod. Eng. *\_although\_*.

I. 682. *gôdra* = *\_advantages in battle\_ (Gr.), \_battle-skill\_ (Ha.), \_skill in war\_ (H.-So.)*. Might not *nât* be changed to *nah* = *ne + âh* (cf. I. 2253), thus justifying the translation *\_ability\_ (?)* -- *\_he has not the ability to\_*, etc.

I. 695. Kl. reads *hiera*-- *\_Beit\_ ix. 189*. B. omits *hîe* as occurring in the previous hemistich.-- *\_Beit\_ xii. 89*.

I. 698. "Here Destiny is a web of cloth."--E., who compares the Greek *Clotho*, "spinster of fate." Women are also called "weavers of peace," as I. 1943. Cf. Kent's *\_Elene\_*, I. 88; *\_Wîdsið\_*, I. 6, etc.

I. 711. B. translates *þâ* by *\_when\_* and connects with the preceding sentences, thus rejecting the ordinary canto-division at I. 711. He objects to the use of *com* as principal vb. at ll. 703, 711, and 721. (*\_Beit\_ xii.*)

I. 711. "Perhaps the Gnostic verse which tells of Thyrs, the giant, is written with Grendel in the writer's mind,--*þyrs sceal on fenne gewunian âna inuan lande*, *\_the giant shall dwell in the fen, alone in the land\_* (Sweet's Read., p. 187).--Br. p. 36.

I. 717. Dietrich, in *\_Haupt\_ xi. 419*, quotes from Ælfric, *\_Hom\_ ii. 498*: *hê beworhte þâ bigelsas mid gyldenum læfrum*, *\_he covered the arches with gold-leaf\_*--a Roman custom derived from Carthage. Cf. Mod. Eng. *\_oriel\_* = *\_aureolum\_*, a gilded room.--E. (quoting Skeat). Cf. ll. 2257, 1097, 2247, 2103, 2702, 2283, 333, 1751, for various uses of gold-sheets.

I. 720. B. and ten Br. suggest *\_hell-thane\_* (Grendel) for *heal-þegnas*, and make *hæle* refer to Beowulf. Cf. I. 142.

I. 723. Z. reads [ge]hrân.

I. 727. For this use of *standan*, cf. ll. 2314, 2770; and Vergil, *\_Ecl\_ ii. 26*:

"Cum placidum ventis *\_staret\_ mare."*

I. 757. *gedræg*. *\_Tumult\_* is one of the meanings of this word. Here, appar. = *\_occupation, lair\_*.

I. 759. R. reads *môdega* for *gôða*, "because the attribute cannot be separated from the word modified unless the two alliterate."

I. 762. Cf. *\_Andreas\_*, I. 1537, for a similar use of *ût* = *\_off\_*--E.

I. 769. The foreign words in *\_Beowulf\_* (as *ceaster*-here) are not numerous; others are (aside from proper names like *\_Cain, Abel\_*, etc.) *deófol* (*diabolus*), *candel* (I. 1573), *ancor* (I. 303), *scrífan* (*for-ge-*), *segn* (I. 47), *gigant* (I. 113), *mîl-* (I. 1363), *stræt* (I. 320), *ombeht* (I. 287), *gim* (I. 2073), etc.

I. 770. MS. reads *cerwen*, a word conceived by B. and others to be part of a

fem. compd.: -scerwen like -wenden in ed-wenden, -ræden, etc. (cf. meodu-scerpen in *Andreas*, l. 1528); emended to -scerwen, *a great scare under the figure of a mishap at a drinking-bout*; one might compare bescerwan, *to deprive*, from bescyrian (Grein, i. 93), hence ealu-seerwen would = *a sudden taking away, deprivation, of the beer*.--H.-So., p. 93. See B., *Tidskr.* viii. 292.

I. 771. Ten Br. reads *rêðe, rênhearde*, = *raging, exceeding bold*.

I. 792. Instrumental adverbial phrases like *ænige þinga, nænige þinga* (*not at all*), *hûru þinga* (*especially*) are not infrequent. See Cook's *Sievers' Gram.*, p. 178; March, *A.-S. Gram.*, p. 182.

I. 811. *myrðe*. E. translates *in wanton mood*. Toller-Bosw. does not recognize *sorrow* as one of the meanings of this word.

II. 850, 851. S. reads *deóp* for *deóg* and erases semicolon after *weól*, = *the death-stained deep welled with sword-gore*; cf. I. 1424. B. reads *deáð-fæges deóp*, etc., = *the deep welled with the doomed one's gore*.--*Beit.* xii. 89.

I. 857. The meaning of *blaneum* is partly explained by *fealwe mearas* below, I. 866. Cf. Layamon's "and leop on his *blancke*" = *steed*, l. 23900; Kent's *Elene*, l. 1185.

I. 859. Körner, *Eng. Stud.* i. 482, regards the oft-recurring *be sæm tweónum* as a mere formula = *on earth*; cf. II. 1298, 1686. *tweóne* is part of the separable prep. *between*; see *be-*. Cf. Baskerville's *Andreas*, l. 558.

I. 865. Cf. *Voyage of Ôthhere and Wulfstân* for an account of funeral horse-racing, Sweet's *Read.*, p. 22.

I. 868. See Ha., p. 31, for a variant translation.

I. 871 *seq.* R. considers this a technical description of improvised alliterative verse, suggested by and wrought out on the spur of the moment.

I. 872. R. and B. propose *secg[an]*, = *rehearse*, for *secg*, which suits the verbs in the next two lines.

II. 878-98. "It pleases me to think that it is in English literature we possess the first sketch of that mighty saga [the *Volsunga Saga* = *Wälsinges gewin*] which has for so many centuries engaged all the arts, and at last in the hands of Wagner the art of music."--Br., p. 63. Cf. *Nibelung. Lied*, l. 739.

I. 894. Intransitive verbs, as *gân, weorðan*, sometimes take *habban*, "to indicate independent action."--Sw. Cf. *hafað ... geworden*, l. 2027.

I. 895. "*brûcan* (*enjoy*) always has the genitive."--Sw.; cf. I. 895; acc., gen., instr., dat., according to March, *A.-S. Gram.*, p. 151.

I. 898. Scherer proposes *hâte*, = *from heat*, instr. of *hât*, *heat*; cf. I. 2606.

I. 901. *hê þäs áron þâh* = *he throve in honor* (B.). Ten Br. inserts comma after *þâh*, making *siððan* introduce a depend. clause.--*Beit.* viii. 568. Cf. *weorð-myndum þâh*, I. 8; II. 1155, 1243.--H.-So.

l. 902. Heremôdes is considered by Heinzel to be a mere epithet = the valiant; which would refer the whole passage to Sigmund (Sigfrid), the eotenas, l. 903, being the Nibelungen. This, says H.-So., gets rid of the contradiction between the good "Heremôd" here and the bad one, l. 1710 \_seq.\_--B. however holds fast to Heremôd.--Beit. xii. 41. on feónða geweald, l. 904,--into the hands of devils, says B.; cf. ll. 809, 1721, 2267; \_Christ\_, l. 1416; \_Andreas\_, l. 1621; for hine fyren onwôd, cf. \_Gen.\_ l. 2579; Hunt's \_Dan.\_ 17: hîe wlenco anwôd.

l. 902 \_seq.\_ "Heremôd's shame is contrasted with the glory of Sigemund, and with the prudence, patience, generosity, and gentleness of Beowulf as a chieftain."--Br., p. 66.

l. 906. MS. has lemede. Toller-Bosw. corrects to lemedon.

l. 917. Cf. Hunt's \_Exod.\_, l. 170, for similar language.

l. 925. hôs, G. hansa, \_company\_, "the word from which the mercantile association of the 'Hanseatic' towns took their designation."--E.

l. 927. on stapole = on the floor (B., Rask, ten Br.)--Beit. xii. 90.

l. 927. May not steápne here = bright, from its being immediately followed by golde fâhne? Cf. Chaucer's "his eyen \_stepe\_," \_Prol.\_ l. 201 (ed. Morris); Cockayne's \_Ste. Marherete\_, pp. 9, 108; \_St. Kath.\_, l. 1647.

l. 931. grynna may be for gyrnna (= sorrows), gen. plu. of gyrn, as suggested by one commentator.

l. 937. B. (\_Beit.\_ xii. 90) makes gehwylcne object of wîd-scofen (hâfde). Gr. makes weá nom. absolute.

l. 940. scuccum: cf. G. scheuche, scheusal; Prov. Eng. \_old-shock\_; perhaps the pop. interjection \_O shucks!\_ (!)

l. 959. H. explains we as a "plur. of majesty," which Beówulf throws off at l. 964.

l. 963. feónd þone frätgan (B. \_Beit.\_ xii. 90).

l. 976. synnum. "Most abstract words in the poetry have a very wide range of meanings, diverging widely from the prose usage, synn, for instance, means simply injury, mischief, hatred, and the prose meaning sin is only a secondary one; hata in poetry is not only hater, but persecutor, enemy, just as nîð is both hatred and violence, strength; heard is sharp as well as hard."--Sw.

l. 986. S. places wás at end of l. 985 and reads stîðra nágla, omitting gehwylc and the commas after that and after sceáwedon. \_Beit.\_ ix. 138; stêdra (H.-So.); hand-sporu (H.-So.) at l. 987.

l. 986. Miller (\_Anglia\_, xii. 3) corrects to æghwylene, in apposition to fingras.

l. 987. hand-sporu. See \_Anglia\_, vii. 176, for a discussion of the intrusion of u into the nom. of n-stems.

I. 988. Cf. II. 2121, 2414, for similar use of unheóru = ungeheuer.

I. 992. B. suggests heátimbred for hâten, and gefrätwon for -od; Kl., hroden (Beit. ix. 189).

I. 995, 996. Gold-embroidered tapestries seem to be meant by web = aurifrisium.

I. 997. After þára þe = of those that, the depend, vb. often takes sg. for pl.; cf. II. 844, 1462, 2384, 2736.--Sw.; Dietrich.

I. 998. "Metathesis of l takes place in seld for setl, bold for botl," etc.--Cook's Sievers' Gram., p. 96. Cf. Eng. proper names, Bootle, Battle field, etc.--Skeat, Principles, i. 250.

I. 1000. heorras: cf. Chaucer, Prol. (ed. Morris) l. 550:

"Ther was no dore that he nolde heve of harre."

II. 1005-1007. See Zachers Zeitschr. iii. 391, and Beit. xii. 368, for R.'s and B.'s views of this difficult passage.

I. 1009. Cf. I. 1612 for sæl and mæl, surviving still in E. Anglia in "mind your seals and meals," = times and occasions, i.e. have your wits about you.--E.

II. 1012, 1013. Cf. II. 753, 754 for two similar comparatives used in conjunction.

I. 1014. Cf. I. 327 for similar language.

II. 1015, 1016. H.-So. puts these two lines in parentheses (fille ... þára). Cf. B., Beit. xii. 91.

I. 1024. One of the many famous swords spoken of in the poem. See Hrunting, II. 1458, 1660; Hûnlâfing, I. 1144, etc. Cf. Excalibur, Roland's sword, the Nibelung Balmung, etc.

I. 1034. scûr-heard. For an ingenious explanation of this disputed word see Professor Pearce's article in Mod. Lang. Notes, Nov. 1, 1892, and ensuing discussion.

I. 1039. eoderas is of doubtful meaning. H. and Toller-Bosw. regard the word here = enclosure, palings of the court. Cf. Cædmon, II. 2439, 2481. The passage throws interesting light on horses and their trappings

I. 1043. Grundt. emends wîg to wicg, = charger; and E. quotes Tacitus, Germania, 7.

I. 1044. "Power over each and both"; cf. "all and some," "one and all."

For Ingwin, see List of Names.

I. 1065. Gr. contends that fore here = de, concerning, about (Ebert's Jahrb., 1862, p. 269).

I. 1069. H.-So. supplies fram after eaferum, to govern it, = concerning (?). Cf. Fight at Finnsburg, Appendix.

I. 1070. For the numerous names of the Danes, "bright-" "spear-" "east-" "west-" "ring-" Danes, see these words.

I. 1073. Eotenas = \_Finn's people, the Frisians\_; cf. II. 1089, 1142, 1146, etc., and \_Beit.\_ xii. 37. Why they are so called is not known.

I. 1084. R. proposes wiht Hengeste wið gefeohtan (\_Zachers Zeitschr.\_ iii. 394). Kl., wið H. wiht gefeohtan.

II. 1085 and 1099. weá-lâf occurs in Wulfstan, \_Hom.\_ 133, ed. Napier.--E. Cf. daroða lâf, \_Brunanb.\_, l. 54; âdes lâfe, \_Phoenix\_, 272 (Bright), etc.

I. 1098. elne unflitme = \_so dass der eid (der inhalt des eides) nicht streitig war\_--B., \_Beit.\_ iii. 30. But cf. 1130, where Hengist and Finn are again brought into juxtaposition and the expression ealles (?) unhlitme occurs.

I. 1106. The pres. part. + be, as myndgiend wære here, is comparatively rare in original A.-S. literature, but occurs abundantly in translations from the Latin. The periphrasis is generally meaningless. Cf. I. 3029.

I. 1108. Kórner suggests ecge, = \_sword\_, in reference to a supposed old German custom of placing ornaments, etc., on the point of a sword or spear (\_Eng. Stud.\_ i. 495). Singer, ince-gold = \_bright gold\_; B., andiége = Goth, \_andaugjo, evidently\_. Cf. incge lâfe, l. 2578. Possibly: and inge (= \_young men\_) gold âhôn of horde. For inge, cf. Hunt's \_Exod.\_ l. 190.

II. 1115-1120. R. proposes (hêt pâ ...) bânfatu bärnan ond on bæl dôn, earne on eaxe = \_to place the arms in the ashes\_, reading gûðrêc = \_battle-reek\_, for -rinc (\_Zachers Zeitschr.\_ iii. 395). B., Sarrazin (\_Beit.\_ xi. 530), Lichtenfeld (\_Haupts Zeitschr.\_ xvi. 330), C., etc., propose various emendations. See H.-So., p. 97, and \_Beit.\_ viii. 568. For gûðrinc âstâh, cf. Old Norse, \_stiga á bál\_, "ascend the bale-fire."

I. 1116. sweoloðe. "On Dartmoor the burning of the furze up the hillsides to let new grass grow, is called \_zwayling\_."--E. Cf. \_sultry\_, G. \_schwül\_, etc.

I. 1119. Cf. wudu-rêc âstâh, l. 3145; and \_Exod\_. (Hunt), l. 450: wælmist âstâh.

I. 1122. ätspranc = \_burst forth, arose\_ (omitted from the Gloss.), < ät + springan.

I. 1130. R. and Gr. read elne unflitme, = \_loyally and without contest\_, as at I. 1098. Cf. Ha., p. 39; H.-So., p. 97.

I. 1137. scacen = \_gone\_; cf. II. 1125, 2307, 2728.

I. 1142. "The sons of the Eotenas" (B., \_Beit.\_ xii. 31, who conjectures a gap after 1142).

I. 1144. B. separates thus: Hûn Lâfing, = \_Hûn placed the sword Lâfing\_, etc.--\_Beit.\_ xii. 32; cf. R., \_Zachers Zeitschr.\_ iii. 396. Heinzl and Homburg make other conjectures (Herrig's \_Archiv\_, 72, 374, etc.).

I. 1143. B., H.-So., and Möller read: worod rædenne, þonne him Hûn Lâfing, = \_military brotherhood, when Hûn laid upon his breast\_ (the sword) \_Lâfing\_. There is a sword \_Laufi, Lövi\_ in the Norse sagas; but swords,

armor, etc., are often called the leaving (lâf) of files, hammers, etc., especially a precious heirloom; cf. ll. 454, 1033, 2830, 2037, 2629, 796, etc., etc.

I. 1152. roden = reddened (B., Tidskr. viii. 295).

I. 1160. For ll. 1069-1160, containing the Finn episode, cf. Möller, Alteng. Volksepos, 69, 86, 94; Heinzl, Anz. f. dtsch. Altert., 10, 226; B., Beit. xii. 29-37. Cf. Widsið, l. 33, etc.

II. 1160, 1161. leóð (lied = song, lay\_) and gyd here appear synonyms.

II. 1162-1165. "Behind the wars and tribal wanderings, behind the contentions of the great, we watch in this poem the steady, continuous life of home, the passions and thoughts of men, the way they talked and moved and sang and drank and lived and loved among one another and for one another."--Br., p. 18.

I. 1163. Cf. wonderwork. So wonder-death, wonder-bidding, wonder-treasure, -smith, -sight\_, etc. at ll. 1748, 3038, 2174, 1682, 996, etc. Cf. the German use of the same intensive, = wondrous, in wunder-schön, etc.

I. 1165. þá gyt points to some future event when "each" was not "true to other," undeveloped in this poem, suhtor-gefáðeran = Hrôðgâr and Hrôðulf, l. 1018. Cf. âðum-swerian, l. 84.

I. 1167 almost repeats l. 500, át fôtum, etc., where Ûnferð is first introduced.

I. 1191. E. sees in this passage separate seats for youth and middle-aged men, as in English college halls, chapels, convocations, and churches still.

I. 1192. ymbutan, round about, is sometimes thus separated: ymb hie ùtan; cf. Voyage of Ôththere, etc. (Sw.), p. 18, l. 34, etc.; Beówulf, ll. 859, 1686, etc.

I. 1194. bewâgned, a [Greek: hapax legomenon], tr. offered by Th. Probably a p. p. wâgen, made into a vb. by -ian, like own, drown, etc. Cf. hafenian (< hafen, < hebban), etc.

I. 1196. E. takes the expression to mean "mantle and its rings or broaches." "Rail" long survived in Mid. Eng. (Piers Plow\_, etc.).

I. 1196. This necklace was afterwards given by Beowulf to Hygd, ll. 2173, 2174.

II. 1199-1215. From the obscure hints in the passage, a part of the poem may be approximately dated,--if Hygelâc is the Chochi-laicus of Gregory of Tours, Hist. Francorum, iii. 3,--about A.D. 512-20.

I. 1200. The Breosinga men (Icel. Brisinga men) is the necklace of the goddess Freya; cf. Elder Edda, Hamarshemt. Hâma stole the necklace from the Gothic King Eormenrîc; cf. Traveller's Song, ll. 8, 18, 88, 111. The comparison of the two necklaces leads the poet to anticipate Hygelâc's history,--a suggestion of the poem's mosaic construction.

I. 1200. For Brôsinga mene, cf. B., Beit. xii. 72. C. suggests fleáh, =

\_fled\_, for fealh, placing semicolon after byrig, and making hê subject of fleáh and geceás.

I. 1202. B. conjectures geceás êcne ræd to mean \_he became a pious man and at death went to heaven\_. Heime (Hâma) in the \_Thidrekssaga\_ goes into a cloister = to choose the better part (?). Cf. H.-So., p. 98. But cf. Hrôðgâr's language to Beowulf, ll. 1760, 1761.

I. 1211. S. proposes feoh, = \_property\_, for feorh, which would be a parallel for breóst-gewædu ... beáh below.

I. 1213. E. remarks that in the \_Laws of Cnut\_, i. 26, the devil is called se wôdfreca werewulf, \_the ravening werewolf\_.

I. 1215. C. proposes heals-bêge onfêng. \_Beit.\_ viii. 570. For hreâ- Kl. suggests hræ-.

I. 1227. The son referred to is, according to Etmüller, the one that reigns after Hrôðgâr.

I. 1229. Kl. suggests sî, = \_be\_, for \_is\_.

I. 1232. S. gives \_wine-related\_ as the meaning of druncne.--\_Beit.\_ ix. 139; Kl. \_ibid.\_ 189, 194. But cf. \_Judith\_, ll. 67, 107.

I. 1235. Cf. I. 119 for similarity of language.

I. 1235. Kl. proposes gea-sceaft; but cf. I. 1267.

I. 1246. Ring armor was common in the Middle Ages. E. points out the numerous forms of byrne in cognate languages,--Gothic, Icelandic, OHG., Slavonic, O. Irish, Romance, etc. Du Chaillu, \_The Viking Age\_, i. 126. Cf. Murray's \_Dict.\_ s. v.

I. 1248. ânwîg-gearwe = \_ready for single combat\_ (C.); but cf. Ha. p. 43; \_Beit.\_ ix. 210, 282.

I. 1252. Some consider this \_fitt\_ the beginning of Part (or Lay) II. of the original epic, if not a separate work in itself.

I. 1254. K., W., and Ho. read farode = \_wasted\_; Kolbing reads furode; but cf. wêsten warode, I. 1266. MS. has warode.

II. 1255-1258. This passage is a good illustration of the constant parallelism of word and phrase characteristic of A.-S. poetry, and is quoted by Sw. The changes are rung on ende and swylt, on gesýne and wîdcûð, etc.

I. 1259. "That this story of Grendel's mother was originally a separate lay from the first seems to be suggested by the fact that the monsters are described over again, and many new details added, such as would be inserted by a new singer who wished to enhance and adorn the original tale."--Br., p. 41.

I. 1259. Cf. I. 107, which also points to the ancestry of murderers and monsters and their descent from "Cain."

I. 1261. The MS. has se þe, m.; changed by some to seo þe. At II. 1393, 1395, 1498, Grendel's mother is referred to as m.; at II. 1293, 1505,

1541-1546, etc., as f., the uncertain pronoun designating a creature female in certain aspects, but masculine in demonic strength and savageness.--H.-So.; Sw. p. 202. Cf. the masc. epithets at ll. 1380, 2137, etc.

l. 1270. *âglæca* = *\_Grendel\_*, though possibly referring to Beowulf, as at l. 1513.--Sw.

l. 1273. "It is not certain whether *anwalda* stands for *onwealda*, or whether it should be read *ânwealda*, = *\_only ruler\_*."--Sw.

l. 1279. The MS. has *sunu þeod wrecan*, which R. changes to *sunu þeód-wrecan*, *þeód-* = *\_monstrous\_*; but why not regard *þeód* as opposition to *sunu*, = *\_her son, the prince?\_* See Sweet's Reader, and Körner's discussion, *\_Eng. Stud.\_* i. 500.

l. 1281. Ten Br. suggests (for *sôna*) *sâra* = *\_return of sorrows\_*.

l. 1286. "*geþuren* (twice so written in MSS.) stands for *geþrúen*, *\_forged\_*, and is an isolated p. p."--Cook's Sievers' Gram., 209. But see Toller-Bosw. for examples; Sw., Gloss.; March, p. 100, etc.

ll. 1292. *þe hine* = *\_whom\_*; cf. ll. 441, 1437, 1292; *\_Héliand\_*, l. 1308.

l. 1298. *be sæm tweonum*; cf. l. 1192; Hunt's *\_Exod\_* l. 442; and Mod. Eng. "to *\_us\_*-ward, etc."--Earle's *\_Philol.\_*, p. 449. Cf. note, l. 1192.

l. 1301. C. proposes *ôðer him ärn* = *\_another apartment was assigned him\_*.

l. 1303. B. conjectures under *hrôf genam*; but Ha., p. 45, shows this to be unnecessary, under also meaning *\_in\_*, as *\_in\_* (or *\_under\_*) these circumstances.

l. 1319. E. and Sw. suggest *nægde* or *nêgde*, *\_accosted\_*, < *nêgan* = Mid. Ger. *\_nêhwian\_*, pr. p. *\_nêhwíandans, approach\_*. For *hnægan*, *\_press down, vanquish\_*, see ll. 1275, 1440, etc.

l. 1321. C. suggests *neád-lâðum* for *neód-laðu*, *\_after crushing hostility\_*; but cf. *freónd-laðu*, l. 1193.

l. 1334. K. and ten Br. conjecture *gefägnod* = *\_rejoicing in her fill\_*, a parallel to *æse wlanc*, l. 1333.

l. 1340. B. translates: "and she has executed a deed of blood-vengeance of far-reaching consequence."--*\_Beit.\_* xii. 93.

l. 1345. B. reads *geó* for *eów* (*\_Zachers Zeitschr.\_* iv. 205).

ll. 1346-1377. "This is a fine piece of folk-lore in the oldest extant form.... The authorities for the story are the rustics (ll. 1346, 1356)."  
--E.

l. 1347. Cf. *sele-rædende* at l. 51.

l. 1351. "The *ge* [of *gewitan*] may be merely a scribal error,--a repetition (dittography) of the preceding *ge* of *gewislîcost*."--Sw.

l. 1352. *ides*, like *firas*, *\_men\_*, etc., is a poetic word supposed by Grimm to have been applied, like Gr. [Greek: *númphæ*], to superhuman or



semi-divine women.

II. 1360-1495 \_seq.\_ E. compares this Dantesque tarn and scenery with the poetical accounts of \_Æneid\_, vii. 563; \_Lucretius\_, vi. 739, etc.

I. 1360. firgenstreám occurs also in the \_Phoenix\_ (Bright, p. 168) l. 100; \_Andreas\_, ll. 779, 3144 (K.); \_Gnomic Verses\_, l. 47, etc.

I. 1363. The genitive is often thus used to denote measure = by or in miles; cf. l. 3043; and contrast with partitive gen. at l. 207.

I. 1364. The MS. reads hrinde = hrînende (?), which Gr. adopts; K. and Th. read hrinde-bearwas; hringde, \_encircling\_ (Sarrazin, \_Beit.\_ xi. 163); hrîmge = \_frosty\_ (Sw.); \_with frost-whiting covered\_ (Ha.). See Morris, \_Blickling Hom.\_, Preface, vi., vii.

I. 1364. Cf. Ruin, hrîmige edoras behrofene, \_rimy, roofless halls\_.

I. 1366. nîðwundor may = nið- (as in nið-sele, \_q. v.\_) wundor, \_wonder of the deep\_.

I. 1368. The personal pronoun is sometimes omitted in subordinate and even independent clauses; cf. wite here; and Hunt's \_Exod.\_, l. 319.

I. 1370. hornum. Such "datives of manner or respect" are not infrequent with adj.

I. 1371. "seleð is not dependent on ær, for in that case it would be in the subjunctive, but ær is simply an adverb, correlative with the conjunction ær in the next line: 'he will (sooner) give up his life, before he will,' etc."--Sw.

I. 1372. Cf. ll. 318 and 543 for willan with similar omitted inf.

I. 1373. heafola is found only in poetry.--Sw. It occurs thirteen or fourteen times in this poem. Cf. the poetic gamol, swât (l. 2694), etc., for eald, blôd.

I. 1391. uton: hortatory subj. of wîtan, \_go\_, = \_let us go\_; cf. French \_allons\_, Lat. \_eamus\_, Ital. \_andiamo\_, etc. + inf. Cf. ll. 2649, 3102.

I. 1400. H. is dat. of person indirectly affected, = advantage.

I. 1402. geatolfc probably = \_in his equipments\_, as B. suggests (\_Beit.\_ xii. 83), comparing searolfc.

II. 1402, 1413 reproduce the wk. form of the pret. of gân (Goth, \_gaggida\_). Cf. \_Andreas\_, l. 1096, etc.

I. 1405. S. (\_Beit.\_ ix. 140) supplies [pær heó] gegnum fôr; B. (\_ibid.\_ xii. 14) suggests hwær heó.

I. 1411. B., Gr., and E. take ân-paðas = paths wide enough for only one, like Norwegian \_einstig\_; cf. stîge nearwe, just above. \_Trail\_ is the meaning. Cf. enge ân-paðas, uncûð gelâd, \_Exod.\_ (Hunt), l. 58.

I. 1421. Cf. oncyð, l. 831. The whole passage (ll. 1411-1442) is replete with suggestions of walrus-hunting, seal-fishing, harpooning of sea-animals (l. 1438), etc.

- I. 1425. E. quotes from the 8th cent. Corpus Gloss., "\_Fal anx\_ foeða."
- I. 1428. For other mention of nicors, cf. ll. 422, 575, 846. E. remarks, "it survives in the phrase 'Old Nick' ... a word of high authority ... Icel. \_nykr\_, water-goblin, Dan. \_nök, nisse\_, Swed. \_näcken\_, G. \_nix, nixe\_, etc." See Skeat, \_Nick\_.
- I. 1440. Sw. reads gehnæged, \_prostrated\_, and regards nîða as gen. pl. "used instrumentally," = \_by force\_.
- I. 1441. -bora = \_bearer, stirrer\_; occurs in other compds., as mund-, ræd-, wæg-bora.
- I. 1447. him = \_for him\_, a remoter dative of reference.--Sw.
- I. 1455. Gr. reads brondne, = \_flaming\_.
- I. 1457. león is the inf. of lâh; cf. onlâh (< onleón) at I. 1468. lîhan was formerly given as the inf.; cf. læne = læhne.
- I. 1458. Cf. the similar dat. of possession as used in Latin.
- I. 1458. H.-So. compares the Icelandic saga account of Grettir's battle with the giant in the cave. häft-mêce may be = Icel. \_heptisax\_ (\_Anglia\_, iii. 83), "hip-knife."
- I. 1459. "The sense seems to be 'pre-eminent among the old treasures.' ... But possibly foran is here a prep. with the gen.: 'one before the old treasures.'"--Sw. For other examples of foran, cf. ll. 985, 2365.
- I. 1460. âter-teárum = \_poison-drops\_ (C., \_Beit\_ viii. 571; S., \_ibid\_ xi. 359).
- I. 1467. þät, comp. relative, = \_that which\_; "we testify \_that\_ we do know."
- I. 1480. forð-gewitenum is in appos. to me, = \_mihi defuncto\_.--M. Callaway, \_Am. Journ. of Philol\_., October, 1889.
- I. 1482. nime. Conditional clauses of doubt or future contingency take gif or bûton with subj.; cf. ll. 452, 594; of fact or certainty, the ind.; cf. ll. 442, 447, 527, 662, etc. For bûton, cf. ll. 967, 1561.
- I. 1487. "findan sometimes has a preterit funde in W. S. after the manner of the weak preterits."--Cook's Sievers' Cram., p, 210.
- I. 1490. Kl. reads wäl-sweord, = \_battle-sword\_.
- I. 1507. "This cave under the sea seems to be another of those natural phenomena of which the writer had personal knowledge (ll. 2135, 2277), and which was introduced by him into the mythical tale to give it a local color. There are many places of this kind. Their entrance is under the lowest level of the tide."--Br., p. 45.
- I. 1514. B. (\_Beit\_ xii. 362) explains niðsele, hrôfsele as \_roof-covered hall in the deep\_; cf. Grettir Saga (\_Anglia\_, iii. 83).
- I. 1538. Sw., R., and ten Br. suggest feaxe for eaxe, = \_seized by the

hair\_.

I. 1543. and-leán (R.); cf. I. 2095. The MS. has hand-leán.

I. 1546. Sw. and S. read seax.--\_Beit.\_ ix. 140.

I. 1557. H.-So. omits comma and places semicolon after ýðelfce; Sw. and S. place comma after gescêd.

I. 1584. ôðer swylc = \_another fifteen\_ (Sw.); = \_fully as many\_ (Ha.).

II. 1592-1613 \_seq.\_ Cf. \_Anglia\_, iii; 84 (Grettir Saga).

I. 1595. blondenfeax = \_grizzly-haired\_ (Bright, Reader, p. 258); cf. \_Brunanb.\_, l. 45 (Bright).

I. 1599. gewearð, impers. vb., = \_agree, decide = many agreed upon this, that\_, etc. (Ha., p. 55; cf. II. 2025-2027, 1997; B., \_Beit.\_ xii. 97).

I. 1605. C. supposes wiston = wîscton = \_wished\_.--\_Beit.\_ viii. 571.

I. 1607. broden mæl is now regarded as a comp. noun, = \_inlaid or damascened sword\_.--W., Ho.

I. 1611. wâl-râpas = \_water-ropes = bands of frost\_ (I. 1610) (?). Possibly the Prov. Eng. weele, \_whirlpool\_. Cf. wæl, \_gorges\_, Wright, Voc., \_Gnom. Verses\_, l. 39.--E.

I. 1611. wægrâpas (Sw.) = \_wave-bands\_ (Ha.).

I. 1622. B. suggests eatna = eotena, eardas, \_haunts of the giants\_ (Northumbr. ea for eo).

I. 1635. cyning-holde (B., \_Beit.\_ xii. 369); cf. I. 290.

I. 1650. H., Gr., and Ettmüller understand idese to refer to the queen.

I. 1651. Cf. \_Anglia\_, iii. 74, \_Beit.\_ xi. 167, for coincidences with the Grettir Saga (13th cent.).

I. 1657. Restore MS. reading wigge in place of wîge.

I. 1664. B. proposes eotenise ... èste for eácen ... oftost, omitting brackets (\_Zackers Zeitschr.\_ iv. 206). G. translates \_mighty ... often\_.

I. 1675. ondrædan. "In late texts the final n of the preposition on is frequently lost when it occurs in a compound word or stereotyped phrase, and the prefix then appears as a: abútan, amang, aweg, aright, adrædan."--Cook's Sievers' Gram., p. 98.

II. 1680-1682. Giants and their work are also referred to at II. 113, 455, 1563, 1691, etc.

I. 1680. Cf. ceastra ... orðanc enta geweorc, \_Gnomic Verses\_, l. 2; Sweet's Reader, p. 186.

II. 1687-1697. "In this description of the writing on the sword, we see the process of transition from heathen magic to the notions of Christian times .... The history of the flood and of the giants ... were substitutes for

names of heathen gods, and magic spells for victory."--E. Cf. Mohammedan usage.

II. 1703, 1704. þät þê eorl nære geboren betera (B., *Tidskr.* 8, 52).

I. 1715. âna hwearf = *he died solitary and alone* (B., *Beit.* xii. 38); = *lonely* (Ha.); = *alone* (G.).

I. 1723. leód-bealo longsum = *eternal hell-torment* (B., *Beit.* xii. 38, who compares *Ps. Cott.* 57, *liff longsum*).

I. 1729. E. translates on lufan, *towards possession*; Ha., *to possessions*.

I. 1730. môdgeþonc, like lig, sæ, segn, niht, etc., is of double gender (m., n. in the case of môdgeþ.).

I. 1741. The doctrine of nemesis following close on [Greek: hubris], or overweening pride, is here very clearly enunciated. The only protector against the things that "assault and hurt" the soul is the "Bishop and Shepherd of our souls" (I. 1743).

I. 1745 appears dimly to fore-shadow the office of the evil archer Loki, who in the Scandinavian mythology shoots Balder with a mistletoe twig. The language closely resembles that of Psalm 64.

I. 1748. Kl. regards wom = wô(u)m; cf. wôh-bogen, I. 2828. See Gloss., p. 295, under wam. Contrast the construction of bebeorgan a few lines below (I. 1759), where the dat. and acc. are associated.

I. 1748. See Cook's Sievers' Gram., p. 167, for declension of wôh, *wrong* = gen. wôs or wôges, dat. wô(u)m, etc.; pl. gen. wôra, dat. wô(u)m, etc.; and cf. declension of heáh, hreóh, rûh, etc.

I. 1748. wergan gâstes; cf. *Blickl. Hom.* vii.; *Andreas*, I. 1171. "*Auld Wearie* is used in Scotland, or was used a few years ago, ... to mean the devil."--E. Bede's *Eccles. Hist.* contains (naturally) many examples of the expression = devil.

I. 1750. on gyld = *in reward* (B., *Beit.* xii. 95); Ha. translates *boastfully*; G., *for boasting*; Gr., *to incite to boastfulness*. Cf. *Christ*, I. 818.

I. 1767. E. thinks this an allusion to the widespread superstition of the evil eye (*mal occhio, mauvais œil*). Cf. Vergil, *Ecl.* iii. 103. He remarks that Pius IX., Gambetta, and President Carnot were charged by their enemies with possessing this weapon.

I. 1784. wigge geweorðad (MS. wigge weorðad) is C.'s conjecture; cf. *Elene*, I. 150. So G., *honored in war*.

I. 1785. The future generally implied in the present of beón is plainly seen in this line; cf. II. 1826, 661, 1830, 1763, etc.

I. 1794. Some impers. vbs. take acc. (as here, Geat) of the person affected; others (as byncan) take the dat. of the person, as at II. 688, 1749, etc. Cf. verbs of dreaming, being ashamed, desiring, etc.--March, A.-S. Gram., p. 145.

- I. 1802. E. remarks that the *blaca hrefn* here is a bird of good omen, as opposed to *se wonna hrefn* of I. 3025. The raven, wolf, and eagle are the regular epic accompaniments of battle and carnage. Cf. II. 3025-3028; *\_Maldon\_*, 106; *\_Judith\_*, 205-210, etc.
- I. 1803. S. emends to read: "then came the light, going bright after darkness: the warriors," etc. Cf. Ho., p. 41, l. 23. G. puts period before "the warriors." For *onettan*, cf. Sw.'s Gloss, and Bright's Read., Gloss.
- II. 1808-1810. Müllenh. and Grundt. refer *se hearda* to Beowulf, correct *sunu* (MS.) to *sunu Ecglâfes* (i.e. Unferth); [*he*] (Beo.) *\_thanked him\_* (Un.) *\_for the loan\_*. Cf. II. 344, 581, 1915.
- II. 1823-1840. "Beowulf departing pledges his services to Hroðgar, to be what afterwards in the mature language of chivalry was called his 'true knight'"--E.
- I. 1832. Kl. corrects to *dryhtne*, in appos. with *Higelâce*.
- I. 1835 *gâr-holt* more properly means *\_spear-shaft\_*; cf. *âsc-holt*.
- I. 1855. *sêl* = *\_better\_* (Grundt.; B., *\_Beit\_* xii. 96), instead of MS. *wel*.
- II. 1855-1866. "An ideal picture of international amity according to the experience and doctrine of the eighth century."--E.
- I. 1858. S. and Kl. correct to *gemæne*, agreeing with *sib*.--*\_Beit\_* ix. 140, 190.
- I. 1862. "The gannet is a great diver, plunging down into the sea from a considerable height, such as forty feet."--E.
- I. 1863. Kl. suggests *heafu*, = *\_seas\_*.
- I. 1865. B. proposes *geþôhte*, = *\_with firm thought\_*, for *geworhte*; cf. I. 611.
- I. 1876. *geseón* = *\_see again\_* (Kl., *\_Beit\_* ix. 190). S. and B. insert *nâ* to modify *geseón* and explain Hroðgâr's tears. Ha. and G. follow Heyne's text. Cf. I. 567.
- I. 1881. Is *beorn* here = *bearn* (be-arn?) of I. 67? or more likely = *born*, *barn*, = *\_burned?\_*--S., Th.
- I. 1887. *orleahtre* is a *\_[Greek: hapax legomenon]\_*. E. compares Tennyson's "blameless" king. Cf. also II. 2015, 2145; and the *gôd cyning* of I. 11.
- I. 1896. *scaðan* = *\_warriors\_* (cf. I. 1804) has been proposed by C.; but cf. I. 253.
- I. 1897. The boat had been left, at II. 294-302, in the keeping of Hroðgâr's men; at I. 1901 the *bât-weard* is specially honored by Beowulf with a sword and becomes a "sworded squire."--E. This circumstance appears to weld the poem together. Cf. also the speed of the journey home with *ymb ân-tîd ôpres dôgores* of I. 219, and the similarity of language in both passages (*fâmig-heals*, *clifu*, *næssas*, *sælde*, *brim*, etc.)--The nautical terms in Beowulf would form an interesting study.
- I. 1904. R. proposes, *gewât him on naca*, = *\_the vessel set out\_*, on

alliterating as at l. 2524 (Zachers Zeitschr. iii. 402). B. reads on nacan, but inserts irrelevant matter (Beit. xii. 97).

l. 1913. Cf. the same use of *ceól*, = *ship*, in the *A.-S. Chron.*, ed. Earle-Plummer; *Gnomic Verses*, etc.

l. 1914. S. inserts *pāt hê* before *on lande*.

l. 1916. B. makes *leófra manna* depend on *wlâtode*, = *looked for the dear men ready at the coast* (Beit. xii. 97).

l. 1924. Gr., W., and Ho. propose *wunade*, = *remained*; but cf. l. 1929. S. conceives ll. 1924, 1925 as "direct speech" (Beit. ix. 141).

l. 1927 seq. "The women of Beowulf are of the fine northern type; trusted and loved by their husbands and by the nobles and people; generous, gentle, and holding their place with dignity."--Br., p. 67. Thrytho is the exception, l. 1932 seq.

l. 1933. C. suggests *frêcnu*, = *dangerous, bold*, for Thrytho could not be called "excellent." G. writes "Modthrytho" as her name. The womanly Hygd seems purposely here contrasted with the terrible Thrytho, just as, at l. 902 seq., Sigemund and Heremôd are contrasted. For Thrytho, etc., cf. Gr., *Jahrb. für rom. u. eng. Lit.* iv. 279; Müllenhoff, *Haupts Zeitschr.* xiv. 216; Matthew Paris; Suchier, Beit. iv. 500-521; R. *Zachers Zeitschr.* iii. 402; B., *ibid.* iv. 206; Körner, *Eng. Stud.* i. 489-492; H.-So., p. 106.

l. 1932-1963. K. first pointed out the connection between the historical Offa, King of Mercia, and his wife Cwendrida, and the Offa and Þryðo (Gr.'s *Drida* of the *Vita Offæ Secundi*) of the present passage. The tale is told of her, not of Hygd.

l. 1936. Suchier proposes *andæges*, = *eye to eye*; Leo proposes *ândæges*, = *the whole day*; G., *by day*. No change is necessary if *an be* taken to *govqern hire*, = *on her*, and *dâges* be explained (like *nihtes*, etc.) as a genitive of time, = *by day*.

l. 1943. R. and Suchier propose *onsêce*, = *seek, require*; but cf. 2955.

l. 1966. Cf. the *hefoncandel* of *Exod.* l. 115 (Hunt). Shak.'s 'night's candles.'

l. 1969. Cf. l. 2487 seq. for the actual slayer of *Ongenþeów*, i.e. Eofor, to whom Hygelâc gave his only daughter as a reward, l. 2998.

l. 1981. *meodu-scencum* = *with mead-pourers* or *mead-cups* (G., Ha.); *draught or cup of mead* (Toller-Bosw.).

l. 1982. K., Th., W., H. supply [heal-]reced; Holler [heá-].

l. 1984. B. defends the MS., reading *hæ nû* (for *hæðnû*), which he regards as = *Heinir*, the inhabitants of the Jutish "heaths" (*hæð*). Cf. H.-So., p. 107; Beit. xii. 9.

l. 1985. *sînne*. "In poetry there is a reflexive possessive of the third person, *sîn* (declined like *mîn*). It is used not only as a true reflexive, but also as a non-reflexive (= Lat. *ejus*)"--Sw.; Cook's Sievers' Gram., p. 185. Cf. ll. 1508, 1961, 2284, 2790.

I. 1994. Cf. I. 190 for a similar use of *seáð*; cf. to "glow" with emotion, "boil" with indignation, "burn" with anger, etc. *weallan* is often so used; cf. II. 2332, 2066, etc.

I. 2010. B. proposes *fâcne*, = *\_in treachery\_*, for *fenne*. Cf. *\_Juliana\_*, I. 350; *\_Beit\_* xii. 97.

I. 2022. Food of specific sorts is rarely, if at all, mentioned in the poem. Drink, on the other hand, occurs in its primitive varieties,-- *\_ale\_* (as here: *ealu-wæg*), *\_mead*, beer, wine, *lîð* (cider? Goth. *\_leipus\_*, Prov. Ger. *\_leit\_* in *\_leit-haus\_*, ale-house), etc.

I. 2025. Kl. proposes *is* for *wäs*.

I. 2027. Cf. I. 1599 for a similar use of *weorðan*, = *\_agree, be pleased with\_* (Ha.); *\_appear\_* (Sw., Reader, 6th ed.).

II. 2030, 2031. Ten Br. proposes: *oft seldan* (= *\_gave\_*) *wære äfter leód-hryre: lytle hwîle bongâr bûgeð, þeáh seó brýd duge* = *\_oft has a treaty been given after the fall of a prince: but little while the murder-spear resteth, however excellent the bride be\_*. Cf. Kl., *\_Beit\_* ix. 190; B., *\_Beit\_* xii. 369; R., *\_Zachers Zeitschr\_* in. 404; Ha., p. 69; G., p. 62.

I. 2036. Cf. Kl., *\_Beit\_* ix. 191; R., *\_Zachers Zeitschr\_* iii. 404.

I. 2042. For *þeáh* B. reads *bâ*, = *\_both\_*, i.e. *Freaware* and the Dane.

I. 2063. Thorkelin and Conybeare propose *wîgende*, = *\_fighting\_*, for *lifigende*.

I. 2068. W.'s edition begins section xxx. (not marked in the MS.) with this line. Section xxxix. (xxxviii. in copies A and B, xxxix. in Thorkelin) is not so designated in the MS., though *þâ* (at I. 2822) is written with capitals and xl. begins at I. 2893.

I. 2095. Cf. I. 1542, and note.

I. 2115 *\_seq\_* B. restores thus:

þær on innan gióng  
niðða nâthwylc, neóde tô gefêng  
hæðnum horde; hond ätgenam  
seleful since fâh; nê hê þät syððan âgeaf,  
þeáh þe hê slæpende besyrede hyrde  
þeófes cräfte: þät se þíóden onfand,  
bý-folc beorna, þät hê gebolgen wäs.

-- *\_Beit\_* xii. 99; *\_Zachers Zeitschr\_* iv. 210.

I. 2128. *ätbär* here = *\_bear away\_*, not given in the Gloss.

I. 2129. B. proposes *færunga*, = *\_suddenly\_*, for Gr.'s reading in the text.-- *\_Beit\_* xii. 98.

I. 2132. MS. has *þine life*, which Leo translates *\_by thy leave\_* (= ON. *\_leyfi\_*); B., *\_by thy life\_*.-- *\_Beit\_* xii. 369.

I. 2150. B. renders gen, etc., by "now I serve thee alone again as my gracious king" (\_Beit.\_ xii. 99).

I. 2151. The forms hafu [hafo], hafast, hafað, are poetic archaisms.--Sw.

I. 2153. Kl. proposes ealdor, = \_prince\_, for eafor. W. proposes the compd. eafor-heáfodsegn, = \_helm\_; cf. I. 1245.

I. 2157. The wk. form of the adj. is frequent in the vocative, especially when postponed: "Beowulf leófa," I. 1759. So, often, in poetry in nom.: wudu selesta, etc.

I. 2158. ærest is possibly the verbal subs. from ârîsan, \_to arise, = arising, origin\_. R. suggested ærist, \_arising, origin\_. Cf. Bede, \_Eccles. Hist.\_, ed. Miller, where the word is spelt as above, but = (as usual) \_resurrection\_. See Sweet, Reader, p. 211; E.-Plummer's \_Chronicle\_, p. 302, etc. The MS. has est. See Ha., p. 73; S., \_Beit.\_ x. 222; and cf. I. 2166.

I. 2188. Gr., W., H. supply [wên]don, = \_weened\_, instead of Th.'s [oft sâg]don.

I. 2188. The "slack" Beowulf, like the sluggish Brutus, ultimately reveals his true character, and is presented with a historic sword of honor. It is "laid on his breast" (I. 2195) as Hun laid Lâfing on Hengest's breast, I. 1145.

I. 2188. "The boy was at first slothful, and the Geats thought him an unwarlike prince, and long despised him. Then, like many a lazy third son in the folk tales, a change came, he suddenly showed wonderful daring and was passionate for adventure."--Br., p. 22.

I. 2196. "Seven of thousands, manor and lordship" (Ha.). Kl., \_Beit.\_ ix. 191, thinks with Etm. that þûsendo means a hide of land (see Schmid, \_Ges. der Angl.\_, 610), Bede's familia = 1/2 sq. meter; seofan being used (like hund, I. 2995) only for the alliteration.

I. 2196. "A vast Honour of 7000 hides, a mansion, and a judgment-seat" [throne].--E.

I. 2210. MS. has the more correct wintra.

I. 2211. Cf. similar language about the dragon at I. 100. Beowulf's "jubilee" is fitly solemnized by his third and last dragon-fight.

I. 2213. B. proposes sê þe on hearge hæðen hord beweotode; cf. Ha., p. 75.

I. 2215. "The dragon lies round the treasures in a cave, as Fafnir, like a Python, lay coiled over his hoard. So constant was this habit among the dragons that gold is called Worms' bed, Fafnir's couch, Worms' bed-fire. Even in India, the cobras ... are guardians of treasure."--Br., p. 50.

I. 2216. neóde. E. translates \_deftly\_; Ha., \_with ardor\_. H.-So. reads neóde, = \_with desire, greedily\_, instr. of neód.

I. 2223. E. begins his "Part Third" at this point as he begins "Part Second" at I. 1252, each dragon-fight forming part of a trilogy.

II. 2224, 2225. B. proposes: nealles mid gewealdum wyrmes weard gäst sylfes



willum.--\_Zachers Zeitschr.\_ iv. 211; \_Beit.\_ xii. 100.

I. 2225. For þeów read þegn.--K. and Z.

I. 2225. þeów, st. m., \_slave, serf\_ (not in H.-So.).

I. 2227. For ofer-þearfe read ærnes þearfa.--Z.

II. 2229-2231. B. proposes:

secg synbysig sôna onwlâtode,  
þeah þâm gyste gryrebrôga stôd,  
hwæðre earmsceapen innganges þearfa

feásceapen, þâ hyne se fær begeat.  
--\_Beit.\_ xii. 101. Cf. Ha., p. 69.

I. 2232. W. suggests seah or seîr for geseah, and Gr. suggests searolíc.

I. 2233. Z. surmises eorð-hûse (for -scräfe).

I. 2241. B. proposes læn-gestreóna, = \_transitory\_, etc.; Th., R. propose leng (= \_longer\_) gestreóna; S. accepts the text but translates "the long accumulating treasure."

I. 2246. B. proposed (1) hard-fyndne, = \_hard to find\_; (2) hord-wynne dæl,--\_a deal of treasure-joy\_ (cf. I. 2271).--\_Zachers Zeitschr.\_ iv. 211; \_Beit.\_ xii. 102.

I. 2247. fecword = \_banning words\_ (?) MS. has fec.

I. 2254. Others read feor-[mie], = \_furbish\_, for fetige: \_I own not one who may\_, etc.

I. 2261. The Danes themselves were sometimes called the "Ring-Danes," = clad in ringed (or a ring of) armor, or possessing rings. Cf.

II. 116, 1280.

I. 2264. Note the early reference to hawking. Minstrelsy (hearpan wyn), saga-telling, racing, swimming, harpooning of sea-animals, feasting, and the bestowal of jewels, swords, and rings, are the other amusements most frequent in \_Beówulf\_.

I. 2264. Cf. \_Maldon\_, II. 8, 9, for a reference to hawking.

I. 2276. Z. suggests swýðe ondrædað; Ho. puts gesêcean for Gr.'s gewunian.

I. 2277. Z. and K. read: hord on hrûsan. "Three hundred winters," at I. 2279, is probably conventional for "a long time," like hund missera, I. 1499; hund þûsenda, I. 2995; þritig (of Beowulf's strength), I. 379; þritig (of the men slain by Grendel), I. 123; seofan þûsendo, I. 2196, etc.

I. 2285. B. objects to hord as repeated in II. 2284, 2285; but cf. Ha., p. 77. C. prefers sum to hord. onboren = \_inminutus\_; cf. B., \_Beit.\_ xii. 102.

I. 2285. onberan is found also at line 991, = \_carry off\_, with on- = E.

\_un--(un-bind, -loose, -tie\_, etc.), G. \_ent-\_. The negro still pronounces \_on-do\_, etc.

I. 2299. Cf. H.-So., p. 112, for a defense of the text as it stands. B. proposes "nor was there any man in that desert who rejoiced in conflict," etc. So ten Br.

I. 2326. B. and ten Br., propose hām, = \_home\_, for him.--\_Beit.\_ xii. 103.

I. 2335. E. translates eálonð utan by \_the sea-board front, the water-washed land on the (its) outside\_. See B., \_Beit.\_ xii. 1, 5.

I. 2346. Cf. I. 425, where Beowulf resolves to fight the dragon single-handed. E. compares \_Guy of Warwick\_, ll. 49, 376.

I. 2355. Ten Br. proposes laðan cynne as apposition to mægum.

I. 2360. Cf. Beowulf's other swimming-feat with Breca, ll. 506 \_seq.\_

I. 2362. Gr. inserts âna, = \_lone-going\_, before xxx.: approved by B.; and Krüger, \_Beit.\_ ix. 575. Cf. I. 379.

I. 2362. "Beowulf has the strength of thirty men in the original tale. Here, then, the new inventor makes him carry off thirty coats of mail."--Br., p. 48.

I. 2364. Hetware = Chattuarii, a nation allied against Hygelâc in his Frisian expedition; cf. ll. 1208 \_seq.\_, 2917, etc.

I. 2368. B. proposes \_quiet sea\_ as trans. of sióleða bigong, and compares Goth. \_anasilan\_, to be still; Swed. dial. \_sil\_, still water between waterfalls.--\_Zachers Zeitschr.\_ iv. 214.

I. 2380. hyne--Heardrêd; so him, I. 2358.

I. 2384. E. calls attention to Swiô-rîce as identical with the modern \_Sverige\_ = Sweden; cf. I. 2496.

I. 2386. Gr. reads on feorme, = \_at the banquet\_; cf. Möller, \_Alteng. Volksepos\_, 111, who reads (f)or feorme. The MS. has or.

I. 2391. Cf. I. 11.

I. 2394. B., Gr., and Müllenh. understand ll. 2393-2397 to mean that Eádgils, Ôththere's son, driven from Sweden, returns later, supported by Beowulf, takes the life of his uncle Onela, and probably becomes himself O.'s successor and king of Sweden. For another view see H.-So., p. 115. MS. has freond (I. 2394), which Leo, etc., change to feónd. G. translates \_friend\_.--\_Beit.\_ xii. 13; \_Anzeiger f. d. Altert.\_ iii. 177.

I. 2395. Eádgils is Ôththere's son; cf. I. 2381; Onela is Ôththere's brother; cf. ll. 2933, 2617.

I. 2402. "Twelfsome"; cf. "fifteensome" at I. 207, etc. As \_Beówulf\_ is essentially \_the\_ Epic of Philanthropy, of the true love of man, as distinguished from the ordinary love-epic, the number twelve in this passage may be reminiscent of another Friend of Man and another Twelve. In each case all but one desert the hero.

I. 2437. R. proposes stýred, = \_ordered, decreed\_, for strêd.--\_Zachers Zeitschr.\_ iii. 409.

I. 2439. B. corrects to freó-wine = \_noble friend\_, asking, "How can Herebeald be called Hæðcyn's freá-wine [MS.], \_lord?\_"

I. 2442. feohleás gefeoht, "a homicide which cannot be atoned for by money--in this case an unintentional fratricide."--Sw.

I. 2445. See Ha., pp. 82, 83, for a discussion of ll. 2445-2463. Cf. G., p. 75.

I. 2447. MS. reads wrece, justified by B. (\_Tidskr\_. viii. 56). W. conceives wrece as optative or hortative, and places a colon before þonne.

I. 2449. For helpan read helpe.--K., Th., S. (\_Zeitschr. f. D. Phil.\_ xxi. 3, 357).

II. 2454-2455. (1) Müllenh. (\_Haupts Zeitschr.\_ xiv. 232) proposes:

þonne se ân hafað  
þurh dæda nýd deáðes gefandod.

(2) B. proposes:

þurh dæda nîð deáðes gefondad.  
--\_Zachers Zeitschr.\_ iv. 215.

I. 2458. Cf. sceótend, pl., ll. 704, 1155, like rîdend. Cf. \_Judith\_, l. 305, etc.

I. 2474. Th. considers the "wide water" here as the Mälar lake, the boundary between Swedes and Goths.

I. 2477. On opþe = \_and\_, cf. B., \_Tidskr\_. viii. 57. See Ha., p. 83.

I. 2489. B. proposes hreá-blâc for Gr.'s heoro.--\_Tidskr\_. viii. 297.

I. 2494. S. suggests êðel-wynne.

I. 2502. E. translates for dugeðum, \_of my prowess\_; so Etmüller.

II. 2520-2522. Gr. and S. translate, "if I knew how else I might combat the monster's boastfulness."--Ha., p. 85.

I. 2524. and-hâttres is H.'s invention. Gr. reads oreðes and âttres, \_blast and venom\_. Cf. oruð, l. 2558, and l. 2840 (where âttor- also occurs).

I. 2526. E. quotes fleón fôtes trym from \_Maldon\_, l. 247.

I. 2546. Gr., H.-So., and Ho. read standan stân-bogan (for stôd on stân-bogan) depending on geseah.

I. 2550. Grundt. and B. propose deór, \_brave one\_, i.e. Beowulf, for deóp.

L. 2565. MS. has ungleaw (K., Th.), unglaw (Grundt.). B. proposes unslâw, = \_sharp\_.--\_Beit.\_ xii. 104. So H.-So., Ha., p. 86.

II. 2570, 2571. (1) May not gescîfe (MS. to gscipe) = German \_schiefe\_,

"crooked," "bent," "aslant," and hence be a parallel to gebogen, \_bent, coiled?\_ cf. I. 2568, þá se wyrm gebeáh snûde tûsomne, and I. 2828. Coiled serpents spring more powerfully for the coiling. (2) Or perhaps destroy comma after tû and read gescâpe, = \_his fate\_; cf. I. 26: him þá Scyld gewât tû gescâp-hwîle. G. appar. adopts this reading, p. 78.

I. 2589. grund-wong = \_the field\_, not \_the earth\_ (so B.); H.-So., \_cave\_, as at I. 2771. So Ha., p. 87.

I. 2595. S. proposes colon after stefne.--\_Beit.\_ ix. 141.

I. 2604. Müllenh. explains leód Scylfinga in \_Anzeiger f. d. Altert.\_ iii. 176-178.

I. 2607. âre = \_possessions, holding\_ (Kl., \_Beit.\_ ix. 192; Ha., p. 88).

I. 2609. folcrihta. Add "folk-right" to the meanings in the Gloss.; and cf. êðel-, land-riht, word-riht.

I. 2614. H.-So. reads with Gr. wræccan wineleásum Weohstân bana, = \_whom, a friendless exile, W. had slain\_.

II. 2635-61. E. quotes Tacitus, \_Germania\_, xiv.: "turpe comitatu virtutem principis non adaequare." Beowulf had been deserted by his \_comitatus\_.

I. 2643. B. proposes ûser.--\_Zachers Zeitschr.\_ iv. 216.

I. 2649. wutun; I. 3102, uton = pres. subj. pl. 1st person of wîtan, \_to go\_, used like Mod. Eng. \_let us\_ + inf., Lat. \_eamus\_, Ital. \_andiamo\_, Fr. \_allons\_; M. E. (\_Layamon\_) \_uten\_. Cf. Psa. ii. 3, etc. March, \_A.-S. Gram.\_, pp. 104, 196.

I. 2650. B. suggests hât for hyt,--\_Beit.\_ xii. 105.

I. 2656. fâne = fâh-ne; cf. fâra = fâh-ra, I. 578; so heânne (MS.) = heáh-ne, etc., I. 984. See Cook's Sievers' Gram.

II. 2660, 2661. Why not read beadu-scrûd, as at I. 453, = \_battle-shirt?\_ B. and R. suppose two half-verses omitted between byrdu-scrûd and bâm gemæne. B. reads býwdu, = \_handsome\_, etc. Gr. suggests unc nû, = \_to us two now\_, for ûrum; and K. and Grundt. read beón gemæne for bâm, etc. This makes sense. Cf. Ha., p. 89.

I. 2666. Cf. the dat. absolute without preposition.

I. 2681. Nægling; cf. Hrunting, Lâfing, and other famous wundor-smiða geweorc of the poem.

I. 2687. B. changes þonne into þone (rel. pro.) = \_which\_.--\_Beit.\_ xii. 105.

I. 2688. B. supports the MS. reading, wundum.

I. 2688. Cf. I. 2278 for similar language.

I. 2698. B. (\_Beit.\_ xii. 105) renders: "he did not heed the head of the dragon (which Beowulf with his sword had struck without effect), but he struck the dragon somewhat further down." Cf. Saxo, vi. p. 272.

- I. 2698. Cf. the language used at ll. 446 and 1373, where *hafelan* also occurs; and *hýdan*.
- I. 2700. *hwêne*; cf. Lowl. Sc. *\_when\_*, a number; Chaucer's *\_woon\_*, number.
- I. 2702. S. proposes *þâ* (for *þät*) *þät fyr*, etc., = *\_when the fire began\_*, etc.
- I. 2704. "The (hip)-seax has often been found in Saxon graves on the hip of the skeleton."--E.
- I. 2707. Kl. proposes: *feorh ealne wräc*, = *\_drove out all the life\_*; cf. *\_Gen.\_* l. 1385.--*\_Beit.\_* ix. 192. S. suggests *gefylde*,--*\_he felled the foe\_*, etc.--*\_Ibid.\_* Parentheses seem unnecessary.
- I. 2727. *däg-hwîl* = *\_time allotted, lifetime\_*.
- I. 2745, 2745. Ho. removes *geong* from the beginning of l. 2745 and places it at the end of l. 2744.
- I. 2750. R. proposes *sigle searogimmas*, as at l. 1158.
- I. 2767. (1) B. proposes doubtfully *oferhîgean* or *oferhîgan*, = Goth, *\_ufarhauhjan\_*, p. p. *\_ufarhauhids\_* (Gr. [Greek: *tuphwtheis*]) = *\_exceed in value\_*--*\_Tidskr.\_* viii. 60. (2) Kl. proposes *oferhýdian*, = *\_to make arrogant, infatuate\_*; cf. *oferhýd*.--*\_Beit.\_* ix. 192.
- I. 2770. *gelocen leoðocräftum* = (1) *\_spell-bound\_* (Th., Arnold, E.); (2) *\_wrought with hand-craft\_* (G.); (3) *\_meshed, linked together\_* (H., Ho.); cf. *\_Elene\_*, ll. 1251, 522.
- I. 2778. B. considers *bill ... ealdhlâfordes* as Beowulf's short sword, with which he killed the dragon, l. 2704 (*\_Tidskr.\_* viii. 299). R. proposes *ealdhlâforde*. Müllenh. understands *ealdhlâford* to mean the former possessor of the hoard. W. agrees to this, but conceives *ærgescôd* as a compd. = *ære calceatus*, *\_sheathed in brass\_*. Ha. translates *ærgescôd* as vb. and adv.
- I. 2791. Cf. l. 224, *eoletes ät ende*; *landes ät ende*, *\_Exod.\_* (Hunt).
- I. 2792. MS. reads *wäteres weorpan*, which R. would change to *wätere sweorfan*.
- I. 2806. "Men saw from its height the whales tumbling in the waves, and called it Whale's Ness (Hrones-næs)."--Br. p. 28. Cf. l. 3137.
- I. 2815. *Wîglâf* was the next of kin, the last of the race, and hence the recipient of Beowulf's kingly insignia. There is a possible play on the word *lâf* (*Wîg-\_lâf\_*, *ende-\_lâf\_*).
- I. 2818. *gingeste word*; cf. *\_novissima verba\_*, and Ger. *\_jüngst\_*, lately.
- I. 2837. E. translates *on lande*, *\_in the world\_*, comparing *\_on life*, *on worulde\_*.
- I. 2840. *geræsde* = pret. of *geræsan* (omitted from the Gloss.), same as *ræsan*; cf. l. 2691.
- I. 2859. B. proposes *deað ârædan*, = *\_determine death\_*.--*\_Beit.\_* xii. 106.

I. 2861. Change geongum to geongan as a scribal error (?), but cf. Lichtenheld, *\_Haupts Zeitschr.\_* xvi. 353-355.

I. 2871. S. and W. propose ôwêr.-- *\_Beit.\_* ix. 142.

I. 2873. S. punctuates: wrâðe forwurpe, pâ, etc.

I. 2874. H.-So. begins a new sentence with nealles, ending the preceding one with beget.

I. 2879. ätgifan = *\_to render, to afford\_*; omitted in Gloss.

II. 2885-2892. "This passage ... equals the passage in Tacitus which describes the tie of chief to companion and companion to chief among the Germans, and which recounts the shame that fell on those who survived their lord."--Br., p. 56.

I. 2886. cyn thus has the meaning of *\_gens\_* or clan, just as in many Oriental towns all are of one blood. E. compares Tacitus, *\_Germania\_*, 7; and cf. "kith and kin."

I. 2892. Death is preferable to dishonor. Cf. Kemble, *\_Saxons\_*, i. 235.

I. 2901. The *\_[Greek: angelos]\_* begins his *\_[Greek: angelia]\_* here.

I. 2910. S. proposes higemêðe, *\_sad of soul\_*; cf. II. 2853 and 2864 (*\_Beit.\_* ix. 142). B. considers higemêðum a dat. or instr. pl. of an abstract in -u (*\_Beit.\_* xii. 106). H. makes it a dat. pl. = *\_for the dead\_*. For heafod-wearde, etc., cf. note on I. 446.

I. 2920-2921. B. explains "he could not this time, as usual, give jewels to his followers."--*\_Beit.\_* xii. 106.

I. 2922. The Merovingian or Frankish race.

I. 2940 *\_seq.\_* B. conjectures:

cwäð hîe on mergenne mêces ecgum  
gêtan wolde, sumon galgtreowu  
âheáwan on holte ond hîe âhôn on pâ  
fuglum tô gamene.

-- *\_Beit.\_* xii. 107, 372. Cf. S., *\_Beit.\_* ix. 143. gêtan = *\_cause blood to be shed.\_*

I. 2950. B. proposes gomela for gôða; "a surprising epithet for a Geat to apply to the 'terrible' Ongentheow."--Ha. p. 99. But "good" does not necessarily mean "morally excellent," as a "good" hater, a "good" fighter.

I. 2959. See H.-So. for an explanatory quotation from Paulus Diaconus, etc. B., K., and Th. read segn Higelâces, = H.'s banner uplifted began to pursue the Swede-men.--*\_Beit.\_* xii. 108. S. suggests sæce, = *\_pursuit\_*.

I. 2977. gewyrpton: this vb. is also used reflexively in *\_Exod\_*. (Hunt), I. 130: wyrpton hie wêrige.

I. 2989. bär is Grundt.'s reading, after the MS. "The surviving victor is the heir of the slaughtered foe."--H.-So. Cf. *\_Hildebrands Lied\_*, II. 61, 62.

I. 2995. "A hundred of thousands in land and rings" (Ha., p. 100). Cf. II. 2196, 3051. Cf. B., *\_Beit.\_* xii. 20, who quotes Saxo's *\_bis senas gentes\_* and remarks: "Hrolf Kraki, who rewards his follower, for the slaying of the foreign king, with jewels, rich lands, and his only daughter's hand, answers to the Jutish king Hygelâc, who rewards his liegeman, for the slaying of Ongentheow, with jewels, enormous estates, and *\_his\_* only daughter's hand."

I. 3006. H.-So. suggests Scilfingas for Scyldingas, because, at I. 2397, Beowulf kills the Scylfing Eâdgils and probably acquires his lands. Thus II. 3002, 3005, 3006, would indicate that, after Beowulf's death, the Swedes desired to shake off his hated yoke. Müllenh., however, regards I. 3006 as a thoughtless repetition of I. 2053.--*\_Haupts Zeitschr.\_* xiv. 239.

I. 3008. Cf. the same proverb at I. 256; and *\_Exod.\_* (Hunt.) I. 293.

I. 3022. E. quotes:

"Thai token an harp *\_gle* and game *\_*  
And maked a lai and yaf it name."  
--*\_Weber\_,* I. 358.

and from Percy, "The word *\_glee\_*, which peculiarly denoted their art (the minstrels'), continues still in our own language ... it is to this day used in a musical sense, and applied to a peculiar piece of composition."

I. 3025. "This is a finer use than usual of the common poetic attendants of a battle, the wolf, the eagle, and the raven. The three are here like three Valkyrie, talking of all that they have done."--Br., p. 57.

I. 3033. Cf. Hunt's *\_Dan.\_* I. 731, for similar language.

I. 3039. B. supplies a supposed gap here:

[banan eác fundon    bennum seócne  
(nê) ær hî þæm    gesêgan syllîcran wiht]  
wyrn on wonge...  
--*\_Beit.\_* xii. 372.

Cf. Ha., p. 102. W. and Ho. insert [þær] before *gesêgan*.

I. 3042. Cf. I. 2561, where *gryre-giest* occurs as an epithet of the dragon. B. proposes *gry[re-fâh]*.

I. 3044. *lyft-wynne*, *\_in the pride of the air\_*, E.; *\_to rejoice in the air\_*, Ha.

I. 3057. (1) He (God) is men's hope; (2) he is the heroes' hope; (3) *gehyld* = the secret place of enchanters; cf. *hêlsmanna gehyld*, Gr.'s reading, after A.-S. *hælsere*, *haruspex*, *augur*.

I. 3060. B. suggests *gehyðde*, = *\_plundered\_* (i.e. by the thief), for *gehydde*.

II. 3063-3066. (1) B. suggests *wundur* [deáðe] *hwâr þonne eorl ellenrof ende gefêre* = *\_let a brave man then somewhere meet his end by wondrous venture\_*, etc.--*\_Zachers Zeitschr.\_* iv. 241; cf. I. 3038. (2) S. supposes an indirect question introduced by *hwâr* and dependent upon *wundur*, = *\_a mystery is it*

when it happens that the hero is to die, if he is no longer to linger among his people.--\_Beit.\_ ix. 143. (3) Müllenh. suggests: \_is it to be wondered at that a man should die when he can no longer live?--\_Zachers Zeitschr.\_ xiv. 241. (4) Possibly thus:

Wundrað hwät þonne,  
eorl ellen-rôf,      ende gefêre  
líf-gesceafta,      þonne leng ne mæg (etc.),

in which hwät would = þurh hwät at l. 3069, and eorl would be subject of the conjectural vb. wundrað: "the valiant earl wondereth then through what he shall attain his life's end, when he no longer may live.... So Beowulf knew not (wondered how) through what \_his\_ end should come," etc. W. and Ho. join þonne to the next line. Or, for hwâr read wære: Wundur wære þonne (= gif), etc., = "would it be any wonder if a brave man," etc., which is virtually Müllenhoff's.

l. 3053. galdre bewunden, \_spell-bound\_, throws light on l. 2770, gelocen leoðo-cräftum. The "accursed" gold of legend is often dragon-guarded and placed under a spell. Even human ashes (as Shakespeare's) are thus banned. ll. 3047-3058 recall the so-called "Treasury of Atreus."

l. 3073. herh, hearh, \_temple\_, is conjectured by E. to survive in \_Harrow. Temple, barrow\_, etc., have thus been raised to proper names. Cf. Biówulfes biorh of l. 2808.

l. 3074. H.-So. has strude, = \_ravage\_, and compares l. 3127. MS. has strade. S. suggests stride, = \_tread\_.

l. 3074. H.-So. omits strâdan, = \_tread, stride over\_, from the Gloss., referring ll. 3174 and 3074 to strûdan, q. v.

l. 3075. S. proposes: nâs hê goldhwâtes gearwor hâfde, etc., = \_Beowulf had not before seen the greedy possessor's favor\_.--\_Beit.\_ ix. 143. B. reads, goldhwâte gearwor hâfde, etc., making goldhwâte modify êst, = \_golden favor\_; but see \_Beit.\_ xii. 373, for B.'s later view.

l. 3086-3087. B. translates, "that which (i.e. the treasure) drew the king thither was granted indeed, but it overwhelmed us."--\_Beit.\_ xii. 109.

l. 3097. B. and S. propose æfter wine deádum, = \_in memory of the dead friend\_.--\_Beit.\_ ix. 144.

l. 3106. The brâd gold here possibly includes the iú-monna gold of l. 3053 and the wunden gold of l. 3135. E. translates brâd by \_bullion\_.

l. 3114. B. supposes folc-âgende to be dat. sg. to gôdum, referring to Beowulf.

l. 3116. C. considers weaxan, = Lat. \_vescor\_, to devour, as a parallel to fretan, and discards parentheses.--\_Beit.\_ viii. 573.

l. 3120. fûs = \_furnished with\_; a meaning which must be added to those in the Gloss.

ll. 3124-3125. S. proposes:

eóde eahta sum      under inwit-hrôf  
hilderinca:      sum on handa bär, etc.



--\_Beit.\_ ix. 144.

I. 3136. H.-So. corrects (after B.) to *ǣðeling\_c\_*, the MS. having *\_e\_*.

I. 3145. "It was their [the Icelanders'] belief that the higher the smoke rose in the air the more glorious would the burnt man be in heaven."--*\_Ynglinga Saga\_*, 10 (quoted by E.). Cf. the funeral pyre of Herakles.

I. 3146-3147. B. conjectures:

... *swōgende lēc*  
*wōpe bewunden windblonda lēg*

(*lēc* from *lācan*, see Gloss.)--\_Beit.\_ xii. 110. Why not *windblonda lāc*?

I. 3147. Müllenhoff rejected *wind-blond geläg* because a great fire raises rather than "lays" the wind; hence B., as above, = "swoughing sported the flame wound with the howling of wind-currents."

I. 3151 *\_seq\_* B. restores conjecturally:

*swylce giōmor-gyd sio geó-meowle*  
[äfter *Beówulfe*] *bunden-heorde*  
[song] *sorg-cearig, sæde geneahhe,*  
*þät hió hyre [hearm-]dagas hearde on [dr]êde,*  
*wälfylla worn, [w]îgendes egesan,*  
*hý[n]ðo ond häftnýd, heóf on ríce wealg.*  
--\_Beit.\_ xii. 100.

Here *geó-meowle* = *\_old woman\_* or *\_widow\_*; *bunden-heorde* = *\_with bound locks\_*; *heóf* = *\_lamentation\_*; cf. I. 3143. *on ríce wealg* is less preferable than the MS. reading, *heofon ríce swealg* = *\_heaven swallowed the smoke\_*--H.-So. B. thinks *Beowulf's* widow (*geómeowle*) was probably *Hygd*; cf. II. 2370, 3017-3021.

I. 3162. H.-So. reads (with MS.) *bronda be lâfe*, for *betost*, and omits colon after *bêcn*. So B., *\_Zachers Zeitschr.\_* iv. 224.

I. 3171. E. quotes Gibbon's accounts of the burial of Attila when the "chosen squadrons of the Hun, wheeling round in measured evolutions, chanted a funeral song to the memory of a hero."

II. 3173-3174. B. proposes:

*woldon gên cwîðan [ond] kyning*  
*wordgyd wrecan ond ymb wel spreca.*  
--\_Beit.\_ xii. 112.

I. 3183. Z., K., Th. read *manna* for *mannum*.

I. 3184. "It is the English ideal of a hero as it was conceived by an Englishman some twelve hundred years ago."--Br., p. 18.

#### NOTES TO THE FIGHT AT FINNSBURG.

The original MS. of this fragment has vanished, but a copy had been made and printed by Hickes in his *\_Thesaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium\_*, i.

192. The original was written on a single sheet attached to a codex of homilies in the Lambeth Library. Möller, *Alteng. Epos*, p. 65, places the fragment in the Finn episode, between ll. 1146 and 1147. Bugge (*Beit.* xii. 20) makes it illustrate the conflict in which Hnäf fell, *i.e.* as described in *Beówulf* as antecedent to the events there given. Heinzel (*Anzeiger f. d. Altert.*), however, calls attention to the fact that Hengest in the fragment is called cyning, whereas in *Beówulf*, l. 1086, he is called þegn. See H.-So., p. 125.

"The *Fight at Finnsburg* and the lays from which our *Beówulf* was composed were, as it seems to me, sung among the English who dwelt in the north of Denmark and the south of Sweden, and whose tribal name was the Jutes or Goths."--Br., p. 101.

l. 1. R. supposes [hor]nas, and conjectures such an introductory conversation as follows: "Is it dawning in the east, or is a fiery dragon flying about, or are the turrets of some castle burning?" questions which the king negatives in the same order. Then comes the positive declaration, "rather they are warriors marching whose armor gleams in the moonlight." -- *Alt- und Angels. Lesebuch*, 1861. Heinzel and B. conjecture, [beorhtor hor]nas byrnað næfre. So. G.-- *Beit.* xii. 22; *Anzeiger f. d. Altert.* x. 229.

l. 5. B. conjectures fugelas to mean *arrows*, and supplies:

ac hêr forð berað      [fyrdsearu rincas,  
flacre flânbogan],      fugelas singað.

He compares Saxo, p. 95, *cristatis galeis hastisque sonantibus instant*, as explanatory of l. 6.-- *Beit.* xii. 22. But see Brooke, *Early Eng. Literature*, who supposes fugelas = *raven* and *eagle*, while græg-hama is = *wulf* (the "grey-coated one"), the ordinary companions of battle.

l. 11. hicgeað, etc.: cf. *Maldon*, l. 5; *Exod.* l. 218.

l. 15. Cf. B. (*Beit.* xii. 25), etc., and Saxo, p. 101, for l. 13.

ll. 18-21. H.-So. remarks: "If, according to Möller and Bugge, Gârulf is one of the attackers, one of Finn's men, this does not harmonize with his character as Gûðlâf's son (l. 33), who (l. 16, and *Beówulf*, l. 1149) is a Dane, therefore one of Finn's antagonists." B. (*Beit.* xii. 25) conjectures:

þâ gyt Gûðdene      Gârulf styrode,  
þât hê swâ freólic feorh      forman sîðe  
tô þære healle durum      hyrsta ne bære,  
nú hîe niða heard      ânyman wolde;

in which Gûðdene is the same as Sigeferð, l. 24; hê (l. 22) refers to Gârulf; and hîe (l. 21) to hyrsta.

l. 27. swæðer = *either* (bad or good, life or death).--H.-So.

l. 29. cêlod: meaning doubtful; cf. *Maldon*, l. 283. G. renders "curved board"; Sw. suggests "round"? "hollow"?

l. 30. B. suggests bâr-helm, = *boar-helm*. Cf. Saxo, p. 96.-- *Beit.* xii. 26.

I. 34. B. conjectures: (1) hwearf flacra hræw hræfen, wandrode; (2) hwearf flacra hræw hræfen fram ôðrum = *“flew from one corpse to another.”*--\_Beit.\_ xii. 27.

I. 43. B. supposes wund hāleð to be a Dane, folces hyrde to be Hnäf, in opposition to Holtzmann (*“Germania”*, viii. 494), who supposes the wounded man to be a Frisian, and folces hyrde to be their king, Finn.--\_Beit.\_ xii. 28.

I. 45. B. adopts Th.'s reading heresceorp unhrôr = *“equipments useless.”*--\_Beit.\_ xii. 28.

I. 47. *“Though wounded, they had retained their strength and activity in battle.”*--B., \_Beit.\_ xii. 28.

## ADDENDA.

II. 105 and 218. MS. and Ho. read won-sæli and fâmi-heals.

II. 143, 183, 186, etc. Read þæm for þäm.

I. 299. MS. reads gôd-fremmendra. So H.-So.

I. 338. Ho. marks wräc- and its group long.

I. 530. Hwät should here probably be printed as an interj., hwät! Cf. II. 1, 943, 2249.

I. 2263. Koepfel suggests nis for näs.

The editors are much indebted to E. Koepfel (in *“Eng. Stud.”* xiii. 3) for numerous corrections in text and glossary.

I. 3070. H.-So. begins a new line with swâ.

## GLOSSARY

### A

ac, conj. denoting contrariety: hence 1) *“but”* (like N.H.G. sondern), 109, 135, 339, etc.--2) *“but”* (N.H.G. aber), *“nevertheless”*, 602, 697, etc.--3) in direct questions: nonne, numquid, 1991.

aglæca, ahlæca, äglæca, -cea, w. m. (cf. Goth, aglo, *“trouble”*, O.N. agi, *“terror”*, + lâc, *“gift, sport: = misery, vexation, = bringer of trouble”*; hence): 1) *“evil spirit, demon, a demon-like being”*; of Grendel, 159, 433, 593, etc.; of the drake, 2535, 2906, etc.--2) *“great hero, mighty warrior”*; of Sigemund, 894; of Beówulf: gen. sg. aglæcan(?), 1513; of Beówulf and the drake: nom. pl. þâ aglæcean, 2593.

aglæc-wîf, st. n., *“demon, devil, in the form of a woman”*; of Grendel's mother, 1260.

aldor. See ealdor.

al-wealda. See eal-w.

am-biht (from and-b., Goth, and-baht-s), st. m., \_servant, man-servant\_: nom. sg. ombiht, of the coast-guard, 287; ombiht, of Wulfgâr, 336.

ambiht-þegn (from ambiht n. officium and þegn, which see), \_servant, man-servant\_: dat. sg. ombiht-þegne, of Beówulf's servant, 674.

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

ancor, st. m., \_anchor\_: dat. sg. ancre, 303, 1884.

ancor-bend, m. (?) f. (?), \_anchor-cable\_: dat. pl. oncer-bendum, 1919.

and, conj. (ond is usual form; for example, 601, 1149, 2041), and 33, 39, 40, etc. (See Appendix.)

anda, w. m., \_excitement, vexation, horror\_: dat. wrâðum on andan, 709, 2315.

and-git, st. n., \_insight, understanding\_: nom. sg., 1060. See gitan.

and-hâtor, st. m. n., \_heat coming against one\_: gen. sg. rêðes and-hâttres, 2524.

and-lang, -long, adj., \_very long\_ hence 1) \_at whole length, raised up high\_: acc. andlongne eorl, 2696 (cf. Bugge upon this point, Zachers Ztschr., 4, 217).--2) \_continual, entire\_: andlangne dæg, 2116, \_the whole day\_: andlonge niht, 2939.

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

and-risno, st. f. (see rîsan, surgere, decere), \_that which is to be observed, that which is proper, etiquette\_: dat. pl. for andrysum, \_according to etiquette\_, 1797.

and-saca, w. m., \_adversary\_: godes andsaca (Grendel), 787, 1683.

and-slyht, st. m., \_blow in return\_: acc. sg., 2930, 2973 (MS. both times hond-slyht).

and-swaru, st. f., \_act of accosting\_: 1) to persons coming up, \_an address\_, 2861.--2) in reply to something said, \_an answer\_, 354, 1494, 1841.

and-weard, adj., \_present, existing\_: acc. sg. n. swîn ofer helme and-weard (\_the image of the boar, which stands on his helm\_), 1288.

and-wlita, w. m., \_countenance\_: acc. sg. -an, 690.

an-sund, adj., \_entirely unharmed\_: nom. sg. m., 1001.

an-sýn, f., \_the state of being seen\_: hence 1) \_the exterior, the form\_, 251: ansýn ýwde, \_showed his form\_, i.e. appeared, 2835.--2) \_aspect, appearance\_, 929; on-sýn, 2773.

an-walda, w. m., \_He who rules over all, God\_, 1273. See Note.

atol, adj. (also eatol, 2075, etc.), \_hostile, frightful, cruel\_: of Grendel, 159, 165, 593, 2075, etc.; of Grendel's mother's hands (dat. pl. atolan), 1503; of the undulation of the waves, 849; of battle, 597, 2479.--cf. O.N. atall, fortis, strenuus.

atelíc, adj., \_terrible, dreadful\_: atelíc egesa, 785.

## Â

â, adv. (Goth, áiv, acc. from aiv-s aevum), \_ever, always\_, 455, 882, 931, 1479: â syððan, \_ever afterwards, ever, ever after\_, 283, 2921.--\_ever\_, 780.--Comp. nâ.

âd st. m. \_funeral pile\_: acc. sg. âd, 3139; dat. sg. âde, 1111, 1115.

âd-faru, st. f., \_way to the funeral pile\_, dat. sg. on âd-färe, 3011.

âdl, st. f. \_sickness\_, 1737, 1764, 1849.

âð, st. m., \_oath in general\_, 2740; \_oath of allegiance\_, 472 (?); \_oath of reconciliation of two warring peoples\_, 1098, 1108.

âð-sweord, st. n., \_the solemn taking of an oath, the swearing of an oath\_: nom. pl., 2065. See sword.

âðum-swerian, m. pl., \_son-in-law and father-in-law\_: dat. pl., 84.

âgan, verb, pret. and pres., \_to have, to possess\_, w. acc.: III. prs. sg. âh, 1728; inf. âgan, 1089; prt. âhte, 487, 522, 533; with object, geweald, to be supplied, 31. Form contracted with the negative: prs. sg. I. nâh hwâ sweord wege (\_I have no one to wield the sword\_), 2253.

âgen, adj., \_own, peculiar\_, 2677.

âgend (prs. part. of âgan), \_possessor, owner, lord\_: gen. sg. âgendes, \_of God\_, 3076.--Compounds: blæd-, bold-, folc-, mægen-âgend.

âgend-freá, w. m., \_owner, lord\_: gen. sg. âgend-freán, 1884.

âhsian, ge-âhsian, w. v.: 1) \_to examine, to find out by inquiring\_: pret. part. ge-âhsod, 433.--2) \_to experience, to endure\_: pret. âhsode, 1207; pl. âhsodon, 423.

âht, st. n. (contracted from â-wiht, which see), \_something, anything\_: âht cwices, 2315.

ân, num. The meaning of this word betrays its apparent demonstrative character: 1) \_this, that\_, 2411, of the hall in the earth mentioned before; similarly, 100 (of Grendel; already mentioned), cf. also 2775.--2) \_one\_, a particular one among many, a single one, in numerical sense: ymb âne niht (\_the next night\_), 135; þurh ânes crâft, 700; þâra ânum, 1038; ân âfter ânum, \_one for the other\_ (Hrêðel for Herebeald), 2462: similarly, ân âfter eallum, 2269; ânes hwät, \_some single thing, a part\_, 3011; se ân leóda duguðe, \_the one of the heroes of the people\_, 2238; ânes willan, \_for the sake of a single one\_, 3078, etc.--Hence, again, 3) \_alone,

distinguished\_, 1459, 1886.--4) \_a\_, in the sense of an indefinite article: ân ... feónd, 100; gen. sg. ânre bêne (or to No.2[?]), 428; ân ... draca, 2211--5) gen. pl. ânra, in connection with a pronoun, \_single\_; ânra gehwylces, \_every single one\_, 733; ânra gehwylcum, 785. Similarly, the dat. pl. in this sense: nemne feáum ânum, \_except a few single ones\_, 1082.--6) solus, \_alone\_: in the strong form, 1378, 2965; in the weak form, 145, 425, 431, 889, etc.; with the gen., âna Geáta duguðe, \_alone of the warriors of the Geátas\_, 2658.--7) solitarius, \_alone, lonely\_, see æn.--Comp. nân.

ân-feald, adj., \_simple, plain, without reserve\_: acc. sg. ânfealdne gepôht, \_simple opinion\_, 256.

ân-genga, -gengea, w. m., \_he who goes alone\_, of Grendel, 165, 449.

ân-haga, w. m., \_he who stands alone\_, solitarius, 2369.

ân-hydig, adj. (like the O.N. ein-râd-r, \_of one resolve\_, i.e. of firm resolve), \_of one opinion\_, i.e. firm, brave, decided, 2668.

ânga, adj. (only in the weak form), \_single, only\_: acc. sg. ângan dôhtor, 375, 2998; ângan eaferan, 1548; dat. sg. ângan brêðer, 1263.

ân-päð, st. m., \_lonely way, path\_: acc. pl. ânpaðas, 1411.

ân-ræd, adj. (cf. under ân-hydig), \_of firm resolution, resolved\_, 1530, 1576.

ân-tîd, st. f., \_one time\_, i.e. the same time, ymb ân-tîd ôðres dôgores, \_about the same time the second day\_ (they sailed twenty-four hours), 219.--ân stands as in ân-mod, O.H.G. ein-muoti, \_harmonious, of the same disposition\_.

ânunga, adv., \_throughout, entirely, wholly\_, 635.

âr, st. m., \_ambassador, messenger\_, 336, 2784.

âr, st. f., 1) \_honor, dignity\_: ârum healdan, \_to hold in honor\_, 296; similarly, 1100, 1183.--2) \_favor, grace, support\_: acc. sg. âre, 1273, 2607; dat. sg. âre, 2379; gen. pl. hwät ... ârna, 1188.--Comp. worold-âr; also written ær.

âr-fäst, adj., \_honorable, upright\_, 1169; of Hûnferð (with reference to 588). See fäst.

ârian, w. v., (\_to be gracious\_), \_to spare\_: Ill. sg. prs. w. dat. nænegum ârað; of Grendel, 599.

âr-stäf, st. m., (elementum honoris), \_grace, favor\_: dat. pl. mid ârstafum, 317.--\_Help, support\_: dat. pl. for âr-stafum, \_to the assistance\_, 382, 458. See stäf.

âter-teár, m., \_poisonous drop\_: dat. pl. îren âter-teárum fâh (steel which is dipped in poison or in poisonous sap of plants), 1460.

âttor, st. n., \_poison\_, here of the poison of the dragon's bite: nom., 2716.

âttor-sceaða, w. m., \_poisonous enemy, of the poisonous dragon\_: gen. sg.

-sceaðan, 2840.

âwâ, adv. (certainly not the dative, but a reduplicated form of â, which see), \_ever\_: âwâ tô aldre, \_fôr ever and ever\_, 956.

## Ä

ädre, adv., \_hastily, directly, immediately\_, 77, 354, 3107. [ædre.]

äðele, adj., \_noble\_: nom. sg., of Beówulf, 198, 1313; of Beówulf's father, 263, where it can be understood as well in a moral as in a genealogical sense; the latter prevails decidedly in the gen. sg. äðelan cynnes, 2235.

äðeling, st. m., \_nobleman, man of noble descent\_, especially the appellation of a man of royal birth; so of the kings of the Danes, 3; of Scyld, 33; of Hrôðgâr, 130; of Sigemund, 889; of Beówulf, 1226, 1245, 1597, 1816, 2189, 2343, 2375, 2425, 2716, 3136; perhaps also of Dâghrefn, 2507;--then, in a broader sense, also denoting other noble-born men: Äschere, 1295; Hrôðgâr's courtiers, 118, 983; Heremôd's courtiers, 907; Hengest's warriors, 1113; Beówulf's retinue, 1805, 1921, 3172; noble-born in general, 2889. --Comp. sib-äðeling.

äðelu, st. n., only in the pl., \_noble descent, nobility\_, in the sense of noble lineage: acc. pl. äðelu, 392; dat. pl. cyning äðelum gôd, \_the king, of noble birth\_, 1871; äðelum dióre, \_worthy on account of noble lineage\_, 1950; äðelum (hælepum, MS.), 332.--Comp. fäder-äðelu.

äfnan, w. v. w. acc., \_to perform, to carry out, to accomplish\_: inf. ellen-weorc äfnan, \_to do a heroic deed\_, 1465; pret. unriht äfnde, \_perpetrated wrong\_, 1255.

ge-äfnan, 1) \_to carry out, to do, to accomplish\_: pret. pl. þät geäfnon swâ, \_so carried that out\_, 538; pret. part. äð wäs geäfned, \_the oath was sworn\_, 1108.--2) \_get ready, prepare\_: pret. part. geäfned, 3107. See efnan.

äfter (comparative of af, Ags. of, which see; hence it expresses the idea of \_forth, away, from, back\_), a) adv., \_thereupon, afterwards\_, 12, 341, 1390, 2155.--ic him äfter sceal, \_I shall go after them\_, 2817; in word äfter cwäð, 315, the sense seems to be, \_spoke back, having turned\_; b) prep. w. dat., 1) (temporal) \_after\_, 119, 128, 187, 825, 1939, etc.; äfter beorne, \_after the\_ (death of) \_the hero\_, 2261, so 2262; äfter mâððum-welan, \_after\_ (obtaining) \_the treasure\_, 2751.--2) (causal) as proceeding from something, denoting result and purpose, hence, \_in consequence of, conformably to\_: äfter rihte, \_in accordance with right\_, 1050, 2111; äfter faroðe, \_with the current\_, 580; so 1321, 1721, 1944, 2180, etc., äfter heaðo-swäte, \_in consequence of the blood of battle\_, 1607; äfter wälniðe, \_in consequence of mortal enmity\_, 85; \_in accordance with, on account of, after, about\_: äfter äðelum (hælepum, MS.)frägn, \_asked about the descent\_, 332; ne frin þu äfter sælum, \_ask not after my welfare\_, 1323; äfter sincgyfan greóteð, \_weeps for the giver of treasure\_, 1343; him äfter deórum men dyrne langað, \_longs in secret for the dear man\_, 1880; ân äfter ân, \_one for the other\_, 2462, etc.--3) (local), \_along\_: äfter gumcynnum, \_throughout the races of men, among men\_, 945; sôhte bed äfter būrum, \_sought a bed among the rooms of the castle\_ (the castle was fortified, the hall was not), 140; äfter recede wlât, \_looked along the hall\_, 1573; stone äfter stâne, \_smelt along the rocks\_, 2289; äfter lyfte, \_along the air through the air\_, 2833; similarly, 996, 1068,

1317, etc.

ǣf-punca, w. m., *\_anger, chagrin, vexatious affair\_*: nom., 502.

āglæcea. See aglæcea.

ǣled (Old Sax. *eld*, O.N. *edl-r*), st. m., *\_fire\_*, 3016. [ǣled.]

ǣled-leóma, w. m., *\_(fire-light), torch\_*: acc. sg. *leóman*, 3126. See *leóma*.

ǣl-fylce (from *ǣl-*, Goth. *ali-s*, [Greek: *allos*], and *fylce*, O.N. *fylki*, collective form from *folc*), st. n., *\_other folk, hostile army\_*: dat. pl. *wið ǣlfylcum*, 2372.

ǣl-mihtig (for *eal-m.*), adj., *\_almighty\_*: nom. sg. m., of the weak form, see *ǣl-mihtiga*, 92.

ǣl-wiht, st. m., *\_being of another species, monster\_*: gen. pl. *ǣl-wihta eard*, of the dwelling-place of Grendel's kindred, 1501.

ǣppel-fealu, adj., *\_dappled sorrel\_, or *\_apple-yellow\_**: nom. pl. *ǣppel-fealuwe mearas, \_apple-yellow steeds\_*, 2166.

ǣrn, st. n., *\_house\_*, in the compounds *heal-*, *hord-*, *medo-*, *þryð-*, *win-ǣrn*.

ǣsc, st. m., *\_ash\_* (does not occur in *Beówulf* in this sense), *\_lance, spear\_*, because the shaft consists of ash wood: dat. pl. (*quā instr.*) *ǣscum* and *ecgum, \_with spears and swords\_*, 1773.

ǣsc-holt, st. n., *\_ash wood, ashen shaft\_*: nom. pl. *ǣsc-holt ufan græg, \_the ashen shafts gray above\_* (spears with iron points), 330.

ǣsc-wîga, w. m., *\_spear-fighter, warrior armed with the spear\_*: nom. sg., 2043.

æt, prep. w. dat., with the fundamental meaning of nearness to something, hence 1) local, a) *\_with, near, at, on, in\_* (rest): *æt hýðe, in \_harbor\_*, 32; *æt symle, \_at the meal\_*, 81, *æt âde, \_on the funeral-pile\_*, 1111, 1115; *æt þe ânum, \_with thee alone\_*, 1378; *æt wîge, \_in the fight\_*, 1338; *æt hilde*, 1660, 2682; *æt æte, \_in eating\_*, 3027, etc. b) *\_to, towards, at, on\_* (motion to): *deáðes wylm hrân æt heortan, \_seized upon the heart\_*, 2271; *gehêton æt hǣrgtrafum, \_vowed at\_ (or *\_to\_*) *\_the temples of the gods\_*, 175. c) with verbs of taking away, *\_away from\_* (as starting from near an object): *gepeah þæt ful æt Wealhþeón, \_took the cup from W\_*, 630; *fela ic gebâd grynna æt Grendle, \_from Grendel\_*, 931; *æt mînum fâder genam, \_took me from my father to himself\_*, 2430.--2) temporal, *\_at, in, at the time of\_*: *æt frumsceafte, \_in the beginning\_*, 45; *æt ende, \_at an end\_*, 224; *fand sînne dryhten ealdres æt ende, \_at the end of life, dying\_*, 2791; similarly, 2823; *æt feohgyftum, \_in giving gifts\_*, 1090; *æt sîðestan, \_finally\_*, 3014.*

æt-græpe, adj., *\_laying hold of\_, *prehendens**, 1270.

æt-rihte, adv., *\_almost\_*, 1658.

Æ

ædre, êdre, st. f., *\_aqueduct, canal\_* (not in *Beów.*), *\_vein\_* (not in



Beów.), *\_stream, violent pouring forth\_*: dat. pl. swât ædrum sprong, *\_the blood sprang in streams\_*, 2967; blôd êdrum dranc, *\_drank the blood in streams\_(?)*, 743.

æðm, st. m., *\_breath, gasp, snort\_*: instr. sg. hreðer æðme weóll, *\_the breast\_ (of the drake) \_heaved with snorting\_*, 2594.

æfen, st. m., *\_evening\_*, 1236.

æfen-gram, adj., *\_hostile at evening, night-enemy\_*: nom. sg. m. æfen-grom, of Grendel, 2075.

æfen-leóht, st. n., *\_evening-light\_*: nom. sg., 413.

æfen-räst, st. f., *\_evening-rest\_*: acc. sg. -räste, 647, 1253.

æfen-spræc, st. f., *\_evening-talk\_*: acc. sg. gemunde ...æfen-spræce, *\_thought about what he had spoken in the evening\_*, 760.

æfre, adv., *\_ever, at any time\_*, 70, 280, 504, 693, etc.: in negative sentences, æfre ne, *\_never\_*, 2601.--Comp. næfre.

æg-hwâ (O.H.G. êo-ga-hwër), pron., *\_every, each\_*: dat. sg. æghwæm, 1385. The gen. sg. in adverbial sense, *\_in all, throughout, thoroughly\_*: æghwäs untæle, *\_thoroughly blameless\_*, 1866; æghwäs unrîm, *\_entirely innumerable quantity\_*, i.e. an enormous multitude, 2625, 3136.

æg-hwäðer (O.H.G. êo-ga-hwëdar): 1) *\_each\_ (of two)*: nom. sg. häfde æghwäðer ende gefêred, *\_each of the two\_ (Beówulf and the drake) \_had reached the end\_*, 2845; dat. sg. æghwäðrum wäs brôga fram ôðrum, *\_to each of the two\_ (Beówulf and the drake) \_was fear of the other\_*, 2565; gen. sg. æghwäðres ... worda and worca, 287.--2) *\_each\_ (of several)*: dat. sg. heora æghwäðrum, 1637.

æg-hwær, adv., *\_everywhere\_*, 1060.

æg-hwylc (O.H.G. êo-gi-hwëlih), pron., unusquisque, *\_every\_ (one)*: 1) used as an adj.: acc. sg. m. dæl æghwylcne, 622.--2) as substantive, a) with the partitive genitive: nom. sg. æg-hwylc, 9, 2888; dat. sg. æghwylcum, 1051. b) without gen.: nom. sg. æghwylc, 985, 988; (wäs) æghwylc ôðrum trýwe, *\_each one\_ (of two) \_true to the other\_*, 1166.

æg-weard, st. f., *\_watch on the sea shore\_*: acc. sg. æg-wearde, 241.

æht (abstract form from âgan, denoting the state of possessing), st. f.: 1) *\_possession, power\_*: acc. sg. on flôdes æht, 42; on wäteres æht, *\_into the power of the water\_*, 516; on æht gehwearf Denigea freán, *\_passed over into the possession of a Danish master\_*, 1680.--2) *\_property, possessions, goods\_*: acc. pl. æhte, 2249.--Comp. mǣðm-, gold-æht.

æht (O.H.G. âhta), st. f., *\_pursuit\_*: nom. þâ wäs æht boden Sweona leóðum, segn Higelâce, *\_then was pursuit offered to the people of the Sweonas, (their) banner to Hygelác\_ (i.e. the banner of the Swedes, taken during their flight, fell into the hands of Hygelác)*, 2958.

ge-æhtan, w. v., *\_to prize, to speak in praise of\_*: pret. part. geæhted, 1866. [geähtan.]

ge-æhtla, w. m., or ge-æhtle, w. f., *\_a speaking of with praise, high*

esteem\_: gen. sg. hy ... wyrðe þinceað eorla geæhtlan, \_seem worthy of the high esteem of the noble-born\_, 369. [geæhtla.]

æn (oblique form of ân), num., \_one\_: acc. sg. m. þone ænne þone..., \_the one whom..., 1054; oftor micle þonne on ænne sîð, \_much oftener than one time\_, 1580; forð onsendon ænne, \_sent him forth alone\_, 46.

æne, adv., \_once\_: oft nalles æne, 3020.

ænig, pron., \_one, any one\_, 474, 503, 510, 534, etc.: instr. sg. nolde ... Onige þinga, \_would in no way, not at all\_, 792; lyt ænig mearn, \_little did any one sorrow\_ (i.e. no one), 3130.--With the article: näs se folccynig ... ænig, \_no people's king\_, 2735.--Comp. nænig.

æn-lîc, adj., \_alone, excellent, distinguished\_: ænlîc ansýn, \_distinguished appearance\_, 251; þeáh þe hió ænlîcu sý, \_though she be beautiful\_, 1942.

ær (comparative form, from â): 1) adv., \_sooner, before, beforehand\_, 15, 656, 695, 758, etc., \_for a long time\_, 2596; eft swâ ær, \_again as formerly\_, 643; ær ne siððan, \_neither sooner nor later\_, 719; ær and sîð, \_sooner and later\_ (all times), 2501; nô þý ær (\_not so much the sooner\_), \_yet not\_, 755, 1503, 2082, 2161, 2467.--2) conjunct., \_before, ere\_: a) with the ind.: ær hió tô setle geóng, 2020. b) w. subjunc.: ær ge fyr fêran, \_before you travel farther\_, 252; ær he on hwurfe 164, so 677, 2819; ær þon dæg cwôme, \_ere the day break\_, 732; ær correlative to ær adv.: ær he feorh seleð, aldor an ôfre, ær he wille ..., \_he will sooner\_ (rather) \_leave his life upon the shore, before\_ (than) \_he will\_ ..., 1372.--3) prepos. with dat., \_before\_ ær deáðe, \_before death\_, 1389; ær dâges hwîle, \_before daybreak\_, 2321; ær swylt-däge, \_before the day of death\_, 2799.

æror, comp. adv., \_sooner, before-hand\_, 810; \_formerly\_, 2655.

ærra, comp. adj., \_earlier\_; instr. pl., ærran mælum, \_in former times\_, 908, 2238, 3036.

ærest, superl.: 1) adv., \_first of all, foremost\_, 6, 617, 1698, etc.--2) as subst. n., \_relation to, the beginning\_: acc. þät ic his ærest þe eft gesägde (\_to tell thee in what relation it stood at first to the coat of mail that has been presented\_), 2158. See Note.

ær-dæg, st. m. (\_before-day\_), \_morning-twilight, gray of morning\_: dat. sg. mid ærdäge, 126; samod ærdäge, 1312, 2943.

ærende, st. n., \_errand, trust\_: acc. sg., 270, 345.

ær-fäder, st. m., \_late father, deceased father\_: nom sg. swâ his ærfäder, 2623.

ær-gestreón, st. n., \_old treasure, possessions dating from old times\_: acc sg., 1758; gen. sg. swylcra fela ærgestreóna, \_much of such old treasure\_, 2233. See gestreón.

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

ær-gôd, adj., \_good since old times, long invested with dignity\_ or \_advantages\_: äðeling ærgôd, 130; (eorl) ærgôd, 1330; îren ærgôd

(\_excellent sword\_), 990, 2587.

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

æs, st. n., \_carcass, carrion\_: dat. (instr.) sg. æse, of Äschere's corpse, 1333.

æt, st. m., \_food, meat\_: dat, sg., hû him ät æte speów, \_how he fared well at meat\_, 3027.

ættren (see ättor), adj., \_poisonous\_: wäs päť blôd tô päť hât, ættren ellorgâst, se ær inne swealt, \_so hot was the blood, (and) poisonous the demon\_ (Grendel's mother) \_who died therein\_, 1618

## B

bana, bona, w. m., \_murderer\_, 158, 588, 1103, etc.: acc. sg. bonan Ongenþeówes, of Hygelâc, although in reality his men slew Ongenþeów (2965 ff.), 1969. Figuratively of inanimate objects: ne wäs ecg bona, 2507; wearð wracu Weohstânes bana, 2614.--Comp.: ecg-, feorh-, gâst-, hand-, mûð-bana.

bon-gâr, st. m. \_murdering spear\_, 2032.

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

bâd, st. f., \_pledge\_, only in comp.: nýd-bâd.

bân, st. n., \_bone\_: dat. sg. on bâne (on the bony skin of the drake), 2579; dat. pl. heals ealne ymbefêng biteran bânnum (here of the teeth of the drake), 2693.

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

bân-fâg, adj., \_variegated with bones\_, either with ornaments made of bone-work, or adorned with bone, perhaps deer-antlers; of Hrôðgâr's hall, 781. The last meaning seems the more probable.

bân-fät, st. n., \_bone-vessel\_, i.e. the body: acc. pl. bân-fatu, 1117.

bân-hring, st. m., \_the bone-structure, joint, bone-joint\_: acc. pl. hire wið halse ... bânhringas bräc (\_broke her neck-joint\_), 1568.

bân-hûs, st. n., \_bone-house\_, i.e. the body: acc. sg. bân-hûs gebräc, 2509; similarly, 3148.

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

bât, st. m., \_boat, craft, ship\_, 211.--Comp. sæ-bât.

bât-weard, st. m., \_boat-watcher, he who keeps watch over the craft.\_ dat. sg. -wearde, 1901.

bäð, st. n., \_bath\_: acc. sg. ofer ganotes bäð, \_over the diver's bath\_

(i.e. the sea), 1862.

bärnan, w. v., *\_to cause to burn, to burn\_*: inf. hêt ... bânfatu bärnan, *\_bade that the bodies be burned\_*, 1117; ongan ... beorht hofu bärnan, *\_began to consume the splendid country-seats\_ (the dragon)*, 2314.

for-bärnan, w. v., *\_consume with fire\_*: inf. hy hine ne môston ... brondefor-bärnan, *\_they\_ (the Danes) *\_could not burn him\_ (the dead Äschere) *\_upon the funeral-pile\_**, 2127.*

bædan (Goth, baidjan, O.N. beðia), *\_to incite, to encourage\_*: pret. bædde byre geonge, *\_encouraged the youths\_ (at the banquet)*, 2019.

ge-bædan, w. v., *\_to press hard\_*: pret. part. bysigum gebæded, *\_distressed by trouble, difficulty, danger\_ (of battle)*, 2581; *\_to drive, to send forth\_*: stræla storm strengum gebæded, *\_the storm of arrows sent with strength\_*, 3118; *\_overcome\_*: draca ... bealwe gebæded, *\_the dragon ... overcome by the ills of battle\_*, 2827.

bæl (O.N. bâl), st. n., *\_fire, flames\_*: (wurm) mid bæle fôr, *\_passed (through the air) with fire\_*, 2309; hâfde landwara lige befangan, bæle and bronde, *\_with fire and burning\_*, 2323.--Especially, *\_the fire of the funeral-pile, the funeral-pile\_*, 1110, 1117, 2127; ær he bæl cure, *\_ere he sought the burning\_ (i.e. died)*, 2819; hâtað ... hlæw gewyrcean ... äfter bæle, *\_after I am burned, let a burial mound be thrown up\_ (Beówulf's words)*, 2804.

bæl-fýr, st. n., *\_bale-fire, fire of the funeral-pile\_*: gen. pl. bælfýra mæst, 3144.

bæl-stede, st. m., *\_place for the funeral-pile\_*: dat. sg. in bæle=stede, 3098.

bæl-wudu, st. m., *\_wood for the funeral-pile\_*, 3113.

bær, st. f., *\_bier\_*, 3106.

ge-bæran, w. v., *\_to conduct one's self, behave\_*: inf. w. adv., ne gefrægen ic þâ mægðe ... sêl gebæran, *\_I did not hear that a troop bore itself better, maintained a nobler deportment\_*, 1013; he on eorðan geseah þone leófestan lifes ät ende bleäte gebæran, *\_saw the best-beloved upon the earth, at the end of his life, struggling miserably\_ (i.e. in a helpless situation)*, 2825.

ge-bætan (denominative from bæte, *\_the bit\_*), w. v., *\_to place the bit in the mouth of an animal, to bridle\_*: pret. part. þâ wäs Hrôðgäre hors gebæted, 1400.

be, prep. w. dat. (with the fundamental meaning *\_near\_*, "but not of one direction, as ät, but more general"): 1) local, *\_near by, near, at, on\_ (rest)*: be ýdlæfe uppe lægon, *\_lay above, upon the deposit of the waves\_ (upon the strand, of the slain nixies)*, 566; hâfde be honda, *\_held by the hand\_ (Beówulf held Grendel)*, 815; be sæm tweonum, *\_in the circuit of both the seas\_*, 859, 1686; be mäste, *\_on the mast\_*, 1906; by fýre, *\_by the fire\_*, 2220; be nässe, *\_at the promontory\_*, 2244; sät be þæm gebrôðrum twæm, *\_sat by the two brothers\_*, 1192; wäs se gryre lassa efne swâ micle swâ bið mägða cräft be wæpnedmen, *\_the terror was just so much less, as is the strength of woman to the warrior\_ (i.e. is valued by)*, 1285, etc.--2) also local, but of motion from the subject in the direction of the object,

\_on, upon, by\_: gefēng be eaxle, \_seized by the shoulder\_, 1538; âlêdon leófnæ þeóden be mæste, \_laid the dear lord near the mast\_, 36; be healse genam, \_took him by the neck, fell upon his neck\_, 1873; wæpen hafenade be hiltum, \_grasped the weapon by the hilt\_, 1757, etc.--3) with this is connected the causal force, \_on account of, for, according to\_: ic þis gid be þe âwræc, \_I spake this solemn speech for thee, for thy sake\_, 1724; þû þe lær be þon, \_learn according to this, from this\_, 1723; be fæder lâre, \_according to her father's direction\_, 1951.--4) temporal, \_while, during\_: be þe lifigendum, \_while thou livest, during thy life\_, 2666. See bî.

bed, st. n., \_bed, couch\_: acc. sg. bed, 140, 677; gen. sg. beddes, 1792; dat. pl. beddum, 1241.--Comp: deað-, hlin-, läger-, morðor-, wäl-bed.

ge-bedde, w. f., \_bed-fellow\_: dat. sg. wolde sêcan ewên tô gebeddan, \_wished to seek the queen as bed-fellow, to go to bed with her\_, 666.--Comp. heals-gebedde.

begen, fem. bâ, \_both\_: nom. m., 536, 770, 2708; acc. fem. on bâ healfa, \_on two sides\_ (i.e. Grendel and his mother), 1306; dat. m. bâm, 2197; and in connection with the possessive instead of the personal pronoun, ûrum bâm, 2661; gen. n. bega, 1874, 2896; bega gehwäðres, \_each one of the two\_, 1044; bega folces, of \_both peoples\_, 1125.

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

â-belgan, \_to anger\_: pret. sg. w. acc. ôð þät hyne ân âbealh mon on môde, \_till a man angered him in his heart\_, 2281; pret. part. âbolgen, 724.

ben, st. f., \_wound\_: acc. sg. benne, 2725.--Comp.: feorh-, seax-ben.

benc, st. f., \_bench\_: nom. sg. benc, 492; dat. sg. bence, 327, 1014, 1189, 1244.--Comp.: ealu-, medu-benc.

benc-swêg, st. m., (\_bench-rejoicing\_), \_rejoicing which resounds from the benches\_, 1162.

benc-þel, st. n., \_bench-board, the wainscotted space where the benches stand\_: nom. pl. benc-þelu, 486; acc. pl. bencþelu beredon, \_cleared the bench-boards\_ (i.e. by taking away the benches, so as to prepare couches), 1240.

bend, st. m. f., \_bond, fetter\_: acc. sg. forstes bend, \_frost's bond\_, 1610; dat. pl. bendum, 978.--Comp.: fýr-, hell-, hyge-, îren-, oncer-, searo-, wäl-bend.

ben-geat, st. n., (\_wound-gate\_), \_wound-opening\_: nom. pl. ben-geato, 1122.

bera (O.N. beri), w. m., \_bearer\_: in comp. hleor-bera.

beran, st. v. w. acc., \_to carry\_: III. sg. pres. byreð, 296, 448; pone mâððum byreð, \_carries the treasure\_ (upon his person), 2056; pres. subj. bere, 437; pl. beren, 2654; inf. beran, 48, 231, 291, etc.; hêht þâ se hearda Hrunting beran, \_to bring Hrunting\_, 1808; up beran, 1921; in beran, 2153; pret. bär, 495, 712, 847, etc.; mandryhtne bär fätêd wæge, \_brought

the lord the costly vessel\_, 2282; pl. bæron, 213, 1636, etc.; bæran, 2851; pret. part. boren, 1193, 1648, 3136.--The following expressions are poetic paraphrases of the forms \_go, come\_: þæt we rondas beren eft tō earde, 2654; gewītað forð beran wæpen and gewædu, 291; ic gefrāgn sunu Wihstānes hringnet beran, 2755; wīgheafolan bār, 2662; helmas bæron, 240 (conjecture); scyldas bæran, 2851: they lay stress upon the connection of the man with his weapons.

ät-beran, \_to carry to\_: inf. tō beadulāce (\_battle\_) ätberan, 1562; pret. þā hine on morgentīd on Heaðoræmas holm up ätbār, \_the sea bore him up to the Heaðoræmas\_, 519; hió Beówulfe medoful ätbār \_brought Beówulf the mead-cup\_, 625; mǣgenbyrðenne ... hider út ätbār cyninge mīnum, \_bore the great burden hither to my king\_, 3093; pl. hī hyne ätbæron tō brimes faroðe, 28.

for-beran, \_to hold, to suppress\_: inf. þæt he þone breóstwylm forberan ne mehte, \_that he could not suppress the emotions of his breast\_, 1878.

ge-beran, \_to bring forth, to bear\_: pret. part. þæt lā mǣg secgan se þe sōð and riht fremed on folce ... þæt þes eorl wære geboren betera (\_that may every just man of the people say, that this nobleman is better born\_), 1704.

ôð-beran, \_to bring hither\_: pret. þā mec sæ ôðbār on Finna land, 579.

on-beran (O.H.G. in bēran, intpēran, but in the sense of carere), auferre, \_to carry off, to take away\_: inf. īren ærgôd þæt þās ahlæcan blōdge beadufolme onberan wolde, \_excellent sword which would sweep off the bloody hand of the demon\_, 991; pret. part. (wās) onboren beága hord, \_the treasure of the rings had been carried off\_, 2285.--Compounds with the pres. part.: helm-, sâwl-berend.

berian (denominative from bār, \_naked\_), w. v., \_to make bare, to clear\_: pret. pl. bencpelu beredon, \_cleared the bench-place\_ (by removing the benches), 1240.

berstan, st. v., \_to break, to burst\_: pret. pl. burston bânlocan, 819; bengeato burston, 1122.--\_to crack, to make the noise of breaking\_: fingras burston, \_the fingers cracked\_ (from Beówulf's gripe), 761.

for-berstan, \_break, to fly asunder\_: pret. Nāgling forbārst, \_Nāgling\_ (Beówulf's sword) \_broke in two\_, 2681.

betera, adj. (comp.), \_better\_: nom. sg. m. betera, 469, 1704.

bet-līc, adj., \_excellent, splendid\_: nom. sg. n., of Hrôðgâr's hall, 781; of Hygelâc's residence, 1926.

betst, betost (superl.), \_best, the best\_: nom. sg. m. betst beadurinca, 1110; neut. nu is ôfost betost, þæt we ..., \_now is haste the best, that we...\_, 3008; voc. m. secg betsta, 948; neut. acc. beaduscrûda betst, 453; acc. sg. m. þegn betstan, 1872.

bêcn, st. n., \_(beacon), token, mark, sign\_: acc. sg. betimbredon beadu-rôfes bêcn (of Beówulf's grave-mound), 3162. See beacen.

bêg. See beág.

bên, st. f., \_entreaty\_: gen. sg. bêne, 428, 2285.

bêna, w. m., *\_suppliant\_*, *supplex*: nom. sg. swâ þu bêna eart (*\_as thou entreatest\_*), 352; swâ he bêna wäs (*\_as he had asked\_*), 3141; nom. pl. hy bênan synt, 364.

ge-betan: 1) *\_to make good, to remove\_*: pret. ac þu Hrôðgäre wídcûðne weán wihte gebêttest, *\_hast thou in any way relieved Hrôðgâr of the evil known afar\_*, 1992; pret. part. acc. sg. swylce oncyððe ealle gebêtte, *\_removed all trouble\_*, 831. --2) *\_to avenge\_*: inf. wihte ne meahte on þam feorhbonan fæhðe gebêtan, *\_could in no way avenge the death upon the slayer\_*, 2466.

beadu, st. f., *\_battle, strife, combat\_*: dat. sg. (as instr.) beadwe, *\_in combat\_*, 1540; gen. pl. båd beadwa ge-þinges, *\_waited for the combats\_ (with Grendel) \_that were in store for him\_*, 710.

beadu-folm, st. f., *\_battle-hand\_*: acc. sg. -folme, of Grendel's hand, 991.

beado-grîma, w. m., *\_(battle-mask), helmet\_*: acc. pl. -grîman, 2258.

beado-hrægl, st. n., *\_(battle-garment), corselet, shirt of mail\_*, 552.

beadu-lâc, st. n., *\_(exercise in arms, tilting\_)*, *\_combat, battle\_*: dat. sg. tô beadu-lâce, 1562.

beado-leóma, w. m., *\_(battle-light\_)*, *\_sword\_*: nom. sg., 1524.

beado-mêce, st. m., *\_battle-sword\_*: nom. pl. beado-mêcas, 1455.

beado-rinc, st. m., *\_battle-hero, warrior\_*: gen. pl. betst beadorinca, 1110.

beadu-rôf, adj., *\_strong in battle\_*: gen. sg. -rôfes, of Beówulf, 3162.

beadu-rûn, st. f., *\_mystery of battle\_*: acc. sg. onband beadu-rûne, *\_solved the mystery of the combat\_*, i.e. gave battle, commenced the fight, 501.

beadu-scearp, adj., *\_battle-sharp, sharp for the battle\_*, 2705.

beadu-scrûd, st. n., *\_(battle-dress\_)*, *\_corselet, shirt of mail\_*: gen. pl. beaduscrûda betst, 453.

beadu-serce, w. f., *\_(battle-garment\_)*, *\_corselet, shirt of mail\_*: acc. sg. brogdne beadu-sercean (because it consists of interlaced metal rings), 2756.

beado-weorc, st. n., *\_(battle-work\_)*, *\_battle\_*: gen. sg. gefeh beado-weorces, *\_rejoiced at the battle\_*, 2300.

beald, adj., *\_bold, brave\_*: in comp. cyning-beald.

bealdian, w. v., *\_to show one's self brave\_*: pret. bealdode gôdum dædum (*\_through brave deeds\_*), 2178.

bealdor, st. m., *\_lord, prince\_*: nom. sg. sinca baldor, 2429; winia bealdor, 2568.

bealu, st. n., *\_evil, ruin, destruction\_*: instr. sg. bealwe, 2827; gen. pl. bealuwa, 281; bealewa, 2083; bealwa, 910.--Comp.: cwealm-, ealdor-, hreðer-, leód-, morðor-, niht-, sword-, wîg-bealu.

bealu, adj., *\_deadly, dangerous, bad\_*: instr. sg. hyne sâr hafað befongen balwon bendum, *\_pain has entwined him in deadly bands\_*, 978.

bealo-cwealm, st. m., *\_violent death, death by the sword\_(?)*, 2266.

bealo-hycgende, pres. part., *\_thinking of death, meditating destruction\_*: gen. pl. æghwäðrum bealo-hycgendra, 2566.

bealo-hydig, adj., *\_thinking of death, meditating destruction\_*: of Grendel, 724.

bealo-nîð, st. m., (*\_zeal for destruction\_*), *\_deadly enmity\_*: nom. sg., 2405; *\_destructive struggle\_*: acc. sg. bebeorh þe þone bealonîð, *\_beware of destructive striving\_*, 1759; *\_death-bringing rage\_*: nom. sg. him on breóstum bealo-nîð weóll, *\_in his breast raged deadly fury\_* (of the dragon's poison), 2715.

bearhtm (see beorht): 1) st. m., *\_splendor, brightness, clearness\_*: nom. sg. eágena bearhtm, 1767.--2) *\_sound, tone\_*: acc. sg. bearhtm ongeâton, gûðhorn galan, *\_they heard the sound, (heard) the battle-horn sound\_*, 1432.

bearm, m., *gremium, sinus, \_lap, bosom\_*: nom. sg. foldan bearm, 1138; acc. sg. on bearm scipes, 35, 897; on bearm nacan, 214; him on bearm hlanan bunan and discas, 2776.--2) figuratively, *\_possession, property\_*, because things bestowed were placed in the lap of the receiver (1145 and 2195, on bearm licgan, âlecgan); dat. sg. him tō bearne cwom mâððumfât mære, *\_came into his possession\_*, 2405.

bearn, st. n., 1) *\_child, son\_*: nom. sg. bearn Healfdenes, 469, etc.; Ecglâfes bearn, 499, etc.; dat. sg. bearne, 2371; nom. pl. bearn, 59; dat. pl. bearnum, 1075.--2) in a broader sense, *\_scion, offspring, descendant\_*: nom. sg. Ongenþeów's bearn, of his grandson, 2388; nom. pl. ylðo. bearn, 70; gumena bearn, *\_children of men\_*, 879; hãleða bearn, 1190; äðelinga bearn, 3172; acc. pl. ofer ylða bearn, 606; dat. pl. ylða bearnum, 150; gen. pl. niðða bearna, 1006.--Comp.: brôðor-, dryht-bearn.

bearn-gebyrdu, f., *\_birth, birth of a son\_*: gen. sg. þät hyre ealdmetod êste wære bearn-gebyrdo, *\_has been gracious through the birth of such a son\_* (i.e. as Beówulf), 947.

bearu, st. m., (*\_the bearer\_*, hence properly only the fruit-tree, especially the oak and the beech), *\_tree\_*, collectively *\_forest\_*: nom. pl. hrimge bearwas, *\_rime-covered\_* or *\_ice-clad\_*, 1364.

beácen, st. n., *\_sign, banner\_*, vexillum: nom. sg. beorht beácen godes, *\_of the sun\_*, 570; gen. pl. beácna beorhtost, 2778. See bêcn.

ge-beácnian, w. v., *\_to mark, to indicate\_*: pret. part. ge-beácnod, 140.

beág, st. m., *\_ring, ornament\_*: nom. sg. beáh (*\_neck-ring\_*), 1212; acc. sg. beáh (the collar of the murdered king of the Heaðobeardnas), 2042; bêg (collective for the acc. pl.), 3165; dat. sg. cwom Wealhþeó forð gân under gyldnum beáge, *\_she walked along under a golden head-ring, wore a golden diadem\_*, 1164; gen. sg. beáges (of a collar), 1217; acc. pl. beágas (rings in general), 80, 523, etc.; gen. pl. beága, 35, 352, 1488, 2285, etc.--Comp.: earm-, heals-beág.

beág-gyfa, w. m., *\_ring-giver\_*, designation of the prince: gen. sg. -gyfan,



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beág-hroden, adj., *\_adorned with rings, ornamented with clasps\_*: nom. sg. beághroden, cwên, of Hrôðgâr's consort, perhaps with reference to her diadem (cf. 1164), 624.

beáh-hord, st. m. n., *\_ring-hoard, treasure consisting of rings\_*: gen. sg. beáh-hordes, 895; dat. pl. beáh-hordum, 2827; gen. pl. beáh-horda weard, of King Hrôðgâr, 922.

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

beáh-þegu, st. f., *\_the receiving of the ring\_*: dat. sg. äfter beáh-þege, 2177.

beáh-wriðða, w. m. *\_ring-band\_*, ring with prominence given to its having the form of a band: acc. sg. beáh-wriððan, 2019.

beám, st. m., *\_tree\_*, only in the compounds fyrgen-, gleó-beám.

beátan, st. v., *\_thrust, strike\_*: pres. sg. mearh burhstede beáteð, *\_the steed beats the castle-ground\_* (place where the castle is built), i.e. with his hoofs, 2266; pret. part. swealt bille ge-beáten, *\_died, struck by the battle-axe\_*, 2360.

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

beorh, st. f., *\_veil, covering, cap\_*; only in the comp. heáfod-beorh.

beorgan, st. v. (w. dat. of the interested person or thing), *\_to save, to shield\_*: inf. wolde feore beorgan, *\_place her life in safety\_*, 1294; here-byrne ... seó þe bâncofan beorgan cûðe, *\_which could protect his body\_*, 1446; pret. pl. ealdre burgan, 2600.

be-beorgan (w. dat. refl. of pers. and acc. of the thing), *\_to take care, to defend one's self from\_*: inf. him be-beorgan ne con wom, *\_cannot keep himself from stain\_* (fault), 1747; imp. bebeorh þe þone bealontð, 1759.

ge-beorgan (w. dat. of person or thing to be saved), *\_to save, to protect\_*: pret. sg. þät gebearh feore, *\_protected the life\_*, 1549; scyld wel gebearg lífe and líce, 2571.

ymb-beorgan, *\_to surround protectingly\_*: pret. sg. bring útan ymb-bearh, 1504.

beorht, byrht, adj.: 1) *\_gleaming, shining, radiant, shimmering\_*: nom. sg. beorht, of the sun, 570, 1803; beorhta, of Heorot, 1178; þät beorhte bold, 998; acc. sg. beorhtne, of Beówulf's grave-mound, 2804; dat. sg. tð þære byrhtan (here-byrhtan, MS.) byrig, 1200; acc. pl. beorhte frätwe, 214, 897; beorhte randas, 231; bordwudu beorhtan, 1244; n. beorht hofu, 2314. Superl.: beácna beorhtost, 2778. --2) *\_excellent, remarkable\_*: gen. sg. beorhtre bôte, 158. --Comp.: sadol-, wlite-beorht.

beorhte, adv., *\_brilliantly, brightly, radiantly\_*, 1518.

beorhtian, w. v., *\_to sound clearly\_*: pret. sg. beorhtode benc-swêg, 1162.

beorn, st. m., *\_hero, warrior, noble man\_*: nom. sg. (Hrôðgâr), 1881, (Beówulf), 2434, etc.; acc. sg. (Beów.), 1025, (Äschere), 1300; dat. sg. beorne, 2261; nom. pl. beornas (Beówulf and his companions), 211, (Hrôðgâr's guests), 857; gen. pl. biorna (Beówulf's liege-men), 2405.--Comp.: folc-, gûð-beorn.

beornan, st. v., *\_to burn\_*: pres. part. byrnende (of the drake), 2273.--Comp. un-byrnende.

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

ge-beornan, *\_to be burned\_*: pret. gebarn, 2698.

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

beóðan, st. v.: 1) *\_to announce, to inform, to make known\_*: inf. bióðan, 2893.--2) *\_to offer, to proffer\_* (as the notifying of a transaction in direct reference to the person concerned in it): pret. pl. him geþingo budon, *\_offered them an agreement\_*, 1086; pret. part. þá wæs æht boden Sweona leóðum, *\_then was pursuit offered the Swedish people\_*, 2958; inf. ic þám gôðan sceal mǎðmas beóðan, *\_I shall offer the excellent man treasures\_*, 385.

â-beóðan, *\_to present, to announce\_*: pret. word inne âbeád, *\_made known the words within\_*, 390; *\_to offer, to tender, to wish\_*: pret. him hæl âbeád, *\_wished him health\_* (greeted him), 654. Similarly, hælo âbeád, 2419; eoton weard âbeád, *\_offered the giant a watcher\_*, 669.

be-beóðan, *\_to command, to order\_*: pret. swâ him se hearda bebeád, *\_as the strong man commanded them\_*, 401. Similarly, swâ se rîca bebeád, 1976.

ge-beóðan: 1) *\_to command, to order\_*: inf. hêt þá gebeóðan byre Wihstânes hǎleða monegum, þæt hie..., *\_the son of Wihstan caused orders to be given to many of the men...\_*, 3111.--2) *\_to offer\_*: him Hygd gebeád hord and rîce, *\_offered him the treasure and the chief power\_*, 2370; inf. gûðe gebeóðan, *\_to offer battle\_*, 604.

beód-geneát, st. m., *\_table-companion\_*: nom. and acc. pl. geneátas, 343, 1714.

beón, verb, *\_to be\_*, generally in the future sense, *\_will be\_*: pres. sg. I. gûðgeweorca ic beó gearo sôna, *\_I shall immediately be ready for warlike deeds\_*, 1826; sg. III. wâ bið þám þe sceal..., *\_woe to him who...!\_* 183; so, 186; gifeðe bið is given, 299; ne bið þe wilna gâd (*\_no wish will be denied thee\_*), 661; þær þe bið manna þearf, *\_if thou shalt need the warriors\_*, 1836; ne bið swylc cwênlic þeáw, *\_is not becoming, honorable to a woman\_*, 1941; eft sôna bið *\_will happen directly\_*, 1763; similarly, 1768, etc.; pl. þonne bióð brocene, *\_then are broken\_*, 2064; feor cýððe beóð sêlran gesôhte þam þe..., "terrae longinquaе meliores sunt visitatu ei qui..." (Grein), 1839; imp. beó (bió) þu on ôfeste, *\_hasten!\_* 386, 2748; beó wið Geátas gläd, *\_be gracious to the Geátas\_*, 1174.

beór, st. n., *\_beer\_*: dat. sg. ät beóre, *\_at beer-drinking\_*, 2042; instr. sg. beóre druncen, 531; beóre druncne, 480.

beór-scealc, st. m., *\_keeper of the beer, cup-bearer\_*: gen. pl. beór-scealca sum (one of Hrôðgâr's followers, because they served the Geátas at meals), 1241.

beór-sele, st. m., *\_beer-hall, hall in which beer is drunk\_*: dat. sg. in (on) beórsele, 482, 492, 1095; biórsele, 2636.

beór-þegu, st. f., *\_beer-drinking, beer-banquet\_*: dat. sg. äfter beórþege, 117; ät þære beórþege, 618.

beót, st. n., *\_promise, binding agreement to something that is to be undertaken\_*: acc. sg. he beót ne älês, *\_did not break his pledge\_*, 80; beót eal ... gelæste, *\_performed all that he had pledged himself to\_*, 523.

ge-beótian, w. v., *\_to pledge one's self to an undertaking, to bind one's self\_*: pret. gebeótedon, 480, 536.

beót-word, st. n., same as beót: dat. pl. beót-wordum spräc, 2511.

biddan, st. v., *\_to beg, to ask, to pray\_*: pres. sg. I. dôð swâ ic bidde! 1232; inf. (w. acc. of the pers. and gen. of the thing asked for) ic þe biddan wille änre bêne, *\_beg thee for one\_*, 427; pret. swâ he selfa bäd, *\_as he himself had requested\_*, 29; bäd hine blifðne (supply wesan) ät þære beórþege, *\_begged him to be cheerful at the beer-banquet\_*, 618; ic þe lange bäd þät þu..., *\_begged you a long time that you\_*, 1995; friðowære bäd hlâford sinne, *\_begged his lord for protection\_* (acc. of pers. and gen. of thing), 2283; bäd þät ge geworhton, *\_asked that you\_...*, 3097; pl. wordum bædon þät..., 176.

on-bidian, w. v., *\_to await\_*: inf. lætað hilde-bord her onbidian ... worda gepinges, *\_let the shields await here the result of the conference\_* (lay the shields aside here), 397.

bil, st. n. *\_sword\_*: nom. sg. bil, 1568; bill, 2778; acc. sg. bil, 1558; instr. sg. bille, 2360; gen. sg. billes, 2061, etc.; instr. pl. billum, 40; gen. pl. billa, 583, 1145.--Comp.: gûð-, hilde-, wîg-bil.

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

ge-bindan, *\_to bind\_*: pret. sg. þær ic fife geband, *\_where I had bound five\_*(?), 420; pret. part. cyninges þegn word ôðer fand sôðe gebunden, *\_the king's man found\_* (after many had already praised Beówulf's deed) *\_other words\_* (also referring to Beówulf, but in connection with Sigemund) *\_rightly bound together\_*, i.e. in good alliterative verses, as are becoming to a gid, 872; wundenmæl wrättum gebunden, *\_sword bound with ornaments\_*, i.e. inlaid, 1532; bisgum gebunden, *\_bound together by sorrow\_*, 1744; gomel gûðwîga eldo gebunden, *\_hoary hero bound by old age\_* (fettered, oppressed), 2112.

on-bindan, *\_to unbind, to untie, to loose\_*: pret. onband, 501.

ge-bind, st. n. coll., *\_that which binds, fetters\_*: in comp. îs-gebind.

bite, st. m., *\_bite\_*, figuratively of the cut of the sword: acc. sg. bite

îrena, \_the swords' bite\_, 2260; dat. sg. äfter billes bite, 2061.--Comp. lâð-bite.

biter (primary meaning that of biting), adj.: 1) \_sharp, cutting, cutting in\_: acc. sg. biter (of a short sword), 2705; instr. sg. biteran stræle, 1747; instr. pl. biteran bânnum, \_with sharp teeth\_, 2693.--2) \_irritated, furious\_: nom. pl. bitere, 1432.

bitre, adv., \_bitterly\_ (in a moral sense), 2332.

bî, big (fuller form of the prep. be, which see), prep. w. dat.: 1) \_near, at, on, about, by\_ (as under be, No. 1): bî sæm tweónum, \_in the circuit of both seas\_, 1957; ârâs bî ronde, \_raised himself up by the shield\_, 2539; bî wealle gesât, \_sat by the wall\_, 2718. With a freer position: him big stôðan bunan and orcas, \_round about him\_, 3048.--2) \_to, towards\_ (motion): hwearf þâ bî bence, \_turned then towards the bench\_, 1189; geóng bî sesse, \_went to the seat\_, 2757.

bîd (see bîðan), st. n., \_tarrying hesitation\_: þær wearð Ongenþiô on bîd wrecen, \_forced to tarry\_, 2963.

bîðan, st. v.: 1) \_to delay, to stay, to remain, to wait\_: inf. nô on wealle leng bîðan wolde, \_would not stay longer within the wall\_ (the drake), 2309; pret. in þýstrum bâð, \_remained in darkness\_, 87; flota stille bâð, \_the craft lay still\_, 301; receda ... on þâm se rîca bâð, \_where the mighty one dwelt\_, 310; þær se snottra bâð, \_where the wise man\_ (Hrôðgâr) \_waited\_, 1314; he on searwum bâð, \_he\_ (Beówulf) \_stood there armed\_, 2569; ic on earde bâð mælgescæfta, \_lived upon the paternal ground the time appointed me by fate\_, 2737; pret. pl. sume þær bidon, \_some remained, waited there\_, 400.--2) \_to await, to wait for\_, with the gen. of that which is awaited: inf. bîðan woldon Grendles gûðe, \_wished to await the combat with Grendel, to undertake it\_, 482; similarly, 528; wîges bîðan, \_await the combat\_, 1269; nalas andsware bîðan wolde, \_would await no answer\_, 1495; pret. bâð beadwa gepînges, \_awaited the event of the battle\_, 710; sægenga bâð âgend-freán, \_the sea-goer\_ (boat) \_awaited its owner\_, 1883; sele ... heaðowylma bâð, lâðan lîges (the poet probably means to indicate by these words that the hall Heorot was destroyed later in a fight by fire; an occurrence, indeed, about which we know nothing, but which 1165 and 1166, and again 2068 ff. seem to indicate), 82.

â-bîðan, \_to await\_, with the gen.: inf., 978.

ge-bîðan: 1) \_to tarry, to wait\_: imp. gebîde ge on beorge, \_wait ye on the mountain\_, 2530; pret. part. þeáh þe wintra lyt under burhlocan gebiden hæbbe Hæreðes dôhtor \_although H's daughter had dwelt only a few years in the castle\_, 1929.--2) \_to live through, to experience, to expect\_ (w. acc.): inf. sceal endedæg mînne gebîðan, \_shall live my last day\_, 639; ne wênde ... bôte gebîðan, \_did not hope ... to live to see reparation\_, 935; fela sceal gebîðan leófes and lâðes, \_experience much good and much affliction\_, 1061; ende gebîðan, 1387, 2343; pret. he þâs frôfre gebâð, \_received consolation\_ (compensation) \_therefore\_, 7; gebâð wintra worn, \_lived a great number of years\_, 264; in a similar construction, 816, 930, 1619, 2259, 3117. With gen.: inf. tô gebîðanne ôðres yrfeweardes, \_to await another heir\_, 2453. With depend. clause: inf. tô gebîðanne þât his byre rîde on galgan, \_to live to see it, that his son hang upon the gallows\_, 2446; pret. dreám-leás gebâð þât he..., \_joyless he experienced it, that he..., 1721; þâs þe ic on aldre gebâð þât ic..., \_for this, that I, in my old age, lived to see that..., 1780.

on-bīdan, \_to wait, to await\_: pret. hordweard onbād earfoðlice ôð þät æfen cwom, \_scarcely waited, could scarcely delay till it was evening\_, 2303.

bītan, st. v., \_to bite\_, of the cutting of swords: inf. bītan, 1455, 1524; pret. bāt bānlocan, \_bit into his body\_ (Grendel), 743; bāt unswīðor, \_cut with less force\_ (Beowulf's sword), 2579.

blanca, w. m., properly \_that which shines\_ here of the horse, not so much of the white horse as the dappled: dat. pl. on blancum, 857.

ge-bland, ge-blond, st. n., \_mixture, heaving mass, a turning\_.--Comp.: sund-, ýð-geblond, windblond.

blanden-feax, blonden-feax, adj., \_mixed\_, i.e. having gray hair, \_gray-headed\_, as epithet of an old man: nom. sg. blondenfeax, 1792; blondenfexa, 2963; dat. sg. blondenfeaxum, 1874; nom. pl. blondenfeaxe, 1595.

blāc, adj., \_dark, black\_: nom. sg. hrefn blaca, 1802.

blāc, adj.: 1) \_gleaming, shining\_: acc. sg. blācne leóman, \_a brilliant gleam\_, 1518.--2) of the white death-color, \_pale\_; in comp. heoroblāc.

blæd, st. m.: 1) \_strength, force, vigor\_: nom. sg. wäs hira blæd scacen (of both tribes), \_strength was gone\_, i.e. the bravest of both tribes lay slain, 1125; nu is þīnes mägnes blæd āne hwīle, \_now the fulness of thy strength lasts for a time\_, 1762.--2) \_reputation, renown, knowledge\_ (with stress upon the idea of filling up, spreading out): nom. sg. blæd, 18; (þīn) blæd is āræred, \_thy renown is spread abroad\_, 1704.

blæd-āgend, pt., \_having renown, renowned\_: nom. pl. blæd-āgende, 1014.

blæd-fäst, adj., \_firm in renown, renowned, known afar\_: acc. sg. blædfästne beorn (of Äschere, with reference to 1329), 1300.

bleát, adj., \_miserable, helpless\_; only in comp. wäl-bleát.

bleáte, adv., \_miserably, helplessly\_, 2825.

blīcan, st. v., \_shine, gleam\_: inf., 222

blīðe, adj.: 1) \_blithe, joyous, happy\_ acc. sg. blīðne, 618.--2) \_gracious, pleasing\_: nom. sg. blīðe, 436.--Comp. un-blīðe.

blīð-heort, adj., \_joyous in heart, happy\_: nom. sg., 1803.

blôd, st. n., \_blood\_: nom. sg., 1122; acc. sg., 743; dat. sg. blôde, 848; äfter deórum men him langað beorn wið blôde, \_the hero\_ (Hrôðgâr) \_longs for the beloved man contrary to blood\_, i.e. he loves him although he is not related to him by blood, 1881; dat. as instr. blôde, 486, 935, 1595, etc.

blôd-fāg, adj., \_spotted with blood, bloody\_, 2061.

blôdig, adj., \_bloody\_: acc. sg. f. blôdige, 991; acc. sg. n. blôdig, 448; instr. sg. blôdigan gāre, 2441.

ge-blôdian, w. v., \_to make bloody, to sprinkle with blood\_: pret. part. ge-blôdegod, 2693.

blôdig-tôð, adj., \_with bloody teeth\_: nom. sg. bona blôdig-tôð (of Grendel, because he bites his victims to death), 2083.

blôd-reów, adj., \_bloodthirsty, bloody-minded\_: nom. sg. him on ferhðe greów breóst-hord blôd-reów, \_in his bosom there grew a bloodthirsty feeling\_, 1720.

be-bod, st. n., \_command, order\_; in comp. wundor-bebod.

bodian, w. v., \_(to be a messenger), to announce, to make known\_: pret. hrefn blaca heofones wynne blifð-heort bodode, \_the black raven announced joyfully heaven's delight\_ (the rising sun), 1803.

boga, w. m., \_bow\_, of the bended form; here of the dragon, in comp. hring-boga; as an instrument for shooting, in the comp. flân-, horn-boga; bow of the arch, in comp. stân-boga.

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

bold, st. n., \_building, house, edifice\_: nom. sg. (Heorot), 998; (Hygelâc's residence), 1926; (Beówulfs residence), 2197, 2327.--Comp. fold-bold.

bold-âgend, pt., \_house-owner, property-holder\_: gen. pl. monegum boldâgendra, 3113.

bolgen-môd, adj., \_angry at heart, angry\_, 710, 1714.

bolster, st. m., \_bolster, cushion, pillow\_: dat. pl. (reced) geond-bræded wearð beddum and bolstrum, \_was covered with beds and bolsters\_, 1241.--Comp. hleór-bolster.

bon-. See ban-.

bora, w. m., \_carrier, bringer, leader\_: in the comp. mund-, ræd-, wæg-bora.

bord, st. n., \_shield\_: nom. sg., 2674; acc. sg., 2525; gen. pl. ofer borda gebrâc, \_over the crashing of the shields\_, 2260.--Comp.: hilde-, wîg-bord.

bord-häbbend, pt., \_one having a shield, shield-bearer\_: nom. pl. häbbende, 2896.

bord-hreóða, w. m., \_shield-cover, shield\_ with particular reference to its cover (of hides or linden bark): dat. sg. -hreóðan, 2204.

bord-rand, st. m., \_shield\_: acc. sg., 2560.

bord-weall, st. m., \_shield-wall, wall of shields\_: acc. sg., 2981.

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

botm, st. m., \_bottom\_: dat. sg. tô botme (here of the bottom of the fen-lake), 1507.

bôt (emendation, cf. bêtan), st. f.: 1) \_relief, remedy\_: nom. sg., 281; acc. sg. bôte, 935; acc. sg. bôte, 910.--2) \_a performance in expiation, a giving satisfaction, tribute\_: gen. sg. bôte, 158.

brand, brond, st. m.: 1) \_burning, fire\_: nom. sg. þâ sceal brond fretan (\_the burning of the body\_), 3015; instr. sg. by hine ne môston ... bronde forbârnan (\_could not bestow upon him the solemn burning\_), 2127; hæfde landwara lîge befangen, bæle and bronde, \_with glow, fire, and flame\_, 2323.--2) in the passage, þât hine nô brond ne beadomêcas bîtan ne meahton, 1455, brond has been translated \_sword, brand\_ (after the O.N. brand-r). The meaning \_fire\_ may be justified as well, if we consider that the old helmets were generally made of leather, and only the principal parts were mounted with bronze. The poet wishes here to emphasize the fact that the helmet was made entirely of metal, a thing which was very unusual.--3) in the passage, forgeaf þâ Beówulfe brand Healfdenes segen gyldenne, 1021, our text, with other editions, has emendated, bearn, since brand, if it be intended as a designation of Hrôðgâr (perhaps \_son\_), has not up to this time been found in this sense in A.-S.

brant, bront, adj., \_raging, foaming, going-high\_, of ships and of waves: acc. sg. brontne, 238, 568.

brâd, adj.: 1) \_extended, wide\_: nom. pl. brâde rîce, 2208.--2) \_broad\_: nom. sg. heáh and brâd (of Beówulf's grave-mound), 3159; acc. sg. brâdne mêce, 2979; (seax) brâd [and] brûnecg, \_the broad, short sword with bright edge\_, 1547.--3) \_massive, in abundance\_: acc. sg. brâd gold, 3106.

ge-brâc, st. n., \_noise, crash\_: acc. sg. borda gebrâc, 2260.

geond-brædan, w. v., \_to spread over, to cover entirely\_: pret. part. geond-bræded, 1240.

brecan, st. v.: 1) \_to break, to break to pieces\_: pret. bânhringas brâc, (the sword) \_broke the joints\_, 1568. In a moral sense: pret. subj. þât þær ænig mon wære ne bræce, \_that no one should break the agreement\_, 1101; pret. part. þonne biôð brocene ... âð-sweord eorla, \_then are the oaths of the men broken\_, 2064.--2) probably also simply \_to break in upon something, to press upon\_, w. acc.: pret. sg. sædeór monig hildetuxum heresyrcan brâc, \_many a sea-animal pressed with his battle-teeth upon the shirt of mail\_ (did not break it, for, according to 1549 f., 1553 f., it was still unharmed). 1512.--3) \_to break out, to spring out\_: inf. geseah ... streám út brecan of beorge, \_saw a stream break out from the rocks\_, 2547; lét se hearda Higelâces þegn brâdne mêce ... brecan ofer bordweal, \_caused the broadsword to spring out over the wall of shields\_, 2981.--4) figuratively, \_to vex, not to let rest\_: pret. hine fyrwyt brâc, \_curiosity tormented\_ (N.H.G. brachte die Neugier um), 232, 1986, 2785.

ge-brecan, \_to break to pieces\_: pret. bânhûs gebrâc, \_broke in pieces his body\_ (Beówulf in combat with Dâghrefn), 2509.

tô-brecan, \_to break in pieces\_: inf., 781; pret. part. tô-brocen, 998.

þurh-brecan, \_to break through\_, pret. wordes ord breósthord þurh-brâc, \_the word's point broke through his closed breast\_, i.e. a word burst out from his breast, 2793.

brecð, st. f., \_condition of being broken, breach\_: nom. pl. môdes brecða (\_sorrow of heart\_), 171.

â-bredwian, w. v. w. acc., *\_to fell to the ground, to kill\_* (?): pret. âbredwade, 2620.

bregdan, st. v., properly *\_to swing round\_*, hence: 1) *\_to swing\_*: inf. under *sceadu bregdan*, *\_swing among the shadows, to send into the realm of shadows\_*, 708; pret. *brægd ealde lâfe*, *\_swung the old weapon\_*, 796; *brægd feorh-geñiðlan*, *\_swung his mortal enemy\_* (Grendel's mother), *threw her down*, 1540; pl. *git eágorstreám ... mundum brugdon*, *\_stirred the sea with your hands\_* (of the movement of the hands in swimming), 514; pret. part. *broden* (*brogden*) *mæl*, *\_the drawn sword\_*, 1617, 1668.--2) *\_to knit, to knot, to plait\_*: inf., figuratively, *inwitnet ôðrum bregdan*, *\_to weave a waylaying net for another\_* (as we say in the same way, *to lay a trap for another, to dig a pit for another*), 2168; pret. part. *beadohrægl broden*, *\_a woven shirt of mail\_* (because it consisted of metal rings joined together), 552; similarly, 1549; *brogdne beadusercean*, 2756.

â-bregdan, *\_to swing\_*: pret. *hond up â-bräd*, *\_swung, raised his hand\_*, 2576.

ge-bregdan: 1) *\_swing\_*: pret. *hring-mæl gebrægd*, *\_swung the ringed sword\_*, 1565; *eald sweord eácen ... þät ic þý wæpne gebrægd*, *\_an old heavy sword that I swung as my weapon\_*, 1665; with interchanging instr. and acc. *wállseaxe gebräd*, *biter and beadu-scearp*, 2704; also, *\_to draw out of the sheath\_*: *sweord ær gebräd*, *\_had drawn the sword before\_*, 2563.--2) *\_to knit, to knot, to plait\_*: pret. part. *bere-byrne hondum gebroden*, 1444.

on-bregdan, *\_to tear open, to throw open\_*: pret. *onbräd þä recedes müðan*, *\_had then thrown open the entrance of the hall\_* (*onbregdan* is used because the opening door swings upon its hinges), 724.

brego, st. m., *\_prince, ruler\_*: nom. sg. 427, 610.

brego-rôf, adj., *\_powerful, like a ruler, of heroic strength\_*: nom. sg. m., 1926.

brego-stôl, st. m., *\_throne\_*, figuratively for *\_rule\_*: acc. sg. *him gesealde seofon þûsendo*, *bold and brego-stôl*, *\_seven thousand\_* see under *sceat*), *\_a country-seat, and the dignity of a prince\_*, 2197; *þær him Hygd gebeád ... brego-stôl*, *\_where H. offered him the chief power\_*, 2371; *lêt þone bregostôl Beówulf healdan*, *\_gave over to Beówulf the chief power\_* (did not prevent Beówulf from entering upon the government), 2390.

breme, adj., *\_known afar, renowned\_*. nom. sg., 18.

brenting (see *brant*), st. m., *\_ship craft\_*: nom. pl. *brentingas*, 2808.

â-breátan, st. v., *\_to break, to break in pieces, to kill\_*: pret. *âbreót brimwîsan*, *\_killed the sea-king\_* (King Hæðcyn), 2931. See *breótan*.

breóst, st. n.: 1) *\_breast\_*: nom. sg., 2177; often used in the pl., so acc. *þät mîne breóst wereð*, *\_which protects my breast\_*, 453; dat. pl. *beadohrægl broden on breóstum læg*. 552.--2) *\_the inmost thoughts, the mind, the heart, the bosom\_*: nom. sg. *breóst innan weóll þeóstrum geþoncum*, *\_his breast heaved with troubled thoughts\_*, 2332; dat. pl. *lêt þä of breóstum word üt faran*, *\_caused the words to come out from his bosom\_*, 2551.

breóst-gehygd, st. n. f., *\_breast-thought, secret thought\_*: instr. pl. *-gehygdum*, 2819.



breóst-gewædu, st. n. pl., \_breast-clothing, garment covering the breast\_, of the coat of mail: nom., 1212; acc., 2163.

breóst-hord, st. m., \_breast-hoard, that which is locked in the breast, heart, mind, thought, soul\_: nom. sg., 1720; acc. sg., 2793.

breóst-net, st. n., \_breast-net, shirt of chain-mail, coat of mail\_: nom. sg. breóst-net broden, 1549.

breóst-weorðung, st. f., \_ornament that is worn upon the breast\_: acc. sg. breóst-weorðunge, 2505: here the collar is meant which Beówulf receives from Wealhþeów (1196, 2174) as a present, and which B., according to 2173, presents to Hygd, while, according to 1203, it is in the possession of her husband Hygelâc. In front the collar is trimmed with ornaments (frätwe), which hang down upon the breast, hence the name breóst-weorðung.

breóst-wylm, st. m., \_heaving of the breast, emotion of the bosom\_: acc. sg, 1878.

breótan, st. v., \_to break, to break in pieces, to kill\_: pret. breát beódgeneátas, \_killed his table-companions\_ (courtiers), 1714.

â-breótan, same as above: pret. þone þe heó on ræste âbreát, \_whom she killed upon his couch\_, 1299; pret. part. þâ þät monige gewearð, þät hine seó brimwylf âbroten hæfde, \_many believed that the sea-wolf\_ (Grendel's mother) \_had killed him\_, 1600; hî hyne ... âbroten hæfdon, \_had killed him\_ (the dragon), 2708.

brim, st. n., \_flood, the sea\_: nom. sg., 848, 1595; gen. sg. tō brimes faroðe, \_to the sea\_, 28; ät brimes nosan, \_at the sea's promontory\_, 2804; nom. pl. brimu swaðredon, \_the waves subsided\_, 570.

brim-clif, st. n., \_sea-cliff, cliff washed by the sea\_: acc. pl. -clifu, 222.

brim-lâd, st. f., \_flood-way, sea-way\_: acc. sg. þara þe mid Beówulfe brimlâde teáh, \_who had travelled the sea-way with B.\_, 1052.

brim-lîðend, pt, \_sea-farer, sailor\_ acc. p. -lîðende, 568.

brim-streám, st. m., \_sea-stream, the flood of the sea\_: acc. pl. ofer brim-streámas, 1911.

brim-wîsa, w. m., \_sea-king\_: acc. sg. brimwîsan, of Hæðcyn, king of the Geátas, 2931.

brim-wylf, st. f., \_sea-wolf\_ (designation of Grendel's mother): nom. sg. seó brimwylf, 1507, 1600.

brim-wylm, st. m., \_sea-wave\_: nom. sg., 1495.

bringan, anom. v., \_to bring, to bear\_: prs. sg. I. ic þe þûsenda þegna bringe tō helpe, \_bring to your assistance thousands of warriors\_, 1830; inf. sceal hringnaca ofer heáðu bringan lâc and luftâcen, \_shall bring gifts and love-tokens over the high sea\_, 1863; similarly, 2149, 2505; pret. pl. we þâs sælâc ... brôhton, \_brought this sea-offering\_ (Grendel's head), 1654.

ge-bringan, \_to bring\_: pres. subj. pl. þat we þone gebringan ... on

âdfäre, \_that we bring him upon the funeral-pile\_, 3010.

brosnian, w. v., \_to crumble, to become rotten, to fall to pieces\_: prs. sg. III. herepâd ... broснаð âfter beorne, \_the coat of mail falls to pieces after\_ (the death of) \_the hero\_, 2261.

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

ge-brôðru, pl., \_brethren, brothers\_: dat. pl. sât be þæm gebrôðrum twæm, \_sat by the two brothers\_, 1192.

brôga, w. m., \_terror, horror\_: nom. sg., 1292, 2325, 2566; acc. sg. billa brôgan, 583.--Comp.: gryre-, here-brôga.

brûcan, st. v. w. gen., \_to use, to make use of\_: prs. sg. III. se þe longe her worolde brûceð, \_who here long makes use of the world\_, i.e. lives long, 1063; imp. brûc manigra mêda, \_make use of many rewards, give good rewards\_, 1179; \_to enjoy\_: inf. þæt he beáhhordes brûcan môste, \_could enjoy the ring-hoard\_, 895; similarly, 2242, 3101; pret. breác lífgesceafta, \_enjoyed the appointed life, lived the appointed time\_, 1954. With the genitive to be supplied: breác þonne môste, 1488; imp. brûc þisses beáges, \_enjoy this ring, take this ring\_, 1217. Upon this meaning depends the form of the wish, wel brûcan (compare the German geniesze froh!): inf. hêt hine wel brûcan, 1046; hêt hine brûcan well, 2813; imp. brûc ealles well, 2163.

brûn, adj., \_having a brown lustre, shining\_: nom. sg. sió ecg brûn, 2579.

brûn-ecg, adj., \_having a gleaming blade\_: acc. sg. n. (hyre seaxe) brâd [and] brûnecg, \_her broad sword with gleaming blade\_, 1547.

brûn-fâg, adj., \_gleaming like metal\_: acc. sg. brûnfâgne helm, 2616.

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

bryne-wylm, st. m., \_wave of fire\_: dat. pl. -wylmum, 2327.

brytnian (properly \_to break in small pieces\_, cf. breótan), w. v., \_to bestow, to distribute\_: pret. sinc brynade, \_distributed presents\_, i.e. ruled (since the giving of gifts belongs especially to rulers), 2384.

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

bryttian (\_to be a dispenser\_), w. v., \_to distribute, to confer\_: prs. sg. III. god manna cynne snyttru bryttað, \_bestows wisdom upon the human race\_, 1727.

brýd, st. f.: 1) \_wife, consort\_: acc. sg. brýd, 2931; brýde, 2957, both times of the consort of Ongenþeów (?).--2) \_betrothed, bride\_: nom. sg., of Hrôðgâr's daughter, Freáware, 2032.

brýd-bûr, st. n., \_woman's apartment\_: dat. sg. eode ... cyning of brýdbûre, \_the king came out of the apartment of his wife\_ (into which, according to 666, he had gone), 922.

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

bune, w. f., \_can\_ or \_cup, drinking-vessel\_: nom. pl. bunan, 3048; acc.  
pl. bunan, 2776.

burh, burg, st. f., \_castle, city, fortified house\_: acc. sg. burh, 523;  
dat. sg. byrig, 1200; dat. pl. burgum, 53, 1969, 2434.--Comp.: freó,  
freoðo-, heá-, hleo-, hord-, leód-, mæg-burg.

burh-loca, w. m., \_castle-bars\_: dat. sg. under burh-locan, \_under the  
castle-bars\_, i.e. in the castle (Hygelâc's), 1929.

burh-stede, st. m., \_castle-place, place where the castle\_ or \_city  
stands\_: acc. sg. burhstede, 2266.

burh-wela, w. m., \_riches, treasure of a castle\_ or \_city\_: gen. sg. þenden  
he burh-welan brūcan mōste, 3101.

burne, w. f., \_spring, fountain\_: gen. þære burnan wālm, \_the bubbling of  
the spring\_, 2547.

būan, st. v.: 1) \_to stay, to remain, to dwell\_: inf. gif he weard onfunde  
būan on beorge, \_if he had found the watchman dwelling on the mountain\_,  
2843.--2) \_to inhabit\_, w. acc.: meduseld būan, \_to inhabit the  
mead-house\_, 3066.

ge-būan, w. acc., \_to occupy a house, to take possession\_: pret. part. heán  
hūses, hū hit Hring Dene äfter beórpege gebūn häfdon, \_how the Danes, after  
their beer-carouse, had occupied it\_ (had made their beds in it),  
117.--With the pres. part. būend are the compounds ceaster-, fold-, grund-,  
lond-būend.

būgan, st. v., \_to bend, to bow, to sink; to turn, to flee\_: prs. sg. III.  
bon-gâr būgeð, \_the fatal spear sinks\_, i.e. its deadly point is turned  
down, it rests, 2032; inf. þät se byrnwīga būgan sceolde, \_that the armed  
hero had to sink down\_ (having received a deadly blow), 2919; similarly,  
2975; pret. sg. beáh eft under eorðweall, \_turned, fled again behind the  
earth-wall\_, 2957; pret. pl. bugon tō bence, \_turned to the bench\_, 327,  
1014; hy on holt bugon, \_fled to the wood\_, 2599.

â-būgan, \_to bend off, to curve away from\_: pret. fram sylle âbeág medubenc  
monig, \_from the threshold curved away many a mead-bench\_, 776.

be-būgan, w. acc., \_to surround, to encircle\_: prs. swâ (\_which\_) wäter  
bebūgeð, 93; efne swâ sīde swâ sæ bebūgeð windige weallas, \_as far as the  
sea encircles windy shores\_, 1224.

ge-būgan, \_to bend, to bow, to sink\_: a) intrans.: heó on flet gebeáh,  
\_sank on the floor\_, 1541; þā gebeáh cyning, \_then sank the king\_, 2981; þā  
se wurm gebeáh snūde tōsomne (\_when the drake at once coiled itself up\_),  
2568; gewât þā gebogen scrīðan tō, \_advanced with curved body\_ (the drake),  
2570.--b) w. acc. of the thing to which one bends or sinks: pret. selereste  
gebeáh, \_sank upon the couch in the hall\_, 691; similarly gebeág, 1242.

būr, st. n., \_apartment, room\_: dat. sg. būre, 1311, 2456; dat. pl. būrum,  
140.--Comp. brýd-būr.

būtan, būton (from be and ūtan, hence in its meaning referring to what is

without, excluded): 1) conj. with subjunctive following, *\_lest\_*: *bûtan his lîc swice, \_lest his body escape\_*, 967. With ind. following, *\_but\_*: *bûton hit wæs mâre þonne ænig mon ôðer tō beadulâce âtberan meahte, \_but it\_ (the sword) *\_was greater than any other man could have carried to battle\_*, 1561. After a preceding negative verb, *\_except\_*: *þâra þe gumena bearn gearwe ne wiston bûton Fitela mid hine, \_which the children of men did not know at all, except Fitela, who was with him\_*, 880; *ne nom he mād̄m-æhta mâ bûton þone hafelan, etc., \_he took no more of the rich treasure than the head alone\_*, 1615.--2) prep, with dat., *\_except\_*: *bûton folcscare*, 73; *bûton þe*, 658; *ealle bûton ânum*, 706.*

*bycgan*, w. v., *\_to buy, to pay\_*: inf. *ne wæs þæt gewrixle til þæt hie on bâ healfa bicgan scoldon freónða feorum, \_that was no good transaction, that they, on both sides\_ (as well to Grendel as to his mother), *\_had to pay with the lives of their friends\_*, 1306.*

*be-bycgan*, *\_to sell\_*: pret. *nu ic on mād̄ma hord mîne bebohte frôde feorhlege* (*\_now I, for the treasure-hoard, gave up my old life\_*), 2800.

*ge-bycgan*, *\_to buy, to acquire; to pay\_*: pret. w. acc. *nô þær ænige ... frôfre gebohte, \_obtained no sort of help, consolation\_*, 974; *hit (his, MS.) ealdre gebohte, \_paid it with his life\_*, 2482; pret. part. *sylfes feore beágas [geboh]te, \_bought rings with his own life\_*, 3015.

*byldan*, w. v. (*\_to make\_ beald, which see*), *\_to excite, to encourage, to brave deeds\_*: inf. w. acc. *swâ he Fresena cyn on beórsele byldan wolde* (*by distributing gifts*), 1095.

*ge-byrd*, st. n., "fatum destinatum" (Grein) (?): acc. sg. *hie on gebyrd hruron gâre wunde*, 1075.

*ge-byrdu*, st. f., *\_birth\_*; in compound, *bearn-gebyrdu*.

*byrdu-scrûd*, st. n., *\_shield-ornament, design upon a shield\_*(?): nom. sg., 2661.

*byre*, st. m., (*\_born\_*) *\_son\_*: nom. sg., 2054, 2446, 2622, etc.; nom. pl. *byre*, 1189. In a broader sense, *\_young man, youth\_*: acc. pl. *bædde byre geonge, \_encouraged the youths\_ (at the banquet)*, 2019.

*byrðen*, st. f., *\_burden\_*; in comp. *mâgen-byrðen*.

*byrele*, st. m., *\_steward, waiter, cupbearer\_*: nom. pl. *byrelas*, 1162.

*byrgan*, w. v., *\_to feast, to eat\_*: inf., 448.

*ge-byrgea*, w. m., *\_protector\_*; in comp. *leód-gebyrgea*.

*byrht*. See *\_beorht\_*.

*byrne*, w. f., *\_shirt of mail, mail\_*: nom. sg. *byrne*, 405, 1630, etc.; *hringed byrne, \_ring-shirt\_*, consisting of interlaced rings, 1246; acc. sg. *byrnan*, 1023, etc.; *sîde byrnan, \_large coat of mail\_*, 1292; *hringde byrnan*, 2616; *hâre byrnan, \_gray coat of mail\_ (of iron)*, 2154; dat. sg. on *byrnan*, 2705; gen. sg. *byrnan hring, \_the ring of the shirt of mail\_ (i.e. the shirt of mail)*, 2261; dat. pl. *byrnum*, 40, 238, etc.; *beorhtum byrnum, \_with gleaming mail\_*, 3141.--Comp.: *gûð-*, *here-*, *heaðo-*, *îren-*, *îsern-byrne*.

byrnend. See beornan.

byrn-wīga, w. m., *\_warrior dressed in a coat of mail\_*: nom. sg., 2919.

bysgu, bisigu, st. f., *\_trouble, difficulty, opposition\_*: nom. sg. bisigu, 281; dat. pl. bisgum, 1744, bysigum, 2581.

bysig, adj., *\_opposed, in need\_*, in the compounds lif-bysig, syn-bysig.

býme, w. f., *\_a wind-instrument, a trumpet, a trombone\_*: gen. sg. býman gealdor, *\_the sound of the trumpet\_*, 2944.

býwan, w. v., *\_to ornament, to prepare\_*: inf. þá þe beado-grīman býwan sceoldon, *\_who should prepare the helmets\_*, 2258.

## C

camp, st. m., *\_combat, fight between two\_*: dat. sg. in campe (Beówulf's with Dāghrefn; cempan, MS.), 2506.

candel, st. f., *\_light, candle\_*: nom. sg. rodores candel, of the sun, 1573.--Comp. woruld-candel.

cempa, w. m., *\_fighter, warrior, hero\_*: nom. sg. äðele cempa, 1313; Geáta cempa, 1552; rêðe cempa, 1586; mære cempa (as voc.), 1762; gyrded cempa, 2079; dat. sg. geongum (geongan) cempan, 1949, 2045, 2627; Hûga cempan, 2503; acc. pl. cempan, 206.--Comp. fêðe-cempa.

cennan, w. v.: 1) *\_to bear\_*, w. acc.: efne swâ hwylc mägða swâ þone magan cende, *\_who bore the son\_*, 944; pret. part. þām eafera wäs äfter cenned, *\_to him was a son born\_*, 12.--2) reflexive, *\_to show one's self, to reveal one's self\_*: imp. cen þec mid cräfte, *\_prove yourself by your strength\_*, 1220.

â-cennan, *\_to bear\_*: pret. part. nô hie fäder cunnon, hwäðer him ænig wäs ær âcenned dyrnra gâsta, *\_they\_* (the people of the country) *\_do not know his\_* (Grendel's) *\_father, nor whether any evil spirit has been before born to him\_* (whether he has begotten a son), 1357.

cênðu, st. f., *\_boldness\_*: acc. sg. cênðu, 2697.

cêne, adj., *\_keen, warlike, bold\_*: gen. p. cênra gehwylcum, 769. Superl., acc. pl. cênoste, 206.--Comp.: dæd-, gâr-cêne.

ceald, adj., *\_cold\_*: acc. pl. cealde streámas, 1262; dat. pl. cealdum cearsiðum, *\_with cold, sad journeys\_*, 2397. Superl. nom. sg. wedera cealdost, 546;--Comp. morgen-ceald.

cearian, w. v., *\_to have care, to take care, to trouble one's self\_*: prs. sg. III. nâ ymb his lif cearað, *\_takes no care for his life\_*, 1537.

cearig, adj., *\_troubled, sad\_*: in comp. sorh-cearig.

cear-sið, st. m., *\_sorrowful way, an undertaking that brings sorrow\_*, i.e. a warlike expedition: dat. pl. cearsiðum (of Beówulf's expeditions against Eádgils), 2397.

cearu, st. f., *\_care, sorrow, lamentation\_*: nom. sg., 1304; acc. sg.

[ceare], 3173.--Comp.: ealdor-, gûð-, mæl-, môd-cearu.

cear-wâlm, st. m., \_care-agitation, waves of sorrow in the breast\_: dat. pl. äfter cear-wâlmum, 2067.

cear-wylm, st. m., same as above; nom. pl. þâ cear-wylmas, 282.

ceaster-bûend, pt, \_inhabitant of a fortified place, inhabitant of a castle\_: dat. pl. ceaster-bûendum, of those established in Hrôðgâr's castle, 769.

ceáp, st. m., \_purchase, transaction\_: figuratively, nom. sg. näs þät ýðe ceáp, \_no easy transaction\_, 2416; instr. sg. þeáh þe ôðer hit ealdre gebohte, heardan ceápe, \_although the one paid it with his life, a dear purchase\_, 2483.

ge-ceáþian, w. v., \_to purchase\_: pret. part. gold unrîme grimme geceáþod, \_gold without measure, bitterly purchased\_ (with Beówulf's life), 3013.

be-ceorfan, st. v., \_to separate, to cut off\_ (with acc. of the pers. and instr. of the thing): pret. hine þâ heáfde becearf, \_cut off his head\_, 1591; similarly, 2139.

ceorl, st. m., \_man\_: nom. sg. snotor ceorl monig, \_many a wise man\_, 909; dat. sg. gomelum ceorle, \_the old man\_ (of King Hrêðel), 2445; so, ealdum ceorle, of King Ongenþeów, 2973; nom. pl. snotere ceorlas, \_wise men\_, 202, 416, 1592.

ceól, st. m., \_keel\_, figuratively for the ship: nom. sg., 1913; acc. sg. ceól, 38, 238; gen. sg. ceóles, 1807.

ceósan, st. v., \_to choose\_, hence, \_to assume\_: inf. þone cynedôm ciósan wolde, \_would assume the royal dignity\_, 2377; \_to seek\_: pret. subj. ær he bælcure, \_before he sought his funeral-pile\_ (before he died), 2819.

ge-ceósan, \_to choose, to elect\_: gerund, tô geceósenne cyning ænigne (sêlran), \_to choose a better king\_, 1852; imp. þe þät sêlre ge-ceós, \_choose thee the better\_ (of two: bealonîð and êce rædas), 1759; pret. he ūsic on herge geceás tô þyssum siðfate, \_selected us among the soldiers for this undertaking\_, 2639; geceás êcne ræð, \_chose the everlasting gain\_, i.e. died, 1202; similarly, godes leóht geceás, 2470; pret. part. acc. pl. hæfde ... cempan gecorone, 206.

on-cirran, w. v., \_to turn, to change\_: inf. ne meahte ... þäs wealdendes [willan] wiht on-cirran, \_could not change the will of the Almighty\_, 2858; pret. ufor oncirde, \_turned higher\_, 2952; þyder oncirde, \_turned thither\_, 2971.

â-cîgan, w. v., \_to call hither\_: pret. âcîgde of corðre cyninges þegnas syfone, \_called from the retinue of the king seven men\_, 3122.

clam, clom, st. m., f. n.? \_fetter\_, figuratively of a strong gripe: dat. pl. heardan clammum, 964; heardum clammum, 1336; atolan clommum (horrible claws of the mother of Grendel), 1503.

clif, cleof, st. n., \_cliff, promontory\_: acc. pl. Geáta clifu, 1912.--Comp.: brim-, êg-, holm-, stân-clif.

ge-cnâwan, st. v., \_to know, to recognize\_: inf. meaht þu, mîn wine, mêce

gecnâwan, \_mayst thou, my friend, recognize the sword\_, 2048.

on-cnâwan, \_to recognize, to distinguish\_: hordweard oncniów mannes reorde, \_distinguished the speech of a man\_, 2555.

cniht, st. m., \_boy, youth\_: dat. pl. byssum cnyhtum, \_to these boys\_ (Hrôðgâr's sons), 1220.

cniht-wesende, prs. part., \_being a boy\_ or \_a youth\_: acc. sg. ic hine cûðe cniht-wesende, \_knew him while still a boy\_, 372; nom. pl. wit þät gecwædon cniht-wesende, \_we both as young men said that\_, 535.

cnyssan, w. v., \_to strike, to dash against each other\_: pret. pl. ponne ... eoferas cnysedan, \_when the bold warriors dashed against each other, stormed\_ (in battle), 1329.

collen-ferð, -ferð, adj., (properly, \_of swollen mind\_), \_of uncommon thoughts, in his way of thinking, standing higher than others, high-minded\_: nom. sg. cuma collen-ferð, of Beówulf, 1807; collen-ferð, of Wígláf, 2786.

corðer, st. n., \_troop, division of an army, retinue\_: dat. sg. þä wäs ... Fin slägen, cyning on corðre, \_then was Fin slain, the king in the troop\_ (of warriors), 1154; of corðre cyninges, \_out of the retinue of the king\_, 3122.

costian, w. v., \_to try\_: pret. (w. gen.) he mîn costode, \_tried me\_, 2085.

côfa, w. m., \_apartment, sleeping-room, couch\_: in comp. bân-côfa.

côl, adj., \_cool\_: compar. cearwylmas côlran wurðað, \_the waves of sorrow become cooler\_, i.e. the mind becomes quiet, 282; him wîflufan ... côlran weorðað, \_his love for his wife cools\_, 2067.

cräft, st. m., \_the condition of being able\_, hence: 1) \_physical strength\_: nom. sg. mägða cräft, 1284; acc. sg. mägenes cräft, 418; þurh ânes cräft, 700; cräft and cênðu, 2697; dat. (instr.) sg. cräfte, 983, 1220, 2182, 2361.--2) \_art, craft, skill\_: dat. sg. as instr. dyrnum cräfte, \_with secret\_ (magic) \_art\_, 2169; dyrnan cräfte, 2291; þeófes cräfte, \_with thief's craft\_, 2221; dat. pl. deóflies cräftum, \_by devil's art\_ (sorcery), 2089.--3) \_great quantity\_ (?): acc. sg. wurm-horda cräft, 2223.--Comp.: leoðo-, mägen-, nearo-, wîg-cräft.

cräftig, adj.: 1) \_strong, stout\_: nom. sg. eafodës cräftig, 1467; nîða cräftig, 1963. Comp. wîg-cräftig.--2) \_adroit, skilful\_: in comp. lagu-cräftig.--3) \_rich\_ (of treasures); in comp. eácen-cräftig.

cringan, st. v., \_to fall in combat, to fall with the writhing movement of those mortally wounded\_: pret. subj. on wäl crunge, \_would sink into death, would fall\_, 636; pret. pl. for the pluperfect, sume on wäle crungon, 1114.

ge-cringan, same as above: pret. he under rande gecranc, \_fell under his shield\_, 1210; ät wîge gecrang, \_fell in battle\_, 1338; heó on flet gecrong, \_fell to the ground\_, 1569; in campe gecrong, \_fell in single combat\_, 2506.

cuma (\_he who comes\_), w. m., \_newcomer, guest\_: nom. sg. 1807.--Comp.: cwealm-, wil-cuma.

cuman, st. v., *\_to come\_*: pres. sg. II. *gyf þu on weg cymest*, *\_if thou comest from there\_*, 1383; III. *cymeð*, 2059; pres. subj. sg. III. *cume*, 23; pl. *þonne we út cymen*, *\_when we come out\_*, 3107; inf. *cuman*, 244, 281, 1870; pret. sg. *com*, 430, 569, 826, 1134, 1507, 1601, etc.; *cwom*, 419, 2915; pret. subj. sg. *cwōme*, 732; pret. part. *cumen*, 376; pl. *cumene*, 361. Often with the inf. of a verb of motion, as, *com gongan*, 711; *com sīðian*, 721; *com in gân*, 1645; *cwom gân*, 1163; *com scacan*, 1803; *cwōmon lædan*, 239; *cwōmon sêcean*, 268; *cwōman scrīðan*, 651, etc. [pret. *cōm*, etc.]

*be-cuman*, *\_to come, to approach, to arrive\_*: pret. *syððan niht becom*, *\_after the night had come\_*, 115; *þe on þā leóde becom*, *\_that had come over the people\_*, 192; *þā he tō hām becom*, 2993. And with inf. following: *stefn in becom ... hlynnan under hārne stān*, 2553; *lyt eft becwom ... hāmes niósan*, 2366; *ôð þæt ende becwom*, 1255; similarly, 2117. With acc. of pers.: *þā hyne sió þrag becwom*, *\_when this time of battle came over him\_*, 2884.

*ofer-cuman*, *\_to overcome, to compel\_*: pret. *þý he þone feónd ofercwom*, *\_thereby he overcame the foe\_*, 1274; pl. *hie feónd heora ... ofercōmon*, 700; pret. part. (w. gen.) *nīða ofercumen*, *\_compelled by combats\_*, 846.

*cumbol*, *cumbor*, st. m., *\_banner\_*: gen. sg. *cumbles hyrde*, 2506.--Comp. *hilde-cumbor*.

*cund*, adj., *\_originating in, descended from\_*: in comp. *feorran-cund*.

*cunnan*, verb pret. pres.: 1) *\_to know, to be acquainted with\_* (w. acc. or depend. clause): sg. pres. I. *ic mīnne can glādne Hrōðulf þæt he ... wile*, *\_I know my gracious H., that he will\_...*, 1181; II. *eard git ne const*, *\_thou knowest not yet the land\_*, 1378; III. *he þæt wyrse ne con*, *\_knows no worse\_*, 1740. And reflexive: *con him land geare*, *\_knows the land well\_*, 2063; pl. *men ne cunnon hwyder helrūnan scrīðað*, *\_men do not know whither\_...*, 162; pret. sg. *ic hine cūðe*, *\_knew him\_*, 372; *cūðe he duguð þeáw*, *\_knew the customs of the distinguished courtiers\_*, 359; so with the acc., 2013; *seolfa ne cūðe þurh hwāt...*, *\_he himself did not know through what\_...*, 3068; pl. *sorge ne cūðon*, 119; so with the acc., 180, 418, 1234. With both (acc. and depend. clause): *nō hie fāder cunnon* (scil. *nō hie cunnon*) *hwāðer him ænig wās ær ācenned dýrnra gāsta*, 1356.--2) with inf. following, *\_can, to be able\_*: pres. sg. *him bebeorgan ne con*, *\_cannot defend himself\_*, 1747; pres. pl. *men ne cunnon secgan*, *\_cannot say\_*, 50; pret. sg. *cūðe reccan*, 90; *beorgan cūðe*, 1446; pret. pl. *hērian ne cūðon*, *\_could not praise\_*, 182; pret. subj. *healdan cūðe*, 2373.

*cunnian*, w. v., *\_to inquire into, to try\_*, w. gen. or acc.: inf. *sund cunnian* (figurative for *\_roam over the sea\_*), 1427, 1445; *geongne cempan higes cunnian*, *\_to try the young warrior's mind\_*, 2046; pret. *eard cunnode*, *\_tried the home\_*, i.e. came to it, 1501; pl. *wada cunnedon*, *\_tried the flood\_*, i.e. swam through the sea, 508.

*cūð*, adj.: 1) *\_known, well known; manifest, certain\_*: nom. sg. *undyrne cūð*, 150, 410; *wīde cūð*, 2924; acc. sg. fern. *cūðe folme*, 1304; *cūðe stræte*, 1635; nom. pl. *ecge cūðe*, 1146; acc. pl. *cūðe nāssas*, 1913.--2) *\_renowned\_*: nom. sg. *gūðum cūð*, 2179; nom. pl. *cystum cūðe*, 868.--3) also, *\_friendly, dear, good\_* (see *un-cūð*).--Comp.: *un-*, *wīd-cūð*.

*cūð-līce*, adv., *\_openly, publicly\_*: comp. *nō her cūðlīcor cuman ongunnon lind-hābbende*, *\_no shield-bearing men undertook more boldly to come hither\_* (the coast-watchman means by this the secret landing of the Vikings), 244.



cwalu, st. f., *\_murder, fall\_*: in comp. *deáð-cwalu*.

cweccan (*\_to make alive\_*, see *cwic*), w. v., *\_to move, to swing\_*: pret. *cwehte mǣgen-wudu, \_swung the wood of strength\_ (= spear)*, 235.

cweðan, st. v., *\_to say, to speak\_*: a) absolutely: prs. sg. III. *cwið ät beóre, \_speaks at beer-drinking\_*, 2042.--b) w. acc.: pret. word after *cwäð*, 315; *feá worda cwäð*, 2247, 2663.--c) with *þät* following: pret. sg. *cwäð*, 92, 2159; pl. *cwædon*, 3182.--d) with *þät* omitted: pret. *cwäð he gûð-cyning sêcean wolde, \_said he would seek out the war-king\_*, 199; similarly, 1811, 2940.

â-cweðan, *\_to say, to speak\_*, w. acc.: prs. *þät word âcwyð, \_speaks the word\_*, 2047; pret. *þät word âcwäð*, 655.

ge-cweðan, *\_to say, to speak\_*: a) absolutely: pret. sg. II. *swâ þu gecwæde*, 2665.--b) w. acc.: pret. *wel-hwylc gecwäð, \_spoke everything\_*, 875; pl. *wit þät gecwædon*, 535.--c) w. *þät* following: pret. *gecwäð*, 858, 988.

cwellan, w. v., (*\_to make die\_*), *\_to kill, to murder\_*: pret. sg. II. *þu Grendel cwealdest*, 1335.

â-cwellan, *\_to kill\_*: pret. sg. (he) *wyrm âcwealde*, 887; *þone þe Grendel ær mâne âcwealde, \_whom Grendel had before wickedly murdered\_*, 1056; *beorn âcwealde*, 2122.

cwên, st. f.: 1) *\_wife, consort\_ (of noble birth): nom. sg. *cwên*, 62; (Hrôðgâr's), 614, 924; (Finn's), 1154.--2) particularly denoting the queen: nom. sg. *beághroden cwên (Wealhþeów)*, 624; *mæru cwên*, 2017; *fremu folces cwên (Þryðo)*, 1933; acc. sg. *cwên (Wealhþeów)*, 666.-Comp. *folc-cwên*.*

cwên-líc, adj., *\_feminine, womanly\_*: nom. sg. *ne bið swylc cwênlic þeáw (\_such is not the custom of women, does not become a woman\_)*, 1941.

cwealm, st. m., *\_violent death, murder, destruction\_*: acc. sg. *þone cwealm gewrác, \_avenged the death\_ (of Abel by Cain)*, 107; *mændon mondryhtnes cwealm, \_lamented the ruler's fall\_*, 3150.--Comp.: *bealo-*, *deáð-*, *gâr-cwealm*.

cwealm-bealu, st. n., *\_the evil of murder\_*: acc. sg., 1941.

cwealm-cuma, w. m., *\_one coming for murder, a new-comer who contemplates murder\_*: acc. sg. *þone cwealm-cuman (of Grendel)*, 793.

cwic and cwico, adj., *\_quick, having life, alive\_*: acc. sg. *cwicne*, 793, 2786; gen. sg. *âht cwices, \_something living\_*, 2315; nom. pl. *cwice*, 98; *cwico wäs þä gena, \_was still alive\_*, 3094.

cwide, st. m., *\_word, speech, saying\_*: in comp. *gegn-*, *gilp-*, *hleó-*, *ðor-* [non-existent form--KTH], *word-cwide*.

cwīðan, st. v., *\_to complain, to lament\_*: inf. w. acc. *ongan ... gioguðe cwīðan hilde-strengo, \_began to lament the\_ (departed) *\_battle-strength of his youth\_*, 2113 [ceare] *cwīðan, \_lament their cares\_*, 3173.*

cyme, st. m., *\_coming, arrival\_*: nom. pl. *hwanan eówre cyme syndon, \_whence your coming is\_*, i. e. *whence ye are*, 257.--Comp. *eft-cyme*.

cymlice, adv., (convenienter), *\_splendidly, grandly\_*: comp. *cymlicor*, 38.

cyn, st. n., \_race\_, both in the general sense, and denoting noble lineage: nom. sg. Fresena cyn, 1094; Wedera (gara, MS.) cyn, 461; acc. sg. eotena cyn, 421; giganta cyn, 1691; dat. sg. Caines cynne, 107; manna cynne, 811, 915, 1726; eówrum (of those who desert Beówulf in battle) cynne, 2886; gen. sg. manna (gumena) cynnes, 702, etc.; mæran cynnes, 1730; lâðan cynnes, 2009, 2355; ússes cynnes Wægmondinga, 2814; gen. pl. cynna gehwylcum, 98.--Comp.: eormen-, feorh-, frum-, gum-, man-, wurm-cyn.

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

ge-cynde, adj., \_innate, peculiar, natural\_: nom. sg., 2198, 2697.

cyne-dôm, st. m., \_kingdom, royal dignity\_: acc. sg., 2377.

cyning, st. m., \_king\_: nom. acc. sg. cyning, II, 864, 921, etc.; kyning, 620, 3173; dat. sg. cyninge, 3094; gen. sg. cyninges, 868, 1211; gen. pl. kyning[a] wuldor, of God, 666.--Comp. beorn-, eorð-, folc-, guð-, heáh-, leód-, sæ-, sôð-, þeód-, worold-, wuldor-cyning.

cyning-beald, adj., "\_nobly bold\_" (Thorpe), \_excellently brave\_ (?): nom. pl. cyning-balde men, 1635.

ge-cyssan, w. v., \_to kiss\_: pret. gecyste þâ cyning ... þegen betstan, \_kissed the best thane\_ (Beówulf), 1871.

cyst (\_choosing\_, see ceósan), st. f., \_the select, the best of a thing, good quality, excellence\_: nom. sg. îrenna cyst, \_of the swords\_, 803, 1698; wæpna cyst, 1560; symbla cyst, \_choice banquet\_, 1233; acc. sg. îrena cyst, 674; dat. pl. foldwegas ... cystum cûðe, \_known through excellent qualities\_, 868; (cyning) cystum gecýðed, 924.--Comp. gum-, hilde-cyst.

cýð. See on-cýð.

cýðan (see cûð), w. v., \_to make known, to manifest, to show\_: imp. sg. mægen-ellen cýð, \_show thy heroic strength\_, 660; inf. cwealmbealu cýðan, 1941; ellen cýðan, 2696.

ge-cýðan (\_to make known\_, hence): 1) \_to give information, to announce\_: inf. andsware gecýðan, \_to give answer\_, 354; gerund, tô gecýðanne hwanan eówre cyme syndon (\_to show whence ye come\_), 257; pret. part. sôð is gecýðed þät ... (\_the truth has become known\_, it has shown itself to be true), 701; Higelâce wäs sîð Beówulfes snûde gecýðed, \_the arrival of B. was quickly announced\_, 1972; similarly, 2325.--2) \_to make celebrated\_, in pret. part.: wäs mîn fâder folcum gecýðed (\_my father was known to warriors\_), 262; wäs his môdsefa manegum gecýðed, 349; cystum gecýðed, 924.

cýððu (properly, \_condition of being known\_, hence \_relationship\_), st. f., \_home, country, land\_: in comp. feor-cýððu. [should be cýð, feor-cýð--KTH]

ge-cýpan, w. v., \_to purchase\_: inf. näs him ænig þearf þät he ... þurfe wýrsan wîgfreca weorðe gecýpan, \_had need to buy with treasures no inferior warrior\_, 2497.

D

daroð, st. m., \_spear\_: dat. pl. dareðum lâcan (\_to fight\_), 2849.

ge-dâl, st. n., *\_parting, separation\_*: nom. sg. his worulde gedâl, *\_his separation from the world\_ (his death)*, 3069.--Comp. ealdor-, lif-gedâl.

dæg, st. m., *\_day\_*: nom. sg. dæg, 485, 732, 2647; acc. sg. dæg, 2400; andlangne dæg, *\_the whole day\_*, 2116; morgenlongne dæg (*\_the whole morning\_*), 2895; ðð dômes dæg, *\_till judgment-day\_*, 3070; dat. sg. on þäm däge þysses lifes (eo tempore, tunc), 197, 791, 807; gen. sg. dāges, 1601, 2321; hwil dāges, *\_a day's time, a whole day\_*, 1496; dāges and nihtes, *\_day and night\_*, 2270; dāges, *\_by day\_*, 1936; dat. pl. on tyn dagum, *\_in ten days\_*, 3161.--Comp. ær-, deað-, ende-, ealdor-, fyrn-, geâr-, læn-, lif-, swylt-, win-dæg, an-dāges.

dæg-hwîl, st. f., *\_day-time\_*: acc. pl. þät he dāghwîla gedrogen hāfde eorðan wynne, *\_that he had enjoyed earth's pleasures during the days\_ (appointed to him)*, i.e. that his life was finished, 2727.--(After Grein.)

dæg-rîm, st. n., *\_series of days, fixed number of days\_*: nom. sg. dôgera dāgrîm (*\_number of the days of his life\_*), 824.

dæd, st. f., *\_deed, action\_*: acc. sg. deórlíce dæd, 585; dômleásan dæd, 2891; frêcne dæde, 890; dæd, 941; acc. pl. Grendles dæda, 195; gen. pl. dæda, 181, 479, 2455, etc.; dat. pl. dædum, 1228, 2437, etc.--Comp. ellen-, fyren-, lof-dæd.

dæd-cêne, adj., *\_bold in deed\_*: nom. sg. dæd-cêne mon, 1646.

dæd-fruma, w. m., *\_doer of deeds, doer\_*: nom. sg., of Grendel, 2091.

dæd-bata, w. m., *\_he who pursues with his deeds\_*: nom. sg., of Grendel, 275.

dædla, w. m., *\_doer\_*: in comp. mân-for-dædla.

dæl, st. m., *\_part, portion\_*: acc. sg. dæl, 622, 2246, 3128; acc. pl. dælas, 1733.--Often dæl designates the portion of a thing or of a quality which belongs in general to an individual, as, ðð þät him on innan oferhygda dæl weaxeð, *\_till in his bosom his portion of arrogance increases\_*: i.e. whatever arrogance he has, his arrogance, 1741. Biówulfe wearð dryhtmâðma dæl deaðe, *\_to Beówulf his part of the splendid treasures was paid with death\_*, i.e. whatever splendid treasures were allotted to him, whatever part of them he could win in the fight with the dragon, 2844; similarly, 1151, 1753, 2029, 2069, 3128.

dælan, w. v., *\_to divide, to bestow, to share with\_*, w. acc.: pres. sg. III. mādmas dæleð, 1757; pres. subj. þät he wið aglæcean efoðo dæle, *\_that he bestow his strength upon\_ (strive with) *\_the bringer of misery\_ the drake)*, 2535; inf. hringas dælan, 1971; pret. beágas dælde, 80; sceattas dælde, 1687.*

be-dælan, w. instr., *\_to divide)*, to tear away from, to strip of\_: pret. part. dreámum (dreáme) bedæled, *\_deprived of the heavenly joys\_ (of Grendel)*, 722, 1276.

ge-dælan: 1) *\_to distribute\_*: inf. (w. acc. *\_of the thing distributed\_*); bær on innan eall gedælan geongum and ealdum swylc him god sealde, *\_distribute therein to young and old all that God had given him\_*, 71.--2) *\_to divide, to separate\_*, with acc.: inf. sundur gedælan lif wið líce, *\_separate life from the body\_*, 2423; so pret. subj. þät he gedælde ... ânra

gehwylces líf wið líce, 732.

denn (cf. denu, dene, vallis), st. n., \_den, cave\_: acc. sg. þás wyrmes denn, 2761; gen. sg. (draca) gewât dennes niósian, 3046.

ge-defe, adj.: 1) (impersonal) \_proper, appropriate\_: nom. sg. swâ hit gedêfe wäs (bið), \_as was appropriate, proper\_, 561, 1671, 3176.--2) \_good, kind, friendly\_: nom. sg. beó þu suna mînum dædum gedêfe, \_be friendly to my son by deeds\_ (support my son in deed, namely, when he shall have attained to the government), 1228.--Comp. un-ge-dêfelíce.

dêman (see dôm), w. v.: 1) \_to judge, to award justly\_: pres. subj. mærdô dême, 688.--2) \_to judge favorably, to praise, to glorify\_: pret. pl. his ellenweorc duguðum dêmdon, \_praised his heroic deed with all their might\_, 3176.

dêmend, \_judge\_: dæda dêmend (of God), 181.

deal, adj., "superbus, clarus, fretus" (Grimm): nom. pl. þryðum dealle, 494.

deád, adj., \_dead\_: nom. sg. 467, 1324, 2373; acc. sg. deádne, 1310.

deáð, st. m., \_death, dying\_: nom. sg. deáð, 441, 447, etc.; acc. sg. deáð, 2169; dat. sg. deáðe, 1389, 1590, (as instr.) 2844, 3046; gen. sg. deáðes wylm, 2270; deáðes nýd, 2455.--Comp. gûð-, wäl-, wundor-deáð.

deáð-bed, st. n., \_death-bed\_: dat. sg. deáð-bedde fäst, 2902.

deáð-cwalu, st. f., \_violent death\_, \_ruin and death\_: dat. pl. tō deáð-cwalum, 1713.

deáð-cwealm, st. m., \_violent death, murder\_: nom. sg. 1671.

deáð-däg, st. m., \_death-day, dying day\_: dat. sg. äfter deáð-däge (\_after his death\_), 187, 886.

deáð-fæge, adj., \_given over to death\_: nom. sg. (Grendel) deáð-fæge deóg, \_had hidden himself, being given over to death\_ (mortally wounded), 851.

deáð-scûa, w. m., \_death-shadow, ghostly being, demon of death\_: nom. sg. deorc deáð-scûa (of Grendel), 160.

deáð-wêrig, adj., \_weakened by death\_, i.e. dead: acc. sg. deáð-wêrigne, 2126. See wêrig.

deáð-wíc, st. n. \_death's house, home of death\_: acc. sg. gewât deáðwíc seón (\_had died\_), 1276.

deágan (O.H.G. pret. part. tougan, \_hidden\_), \_to conceal one's self, to hide\_: pret. (for pluperf.) deóg, 851.--Leo.

deorc, adj., \_dark\_: of the night, nom. sg. (nihthelm) deorc, 1791; dat. pl. deorcum nihtum, 275, 2212; of the terrible Grendel, nom. sg. deorc deáð-scûa, 160.

deófol, st. m. n., \_devil\_: gen. sg. deóflies, 2089; gen. pl. deófla, of Grendel and his troop, 757, 1681.

deógol, dýgol, adj., \_concealed, hidden, inaccessible, beyond information, unknown\_: nom. sg. deógol dædhata (of Grendel), 275; acc. sg. dýgel lond, \_inaccessible land\_, 1358.

deóp, st. n., \_deep, abyss\_: acc. sg., 2550.

deóp, adv. \_deeply\_: acc. sg. deóp wäter, 509, 1905.

diópe, adj., \_deep\_: hit ôð dômes dæg diópe benemdon þeódnas mære, \_the illustrious rulers had charmed it deeply till the judgment-day, had laid a solemn spell upon it\_, 3070.

deór, st. n., \_animal, wild animal\_: in comp. mere-, sæ-deór.

deór, adj.: 1) \_wild, terrible\_: nom. sg. diór dæd-fruma (of Grendel), 2091.--2) \_bold, brave\_: nom. nænig ... deór, 1934.--Comp.: heaðu-, hilde-deór.

deóre, dýre, adj.: 1) \_dear, costly\_ (high in price): acc. sg. dýre îren, 2051; drincfät dýre (deóre), 2307, 2255; instr. sg. deóran sweorde, 561; dat. sg. deórum mādme, 1529; nom. pl. dýre swyrd, 3049; acc. pl. deóre (dýre) mādmas, 2237, 3132.--2) \_dear, beloved, worthy\_: nom. sg. f., äðelum dióre, \_worthy by reason of origin\_, 1950; dat. sg. äfter deórum men, 1880; gen. sg. deórre duguðe, 488; superl. acc. sg. aldrþegn þone deórestan, 1310.

deór-líc, adj., \_bold, brave\_: acc. sg. deórlíce dæd, 585. See deór.

disc, st. m., \_disc, plate, flat dish\_: nom. acc. pl. discas, 2776, 3049.

ge-dīgan. See ge-dýgan.

dol-gilp, st. m., \_mad boast, foolish pride, vain-glory, thoughtless audacity\_: dat. sg. for dolgilpe, 509.

dol-líc, adj., \_audacious\_: gen. pl. mæst ... dæda dollícra, 2647.

dol-sceaða, w. m., \_bold enemy\_: acc. sg. þone dol-scaðan (Grendel), 479.

dôgor, st. m. n., \_day\_: 1) day as a period of 24 hours: gen. sg. ymb ântíð ôðres dôgores, \_at the same time of the next day\_, 219; morgen-leóht ôðres dôgores, \_the morning-light of the second day\_, 606.--2) day in the usual sense: acc. sg. n. þys dôgor, \_during this day\_, 1396; instr. þý dôgore, 1798; forman dôgore, 2574; gen. pl. dôgora gehwâm, 88; dôgra gehwylce, 1091; dôgera dægim, \_the number of his days\_ (the days of his life), 824.--3) \_day\_ in the wider sense of time: dat. pl. ufaran dôgrum, \_in later days, times\_, 2201, 2393.--Comp. ende-dôgor.

dôgor-gerîm, st. n., \_series of days\_: gen. sg. wäs eall sceacen dôgor-gerîmes, \_the whole number of his days\_ (his life) \_was past\_, 2729.

dôhtor, st. f., \_daughter\_: nom. acc. sg. dôhtor, 375, 1077, 1930, 1982, etc.

dôm, st. m.: I., \_condition, state in general\_: in comp. cyne-, wis-dôm.--II., having reference to justice, hence: 1) \_judgment, judicial opinion\_: instr. sg. weotena dôme, \_according to the judgment of the Witan\_, 1099. 2) \_custom\_: äfter dôme, \_according to custom\_, 1721. 3) \_court, tribunal\_: gen. sg. miclan dômes, 979; ôð dômes dæg, 3070, both

times of the last judgment.--III., \_condition of freedom\_ or \_superiority\_, hence: 4) \_choice, free will\_: acc. sg. on sîne sylfes dôm, \_according to his own choice\_, 2148; instr. sg. selfes dôme, 896, 2777. 5) \_might, power\_: nom. sg. dôm godes, 2859; acc. sg. Eofores âne dôm, 2965; dat. sg. drihtnes dôme, 441. 6) \_glory, honor, renown\_: nom. sg. [dôm], 955; dôm unlytel, \_not a little glory\_, 886; þæt wæs forma sið deórum mǣðme þæt his dôm âlág, \_it was the first time to the dear treasure\_ (the sword Hrunting) \_that its fame was not made good\_, 1529; acc. sg. ic me dôm gewyrce, \_make renown for myself\_, 1492; þæt þu ne âlæte dôm gedreósan, \_that thou let not honor fall\_, 2667; dat. instr. sg. þær he dôme forleás, \_here he lost his reputation\_, 1471; dôme gewurðad, \_adorned with glory\_, 1646; gen. sg. wyrce se þe môte dômes, \_let him make himself reputation, whoever is able\_, 1389. 7) \_splendor\_ (in heaven): acc. sôð-fǣstra dôm, \_the glory of the saints\_, 2821.

dôm-leás, adj., \_without reputation, inglorious\_: acc. sg. f. dômleásan dæd, 2891.

dôn, red. v., \_to do, to make, to treat\_: 1) absolutely: imp. dôð swâ ic bidde, \_do as I beg\_, 1232.--2) w. acc.: inf. hêt hire selfre sunu on bæl dôn, 1117; pret. þâ he him of dyde îsernbyrnan, \_took off the iron corselet\_, 672; (ponne) him Hûnlâfing, ... billa sêlest, on bearm dyde, \_when he made a present to him of Hûnlâfing, the best of swords\_, 1145; dyde him of healse hring gyldenne, \_took off the gold ring from his neck\_, 2810; ne him þæs wyrmes wîg for wiht dyde, eafoð and ellen, \_nor did he reckon as anything the drake's fighting, power, and strength\_, 2349; pl. hi on beorg dydon bêg and siglu, \_placed in the (grave-) mound rings and ornaments\_, 3165.--3) representing preceding verbs: inf. tō Geátum sprec mildum wordum! swâ sceal man dôn, \_as one should do\_, 1173; similarly, 1535, 2167; pres. metod eallum weóld, swâ he nu git dêð, \_the creator ruled over all, as he still does\_, 1059; similarly, 2471, 2860, and (sg. for pl.) 1135; pret. II. swâ þu ær dydest, 1677; III. swâ he nu gyt dyde, 957; similarly, 1382, 1892, 2522; pl. swâ hie oft ær dydon, 1239; similarly, 3071. With the case also which the preceding verb governs: wên' ic þæt he wille ... Geátena leóde etan unforhte, swâ he oft dyde mǣgen Hrêðmanna, \_I believe he will wish to devour the Geát people, the fearless, as he often did\_ (devoured) \_the bloom of the Hrêðmen\_, 444; gif ic þæt gefricge ... þæt þec ymbesittend egesan þýwað, swâ þec hetende hwîlum dydon, \_that the neighbors distress thee as once the enemy did thee\_ (i.e. distressed), 1829; gif ic ôwihte mǣg þînre môd-lufan mâran tilian þonne ic gyt dyde, \_if I can with anything obtain thy greater love than I have yet done\_, 1825; similarly, pl. þonne þâ dydon, 44.

ge-dôn, \_to do, to make\_, with the acc. and predicate adj.: prs. (god) gedêð him swâ gewældene worolde dælas, \_makes the parts of the world\_ (i.e. the whole world) \_so subject that ...\_, 1733; inf. ne hyne on medo-bence micles wyrðne drihten wereda gedôn wolde, \_nor would the leader of the people much honor him at the mead-banquet\_, 2187. With adv.: he mec þær on innan ... gedôn wolde, \_wished to place me in there\_, 2091.

draca, w. m., \_drake, dragon\_: nom. sg., 893, 2212; acc. sg. dracan, 2403, 3132; gen. sg., 2089, 2291, 2550.--Comp.: eorð-, fýr-, lêg-, lîg-, nîð-draca.

on-drædan, st. v., w. acc. of the thing and dat. of the pers., \_to fear, to be afraid of\_: inf. þæt þu him on-drædan ne þearft ... aldorbealu, \_needest not fear death for them\_, 1675; pret. nô he him þâ sǣcce ondrêd, \_was not afraid of the combat\_, 2348.

ge-dræg (from dragan, in the sense se gerere), st. n., \_demeanor, actions\_: acc. sg. sêcan deôfla gedræg, 757.

drepan, st. v., \_to hit, to strike\_: pret. sg. sweorde drep ferhð-geniðlan, 2881; pret. part. bið on hreðre ... drepen biteran stræle, \_struck in the breast with piercing arrow\_, 1746; wäs in feorh dropen (\_fatally hit\_), 2982.

drepe, st. m., \_blow, stroke\_: acc. sg. drepe, 1590.

drêfan, ge-drêfan, w. v., \_to move, to agitate, to stir up\_: inf. gewât ... drêfan deóp wäter (\_to navigate\_), 1905; pret. part. wäter under stôd dreórig and gedrêfed, 1418.

dreám, st. m., \_rejoicing, joyous actions, joy\_: nom. sg. hãleða dreám, 497; acc. sg. dreám hlûdne, 88; þu ... dreám healdende, \_thou who livest in rejoicing\_ (at the drinking-carouse), \_who art joyous\_, 1228; dat. instr. sg. dreáme bedæled, 1276; gen. pl. dreáma leás, 851; dat. pl. dreámum (here adverbial) lifdon, \_lived in rejoicing, joyously\_, 99; dreámum bedæled, 722; the last may refer also to heavenly joys.--Comp. gleó-, gum-, man-, sele-dreám.

dreám-leás, adj., \_without rejoicing, joyless\_: nom. sg. of King Heremôd, 1721.

dreógan, st. v.: 1) \_to lead a life, to be in a certain condition\_: pret. dreáh after dôme, \_lived in honor, honorably\_, 2180; pret. pl. fyren-pearfe ongeat, þät hie ær drugon aldrleáse lange hwile, \_(God) had seen the great distress, (had seen) that they had lived long without a ruler\_ (?), 15.--2) \_to experience, to live through, to do, to make, to enjoy\_: imp. dreóh symbelwynne, \_pass through the pleasure of the meal, to enjoy the meal\_, 1783; inf. driht-scype dreógan (\_do a heroic deed\_), 1471; pret. sundnytte dreáh (\_had the occupation of swimming\_, i.e. swam through the sea), 2361; pret. pl. hie gewin drugon (\_fought\_), 799; hî sîð drugon, \_made the way, went\_, 1967.--3) \_to experience, to bear, to suffer\_: scealt werhðo dreógan, \_shall suffer damnation\_, 590; pret. þegn-sorge dreáh, \_bore sorrow for his heroes\_, 131; nearopearfe dreáh, 422; pret. pl. inwidsorge þe hie ær drugon, 832; similarly, 1859.

â-dreógan, \_to suffer, to endure\_: inf. wræc âdreógan, 3079.

ge-dreógan, \_to live through, to enjoy\_, pret. part. þät he ... gedrogen häfde eorðan wyne, \_that he had now enjoyed the pleasures of earth\_ (i.e. that he was at his death), 2727.

dreór, st. m., \_blood dropping or flowing from wounds\_: instr. sg. dreóre, 447.--Comp. heoru-, sâwul-, wäl-dreór.

dreór-fâh, adj., \_colored with blood, spotted with blood\_: nom. sg. 485.

dreórig, adj., \_bloody, bleeding\_: nom. sg. wäter stôd dreórig, 1418; acc. sg. dryhten sînne driórigne fand, 2790.--Comp. heoru-dreórig.

ge-dreósan, st. v., \_to fall down, to sink\_: pres. sg. III. lîc-homa læne gedreóseð, \_the body, belonging to death, sinks down\_, 1755; inf. þät þu ne âlæte dôm gedreósan, \_honor fall, sink\_, 2667.

drincan, st. v., \_to drink\_ (with and without the acc.): pres. part. nom. pl. ealo drincende, 1946; pret. blôd êdrum dranc, \_drank the blood in

streams\_(?), 743; pret. pl. druncon wîn weras, \_the men drank wine\_, 1234; þær guman druncon, \_where the men drank\_, 1649. The pret. part., when it stands absolutely, has an active sense: nom. pl. druncne dryhtguman, \_ye warriors who have drunk, are drinking\_, 1232; acc. pl. nealles druncne slôg heorð-geneátas, \_slew not his hearth-companions who had drunk with him\_, i.e. at the banquet, 2180. With the instr. it means \_drunken\_: nom. sg. beóre (wîne) druncen, 531, 1468; nom. pl. beóre druncne, 480.

drīfan, st. v., \_to drive\_: pres. pl. þā þe brentingas ofer flōða genipu feorran drīfað, \_who drive their ships thither from afar over the darkness of the sea\_, 2809; inf. (w. acc.) þeáh þe he [ne] meahte on mere drīfan hringedstefnan, \_although he could not drive the ship on the sea\_, 1131.

to-drīfan, \_to drive apart, to disperse\_: pret. ôð þät unc flōd tōdrāf, 545.

drohtoð, st. m., \_mode of living\_ or \_acting, calling, employment\_: nom. sg. ne wäs his drohtoð þær swylce he ær gemêtte, \_there was no employment for him\_ (Grendel) \_there such as he had found formerly\_, 757.

drusian, w. v. (cf. dreósan, properly, \_to be ready to fall\_: here of water), \_to stagnate, to be putrid\_: pret. lagu drusade (through the blood of Grendel and his mother), 1631.

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

ge-dryht, ge-driht, st. f., \_troop, band of noble warriors\_: nom. sg. mīnra eorla gedryht, 431; acc. sg. äðelinga gedriht, 118; mid his eorla (häleða) gedriht (gedryht), 357, 663; similarly, 634, 1673.--Comp. sibbe-gedriht.

dryht-bearn, st. n., \_youth from a noble warrior band, noble young man\_: nom. sg. dryhtbearn Dena, 2036.

dryhten, drihten, st. m., \_commander, lord\_: a) \_temporal lord\_: nom. sg. dryhten, 1485, 2001, etc.; drihten, 1051; dat. dryhtne, 2483, etc.; dryhten, 1832.--b) \_God\_: nom. drihten, 108, etc.; dryhten, 687, etc.; dat. sg. dryhtne, 1693, etc.; drihtne, 1399, etc.; gen. sg. dryhtnes, 441; drihtnes, 941.--Comp.: freá-, freó-, gum-, man-, sige-, wine-dryhten.

dryht-guma, w. m., \_one of a troop of warriors, noble warrior\_: dat. sg. drihtguman, 1389; nom. pl. drihtguman, 99; dryhtguman, 1232; dat. pl. ofer dryhtgumum, 1791 (of Hrôðgâr's warriors).

dryht-líc, adj., \_(that which befits a noble troop of warriors), noble, excellent\_: dryhtlíc îren, \_excellent sword\_, 893; acc. sg. f. (with an acc. sg. n.) drihtlice wíf (of Hildeburh), 1159.

dryht-mâðum, st. m., \_excellent jewel, splendid treasure\_: gen. pl. dryhtmâðma, 2844.

dryht-scipe, st. m., \_(lord-ship) warlike virtue, bravery; heroic deed\_: acc. sg. drihtscype dreógan, \_to do a heroic deed\_, 1471.

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

dryht-sib, st. f., \_peace\_ or \_friendship between troops of noble warriors\_: gen. sg. dryhtsibbe, 2069.



drync, st. m., *\_drink\_*: in comp. heoru-drync.

drync-fät, st. n., *\_vessel for drink, to receive the drink\_*: acc. sg., 2255; drinc-fät, 2307.

drysmian, w. v., *\_to become obscure, gloomy\_* (through the falling rain): pres. sg. III. lyft drysmað, 1376.

drysne, adj. See on-drysne.

dugan, v., *\_to avail, to be capable, to be good\_*: pres. sg. III. hûru se aldor deáh, *\_especially is the prince capable\_*, 369; ðonne his ellen deáh, *\_if his strength avails, is good\_*, 573; þe him selfa deáh, *\_who is capable of himself, who can rely on himself\_*, 1840; pres. subj. þeáh þîn wit duge, *\_though, indeed, your understanding be good, avail\_*, 590; similarly, 1661, 2032; pret. sg. þu ûs wel dohtest, *\_you did us good, conducted yourself well towards us\_*, 1822; similarly, nu seó hand ligeð se þe eów welhwylcra wilna dohte, *\_which was helpful to each one of your desires\_*, 1345; pret. subj. þeáh þu heaðoræsa gehwær dohte, *\_though thou wast everywhere strong in battle\_*, 526.

duguð (*\_state of being fit, capable\_*), st. f.: 1) *\_capability, strength\_*: dat. pl. for dugeðum, *\_in ability\_*(?), 2502; duguðum dēmdon, *\_praised with all their might\_*(?), 3176.--2) *\_men capable of bearing arms, band of warriors\_*, esp., *\_noble warriors\_*: nom. sg. duguð unlytel, 498; duguð, 1791, 2255; dat. sg. for duguðe, *\_before the heroes\_*, 2021; nalles frätwe geaf ealdor duguðe, *\_gave the band of heroes no treasure\_* (more), 2921; leóda duguðe on lâst, *\_upon the track of the heroes of the people\_*, i.e. after them, 2946; gen. sg. cûðe he duguðe þeáw, *\_the custom of the noble warriors\_*, 359; deórrre duguðe, 488; similarly, 2239, 2659; acc. pl. duguða, 2036.--3) contrasted with geogoð, duguð designates the noted warriors of noble birth (as in the Middle Ages, knights in contrast with squires): so gen. sg. duguðe and geogoðe, 160; gehwylc ... duguðe and iogoðe, 1675; duguðe and geogoðe dæl æghwylcne, 622.

durran, v. pret. and pres. *\_to dare\_*; prs. sg. II. þu dearest bīdan, *\_darest to await\_*, 527; III. he gesēcean dear, 685; pres. subj. sêc gyf þu dyrre, *\_seek\_* (Grendel's mother), *\_if thou dare\_*, 1380; pret. dorste, 1463, 1469, etc.; pl. dorston, 2849.

duru, st. f., *\_door, gate, wicket\_*: nom. sg., 722; acc. sg. [duru], 389.

ge-dûfan, st. v., *\_to dip in, to sink into\_*: pret. þät sweord gedeáf (*\_the sword sank into the drake\_*, of a blow), 2701.

þurh-dûfan, *\_to dive through; to swim through, diving\_*: pret. wäter up þurh-deáf, *\_swam through the water upwards\_* (because he was before at the bottom), 1620.

dwellan, w. v., *\_to mislead, to hinder\_*: prs. III. nô hine wiht dweleð, âdl ne yldo, *\_him nothing misleads, neither sickness nor age\_*, 1736.

dyhtig, adj., *\_useful, good for\_*: nom. sg. n. sweord ... ecgum dyhtig, 1288.

dynnan, w. v., *\_to sound, to groan, to roar\_*: pret. dryhtsele (healwudu, hruse) dynede, 768, 1318, 2559.

dyrne, adj.: 1) \_concealed, secret, retired\_: nom. sg. dyrne, 271; acc. sg. dryhtsele dyrnne (of the drake's cave-hall), 2321.--2) \_secret, malicious, hidden by sorcery\_: dat. instr. sg. dyrnan cräfte, \_with secret magic art\_, 2291; dyrnum cräfte, 2169; gen. pl. dyrnra gâsta, \_of malicious spirits\_ (of Grendel's kin), 1358.--Comp. un-dyrne.

dyrne, adv., \_in secret, secretly\_: him ...æfter deórum men dyrne langað, \_longs in secret for the dear man\_, 1880.

dyrstig, adj., \_bold, daring\_: þeah þe he dæda gehwæs dyrstig wære, \_although he had been courageous for every deed\_, 2839.

ge-dýgan, ge-dîgan, w. v., \_to endure, to overcome\_, with the acc. of the thing endured: pres. sg. II. gif þu þät ellenweorc aldre gedîgest, \_if thou survivest the heroic work with thy life\_, 662; III. þät þone hilderæs hâl gedîgeð, \_that he survives the battle in safety\_, 300; similarly, inf. unfæge gedîgan weán and wräcsîð, 2293; hwäðer sêl mæge wunde gedýgan, \_which of the two can stand the wounds better\_ (come off with life), 2532; ne meahte unbyrnende deóp gedýgan, \_could not endure the deep without burning\_ (could not hold out in the deep), 2550; pret. sg. I. III. ge-dîgde, 578, 1656, 2351, 2544.

dýgol. See deógol.

dýre. See deóre.

## E

ecg, st. f., \_edge of the sword, point\_: nom. sg. sweordes ecg, 1107; ecg, 1525, etc.; acc. sg. wið ord and wið ecge ingang forstôð, \_defended the entrance against point and edge\_ (i.e. against spear and sword), 1550; mæces ecge, 1813; nom. pl. ecge, 1146.--\_Sword, battle-axe, any cutting weapon\_: nom. sg. ne wäs ecg bona (\_not the sword killed him\_), 2507; sió ecg brûn (Beówulf's sword Nägling), 2578; hyne ecg fornam, \_the sword snatched him away\_, 2773, etc.; nom. pl. ecga, 2829; dat. pl. äscum and ecgum, 1773; dat. pl. (but denoting only one sword) eácnum ecgum, 2141; gen. pl. ecga, 483, 806, 1169;--\_blade\_: ecg wäs îren, 1460.--Comp.: brûn-, heard-, stýl-ecg, adj.

ecg-bana, w. m., \_murderer by the sword\_: dat. sg. Cain wearð tô ecg-banan ängan brêðer, 1263.

ecg-hete, st. m., \_sword-hate, enmity which the sword carries out\_: nom. sg., 84, 1739.

ecg-þracu, st. f., \_sword-storm\_ (of violent combat): acc. atole ecg-þrace, 597.

ed-hwyrft, st. m., \_return\_ (of a former condition): þä þær sôna wearð edhwyrft eorlum, siððan inne fealh Grendles môdor (i.e. after Grendel's mother had penetrated into the hall, the former perilous condition, of the time of the visits of Grendel, returned to the men), 1282.

ed-wendan, w. v., \_to turn back, to yield, to leave off\_: inf. gyf him edwendan æfre scolde bealuwa bisigu, \_if for him the affliction of evil should ever cease\_, 280.

ed-wenden, st. f., \_turning, change\_: nom. sg. edwenden, 1775; ed-wenden

torna gehwylces (\_reparation for former neglect\_), 2189.

edwît-lif, st. n., \_life in disgrace\_: nom. sg., 2892.

efn, adj., \_even, like\_, with preceding on, and with depend. dat., \_upon the same level, near\_: him on efn ligeð ealdorgewinna, \_lies near him\_, 2904.

efnan (see äfnan) w. v., \_to carry out, to perform, to accomplish\_: pres. subj. eorlscype efne (\_accomplish knightly deeds\_), 2536; inf. eorlscype efnan, 2623; sweorda gelâc efnan (\_to battle\_), 1042; gerund. tō efnanne, 1942; pret. eorlscype efnde, 2134, 3008.

efne, adv., \_even, exactly, precisely, just\_, united with swâ or swylc: efne swâ swiðe swâ, \_just so much as\_, 1093; efne swâ sîde swâ, 1224; wäs se gryre lassa efne swâ micle swâ, \_by so much the less as ...\_, 1284; leóht inne stôð efne swâ ... scîneð, \_a gleam stood therein\_ (in the sword) \_just as when ... shines\_, 1572; efne swâ hwylc mägða swâ þone magan cende (\_a woman who has borne such a son\_), 944; efne swâ hwylcum manna swâ him gemet þuhte, \_to just such a man as seemed good to him\_, 3058; efne swylce mæla swylce ... þearf gesælde, \_just at the times at which necessity commanded it\_, 1250.

eft, adv.: I) \_thereupon, afterwards\_: 56, 1147, 2112, 3047, etc.; eft sôna bið, \_then it happens immediately\_, 1763; bôt eft cuman, \_help come again\_, 281.--2) \_again, on the other side\_: þät hine on ylde eft gewunigen wilgesiðas, \_that in old age again\_ (also on their side) \_willing companions should be attached to him\_, 22;--\_anew, again\_: 135, 604, 693, 1557, etc.; eft swâ ær, \_again as formerly\_, 643.--3) retro, rursus, \_back\_: 123, 296, 854, etc.; þät hig äðelinges eft ne wêndon (\_did not believe that he would come back\_), 1597.

eft-cyme, st. m., \_return\_: gen. sg. eftcymes, 2897.

eft-sið, st. m., \_journey back, return\_: acc. sg. 1892; gen. sg. eft-siðes georn, 2784; acc. pl. eftsîðas teáh, \_went the road back\_, i.e. returned, 1333.

egesa, egsa (\_state of terror\_, active or passive): I) \_frightfulness\_: acc. sg. þurh egisan, 276; gen. egesan ne gýmeð, \_cares for nothing terrible, is not troubled about future terrors\_(?), 1758.--2) \_terror, horror, fear\_: nom. sg. egesa, 785; instr. sg. egesan, 1828, 2737.--Comp.: glêd-, lîg-, wäter-egesa.

eges-full, adj., \_horrible (full of fear, fearful)\_, 2930.

eges-lîc, adj., \_terrible, bringing terror\_: of Grendel's head, 1650; of the beginning of the fight with the drake, 2310; of the drake, 2826.

egle, adj., \_causing aversion, hideous\_: nom. pl. neut., or, more probably, perhaps, adverbial, egle (MS. egl), 988.

egsian (denominative from egesa), w. v., \_to have terror, distress\_: pret. (as pluperf.) egsode eorl(?), 6.

ehtian, w. v., \_to esteem, to make prominent with praise\_: III. pl. pres. þät þe ... weras ehtigað, \_that thee men shall esteem, praise\_, 1223.

elde (\_those who generate\_, cf. O.N. al-a, generare), st. m. only in the

pl., *\_men\_*: dat. pl. *eldum*, 2215; *mid eldum*, *\_among men\_*, 2612.--See *ylde*.

*eldo*, st. f., *\_age\_*: instr. sg. *eldo gebunden*, 2112.

*el-land*, st. n., *\_foreign land, exile\_*: acc. sg. *sceall ... elland tredan*, (*\_shall be banished\_*), 3020.

*ellen*, st. n., *\_strength, heroic strength, bravery\_*: nom. sg. *ellen*, 573; *eafoð and ellen*, 903; *Geáta ... eafoð and ellen*, 603; acc. sg. *eafoð and ellen*, 2350; *ellen cýðan*, *\_show bravery\_*, 2696; *ellen fremedon*, *\_exercised heroic strength, did heroic deeds\_*, 3; similarly, *ic gefremman sceal eorlíc ellen*, 638; *ferh ellen wrác*, *\_life drove out the strength\_*, i.e. with the departing life (of the dragon) his strength left him, 2707; dat. sg. on *elne*, 2507, 2817; as instr. *þá wás át þam geongum grim andswaru êðbegête þám þe ær his elne forleás*, *\_then it was easy for\_* (every one of) *\_those who before had lost his hero-courage, to obtain rough words from the young man\_* (*Wíglâf*), 2862; *mid elne*, 1494, 2536; *elne*, alone, in adverbial sense, *\_strongly, zealously\_*, and with the nearly related meaning, *\_hurriedly, transiently\_*, 894, 1098, 1968, 2677, 2918; gen. sg. *elnes lät*, 1530; *þá him wás elnes þearf*, 2877.--Comp. *mägen-ellen*.

*ellen-dæd*, st. f., *\_heroic deed\_*: dat. pl. *-dædum*, 877, 901.

*ellen-gæst*, st. m., *\_strength-spirit, demon with heroic strength\_*: nom. sg. of *Grendel*, 86.

*ellen-líce*, adv., *\_strongly, with heroic strength\_*, 2123.

*ellen-mærðu*, st. f., *\_renown of heroic strength\_*, dat. pl. *-mærðum*, 829, 1472.

*ellen-rōf*, adj., *\_renowned for strength\_*: nom. sg. 340, 358, 3064; dat. pl. *-rōfum*, 1788.

*ellen-seóc*, adj., *\_infirm in strength\_*: acc. sg. *þeóden ellensiócne* (*\_the mortally wounded king, Beówulf\_*), 2788.

*ellen-weorc*, st. n., (*\_strength-work\_*), *\_heroic deed, achievement in battle\_*: acc. sg. 662, 959, 1465, etc.; gen. pl. *ellen-weorca*, 2400.

*elles*, adv., *\_else, otherwise\_*: a (modal), *\_in another manner\_*, 2521.--b (local), *elles hwær*, *\_somewhere else\_*, 138; *elles hwergen*, 2591.

*ellor*, adv., *\_to some other place\_*, 55, 2255.

*ellor-gâst*, *-gæst*, st. m., *\_spirit living elsewhere\_* (standing outside of the community of mankind): nom. sg. *se ellorgâst* (*Grendel*), 808; (*Grendel's mother*), 1622; *ellorgæst* (*Grendel's mother*), 1618; acc. pl. *ellorgæstas*, 1350.

*ellor-sið*, st. m., *\_departure, death\_*: nom. sg. 2452.

*elra*, adj. (comparative of a not existing form, *ele*, Goth. *aljis*, *alius*), *\_another\_*: dat. sg. on *elran men*, 753.

*el-þeódig*, adj., *\_of another people: foreign\_*: acc. pl. *el-þeódiges men*, 336.

*ende*, st. m., *\_the extreme\_*: hence, 1) *\_end\_*: nom. sg. *aldres (lifes) ende*,

823, 2845; ôð þät ende becwom (scil. unrihtes), 1255; acc. sg. ende lífgesceafta (lífes, læn-daga), 3064, 1387, 2343; háfde eorðscrafa ende genyttod, \_had used the end of the earth-caves\_ (had made use of the caves for the last time), 3047; dat. sg. ealdres (lífes) ät ende, 2791, 2824; eoletes ät ende, 224.--2) \_boundary\_: acc. sg. síde ríce þät he his selfa ne mäg ... ende gebencean, \_the wide realm, so that he himself cannot comprehend its boundaries\_, 1735.--3) \_summit, head\_: dat. sg. eorlum on ende, \_to the nobles at the end\_ (the highest courtiers), 2022.--Comp. woruld-ende.

ende-däg, st. m., \_last day, day of death\_: nom. sg. 3036; acc. sg. 638.

ende-dôgor, st. m., \_last day, day of death\_: gen. sg. bega on wênum endedôgores and eftcymes leótes monnes (\_hesitating between the belief in the death and in the return of the dear man\_), 2897.

ende-lâf, st. f., \_last remnant\_: nom. sg. þu eart ende-lâf ússes cynnes, \_art the last of our race\_, 2814.

ende-leán, st. n., \_final reparation\_: acc. sg. 1693.

ende-sæta, w. m., \_he who sits on the border, boundary-guard\_: nom. sg. (here of the strand-watchman), 241.

ende-stäf, st. m. (elementum finis), \_end\_: acc. sg. hit on endestäf eft gelimpeð, \_then it draws near to the end\_, 1754.

ge-endian, w. v., \_to end\_: pret. part. ge-endod, 2312.

enge, adj., \_narrow\_: acc. pl. enge ânpaðas, \_narrow paths\_, 1411.

ent, st. m., \_giant\_: gen. pl. enta ær-geweorc (the sword-hilt out of the dwelling-place of Grendel), 1680; enta geweorc (the dragon's cave), 2718; eald-enta ær-geweorc (the costly things in the dragon's cave), 2775.

entisc, adj., \_coming from giants\_: acc. sg. entiscne helm, 2980.

etan, st. v., \_to eat, to consume\_: pres. sg. III. blôdig wäl ... eteð ân-genga, \_he that goes alone\_ (Grendel) \_will devour the bloody corpse\_, 448; inf. Geátena leóde ... etan, 444.

þurh-etan, \_to eat through\_: pret. part. pl. nom. swyrd ... þurhetone, \_swords eaten through\_ (by rust), 3050.

Ê

êc. See eác.

êce, adj., \_everlasting\_: nom. êce drihten (God), 108; acc. sg. êce eorðreced, \_the everlasting earth-hall\_ (the dragon's cave), 2720; geceás êcne ræd, \_chose the everlasting gain\_ (died), 1202; dat. sg. êcean dryhtne, 1693, 1780, 2331; acc. pl. geceós êce rædas, 1761.

êdre. See ædre.

êð-begête, adj., \_easy to obtain, ready\_: nom. sg. þâ wäs ät þam geongum grim andswaru êð-begête, \_then from the young man\_ (Wíglâf) \_it was an easy thing to get a gruff answer\_, 2862.

êðe. See eáðe.

êðel, st. m., \_hereditary possessions, hereditary estate\_: acc. sg. swæsne êðel, 520; dat. sg. on êðle, 1731.--In royal families the hereditary possession is the whole realm: hence, acc. sg. êðel Scyldinga, \_of the kingdom of the Scyldings\_, 914; (Offa) wísdôme heóld êðel sîne, \_ruled with wisdom his inherited kingdom\_, 1961.

êðel-riht, st. n., \_hereditary privileges\_ (rights that belong to a hereditary estate): nom. sg. eard êðel-riht, \_estate and inherited privileges\_, 2199.

êðel-stól, st. m., \_hereditary seat, inherited throne\_: acc. pl. êðel-stólas, 2372.

êðel-turf, st. f., \_inherited ground, hereditary estate\_: dat. sg. on mînre êðeltyrf, 410.

êðel-weard, st. m., \_lord of the hereditary estate\_ (realm): nom. sg. êðelweard (\_king\_), 1703, 2211; dat. sg. Eást-Dena êðel wearde (King Hrôðgâr), 617.

êðel-wyn, st. f., \_joy in\_, or \_enjoyment of, hereditary possessions\_: nom. sg. nu sceal ... eall êðelwyn eówrum cynne, lufen âlicgean, \_now shall your race want all home-joy, and subsistence\_(?) (your race shall be banished from its hereditary abode), 2886; acc. sg. he me lond forgeaf, eard êðelwyn, \_presented me with land, abode, and the enjoyment of home\_, 2494.

êð-gesýne, ýð-gesêne, adj., \_easy to see, visible to all\_: nom. sg. 1111, 1245.

êfstan, w. v., \_to be in haste, to hasten\_: inf. uton nu êfstan, \_let us hurry now\_, 3102; pret. êfste mid elne, \_hastened with heroic strength\_, 1494.

êg-clif, st. n., \_sea-cliff\_: acc. sg. ofer êg-clif (ecg-clif, MS.), 2894.

êg-streám, st. m., \_sea-stream, sea-flood\_: dat. pl. on êg-streámum, \_in the sea-floods\_, 577. See eágor-streám.

êhtan (M.H.G. æchten; cf. æht and ge-æhtla), w. v. w. gen., \_to be a pursuer, to pursue\_: pres. part. äglæca êhtende wäs duguðe and geogoðe, 159; pret. pl. êhton aglæcan, \_they pursued the bringer of sorrow\_ (Beówulf)(?), 1513.

êst, st. m. f., \_favor, grace, kindness\_: acc. sg. he him êst geteáh meara and mādma (\_honored him with horses and jewels\_), 2166; gearwor hāfde āgendes êst ær gesceáwod, \_would rather have seen the grace of the Lord\_ (of God) \_sooner\_, 3076.--dat. pl., adverbial, libenter: him on folce heóld, êstum mid āre, 2379; êstum geýwan (\_to present\_), 2150; him wäs ... wunden gold êstum geeáwed (\_presented\_), 1195; we þät ellenweorc êstum miclum fremedon, 959.

êste, adj., \_gracious\_: w. gen. êste bearn-gebyrdo, \_gracious through the birth\_ (of such a son as Beówulf), 946.

eafoð, st. n., *\_power, strength\_*: nom. sg. eafoð and ellen, 603, 903; acc. sg. eafoð and ellen, 2350; we frêcne genêðdon eafoð uncûðes, *\_we have boldly ventured against the strength of the enemy\_ (Grendel) \_have withstood him\_*, 961; gen. sg. eafoðes cräftig, 1467; þät þec ädl oððe ecg eafoðes getwæfed, *\_shall rob of strength\_*, 1764; acc. pl. eafeðo (MS. earfeðo) [This reading cancelled. See note to l. 534--KTH], 534; dat. pl. hine mihtig god ... eafeðum stêpte, *\_made him great through strength\_*, 1718. See Note for l. 534.

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

eafora (*\_offspring\_*), w. m.: 1) *\_son\_*: nom. sg. eafera, 12, 898; eafora, 375; acc. sg. eaferan, 1548, 1848; gen. sg. eafera, 19; nom. pl. eaferan, 2476; dat. pl. eaferum, 1069, 2471; uncran eaferan, 1186.--2) in broader sense, *\_successor\_*: dat. pl. eaforum, 1711.

eahta, num., *\_eight\_*: acc. pl. eahta mearas, 1036; eode eahta sum, *\_went as one of eight, with seven others\_*, 3124.

eahtian, w. v.: 1) *\_to consider; to deliberate\_*: pret. pl. w. acc. ræd eahtedon, *\_consulted about help\_*, 172; pret. sg. (for the plural) þone sêlestan þara þe mid Hrôðgâre hâm eahtode, *\_the best one of those who with Hrôðgâr deliberated about their home\_ (ruled), 1408.--2) *\_to speak with reflection of\_ (along with the idea of praise): pret. pl. eahtodan eorlscipe, *\_spoke of his noble character\_*, 3175.**

eal, eall, adj., *\_all, whole\_*: nom. sg. werod eall, 652; pl. eal bencpelu, 486; sg. eall êðelwyn, 2886; eal worold, 1739, etc.; þät hit wearð eal gearo, healârna mæst, 77; þät hit (wîgbil) eal gemealt, 1609. And with a following genitive: þær wäs eal geador Grendles grâpe, *\_there was all together Grendel's hand, the whole hand of Grendel\_*, 836; eall ... lissa, *\_all favor\_*, 2150; wäs eall sceacen dôgorgerrîmes, 2728. With apposition: þûhte him eall tô rûm, wongas and wîcstede, 2462; acc. sg. beót eal, 523; similarly, 2018, 2081; oncyððe ealle, *\_all distress\_*, 831; heals ealne, 2692; hlæw ... ealne ûtan-weardne, 2298; gif he þät eal gemon, 1186, 2428; þät eall geondseh, recedes geatwa, 3089; ealne wîde-ferhð, *\_through the whole wide life, through all time\_*, 1223; instr. sg. ealle mägene, *\_with all strength\_*, 2668; dat. sg. eallum ... manna cynne, 914; gen. sg. ealles moncynnes, 1956. Subst. ic þäs ealles mäg ... gefeán habban, 2740; brúc ealles well, 2163; freán ealles þanc secge, *\_give thanks to the Lord of all\_*, 2795; nom. pl. untydras ealle, 111; sceótend ... ealle, 706; we ealle, 942; acc. pl. feónd ealle, 700; similarly, 1081, 1797, 2815; subst. ofer ealle, 650; ealle hie deað fornam, 2237; lîg ealle forswealg þara þe þær gûð fornam, *\_all of those whom the war had snatched away\_*, 1123; dat. pl. eallum ceaster-bûendum, 768; similarly, 824, 907, 1418; subst. âna wið eallum, *\_one against all\_*, 145; with gen. eallum gumena cynnes, 1058; gen. pl. äðelinga bearn ealra twelfa, *\_the kinsmen of all twelve nobles\_ (twelve nobles hold the highest positions of the court), 3172; subst. he âh ealra geweald, *\_has power over all\_*, 1728.*

Uninflected: bil eal þurhwöd flæschoman, *\_the battle-axe cleft the body through and through\_*, 1568; häfde ... eal gefeormod fêt and folma, *\_had devoured entirely feet and hands\_*, 745; se þe eall geman gâr-cwealm gumena, *\_who remembers thoroughly the death of the men by the spear\_*, 2043, etc.

Adverbial: þeah ic eal mæge, *\_although I am entirely able\_*, 681; hî on beorg dydon bêg and siglu eall swylce hyrsta, *\_they placed in the*

grave-mound rings, and ornaments, all such adornments\_, 3165.--The gen. sg. ealles, adverbial in the sense of \_entirely\_, 1001, 1130.

eald, adj., \_old\_: a) of the age of living beings: nom. sg. eald, 357, 1703, 2211, etc.; dat. sg. ealdum, 2973; gen. sg. ealdes uhtflogan (\_dragon\_), 2761; dat. sg. ealdum, 1875; geongum and ealdum, 72.--b) of things and of institutions: nom. sg. helm monig eald and ðmig, 2764; acc. sg. ealde lâfe (\_sword\_), 796, 1489; ealde wīsan, 1866; eald sweord, 1559, 1664, etc.; eald gewin, \_old\_ (lasting years), \_distress\_, 1782; eald enta geweorc (\_the precious things in the drake's cave\_), 2775; acc. pl. ealde mādmas, 472; ofer ealde riht, \_against the old laws\_ (namely, the Ten Commandments; Beówulf believes that God has sent him the drake as a punishment, because he has unconsciously, at some time, violated one of the commandments), 2331.

yldra, compar. \_older\_: mīn yldra mæg, 468; yldra brôðor, 1325; ôð þät he (Heardrêd) yldra wearð, 2379.

yldesta, superl. \_oldest\_, in the usual sense; dat. sg. þam yldestan, 2436; in a moral sense, \_the most respected\_: nom. sg. se yldesta, 258; acc. sg. þone yldestan, 363, both times of Beówulf.

eald-fäder, st. m., \_old-father, grandfather, ancestor\_: nom. sg. 373.

eald-gesegegn, st. f., \_traditions from old times\_: gen. pl. eal-fela eald-gesegegnas, \_very many of the old traditions\_, 870.

eald-gesifð, st. m., \_companion ever since old times, courtier for many years\_: nom. pl. eald-gesifðas, 854.

eald-gestreón, st. n., \_treasure out of the old times\_: dat. pl. eald-gestreónum, 1382; gen. pl. -gestreóna, 1459.

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

eald-gewyrht, st. n., \_merit on account of services rendered during many years\_: nom. pl. þät næron eald-gewyrht, þät he âna scyle gnorn þrowian, \_that has not been his desert ever since long ago, that he should bear the distress alone\_, 2658.

eald-hlâford, st. m., \_lord through many years\_: gen. sg. bill eald-hlâfordes (of the old Beówulf(?)), 2779.

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

ealdor, aldor, st. m., \_lord, chief\_ (king or powerful noble): nom. sg. ealdor, 1645, 1849, 2921; aldor, 56, 369, 392; acc. sg. aldo



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